

REPORT

ON THE

REVISION OF RECORDS

AND

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

DISTRICT OF JAUNPUR.

From 1877 to 1886.

CHAPTER I.

General Description of the District of Jaunpur.

SECTION I OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 5 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 1 TO 5).

Etymology, Boundaries, Area, &c.

Para. 1.—The origin of the name Jaunpur, according to Thornton, is as follows. Jaunpur city was built by Firoz Sháh Tughlak, who named it after his cousin and predecessor on the throne (Muhammad Sháh Tughlak) who was known as Joona Khan prior to his accession. According to Tieffentaller it was founded and named 200 years earlier by Jona “a certain lady who tended kine,” but, says Thornton, a more probable etymology is *water-town*, as the Gumti flows through the city and is liable to violent inundations.

Cunningham’s theory may be summarized thus. There was a Hindu city in existence before the Muhammadan one, for the Muhammadans knocked down a temple whenever they erected a mosque. The name of this ancient Hindu city is lost, but was probably Yavanapura, as some Brahmans say, (from which Jamanpur just as Kal Jaman from Kal Yavan) or Yamonyayampura (or Ayothayampura) which was found by Cunningham on a pillar in the Lal Darwaza mosque. The later mosque-building Muhammadans converted the Hindu form Jamanpur into Jonpur, because Shahr Jonpur in “Abjad” would give the number 772, the date of Firoz Shah’s visit. Thus the name was—

- (1.) Yavanapura or Yamonyayampura, &c.
- (2.) Jamanpur.
- (3.) Jonpur = (Jaunpur).

Cunningham says that every Hindu on the spot calls it Jamanpur. This is not the case. A few call it Jamanpur, more call it Jawanpur, but most call it simply Jaunpur. The early Muhammadans always wrote Jon for Jaman, and thus we find in Gladwin’s *Ain Akbari* “the Jown or Jumna” Vol. II., 27. Mr. Ommaney found an inscription in Bundelkhand which mentioned a Yavanapura on the Gumti which he identified with Jaunpur. But this Mr. Taylor, for no very good reasons, does not accept.

Para. 2.—The district of Jaunpur has at various times been described as containing 21 or fewer parganas according as certain tappas or Territorial arrangement. táallukas were ranked as separate parganas or were grouped

into one or more parganas. Latterly the distribution into 21 parganas was recognised, the details of which are as follows :—

Tahsíl.	Pargana.
1. Jaunpur	{ 1. Haveli Jaunpur. { 2. Tappa Saremu. { 3. Biabai. { 4. Kári. { 5. Zafarabad. { 6. Kariatdost. { 7. Khapraha.
2. Mariahu	{ 1. Mariahu khas. { 2. Tappa Barsathi. { 3. Tappa (or táalluka Gopalapur).
3. Machhlishahr	{ 1. Ghiswa. { 2. Mángará Bádsáhúpur. { 3. Garwará.
4. Khutahan	{ 1. Ungli. { 2. Kári Badlápur. { 3. Kariat Mendhá. { 4. Táalluka Sengramau of pargana Cháudá, also called simply pargana Chanda.
5. Karakat	{ 1. Tappa Chandwak. { 2. Ditto Daryapára. { 3. Ditto Pisára. { 4. Ditto Guzára.

Many villages belonging to one pargana are situated within another.

The parganas in tahsíl Mariahu are specially confused. On this account parganas have been to a great extent ignored.

Now by G. O. No. ¹⁹¹⁹_{L.S.8971}, dated 13th November, the tahsíl and not the pargana is to be the territorial revenue division of the district. But pargana statistics will be given in this report for comparison with the figures in previous reports.

For purposes of reference and to furnish a clue to the now superseded parganawar arrangement, an outline map is prefixed to this report which exhibits both the heretofore arrangement into 21 parganas and the existing arrangement into five tahsils. In tahsíl Mariahu the relative positions only of the three old parganas have been indicated. To show their outline-boundaries is impossible, as the three parganas are excessively intermixed.

Para. 3.—The district lies between 25° 23' 45" and 26° 12' 0" north latitude, and between 82° 10' 2" and 83° 8' 3" east longitude, and is included in the Allahabad Division. It is of an irregular lozenga shape, and its maximum length is 53, and its maximum breadth 56 miles.

It touches seven other districts, of which two (Sultanpur and Partabgarh) belong to Oudh, and five (Azamgarh, Gházipur, Benares, Mirzapur and Allahabad) to the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north by Sultanpur, on the east by Azamgarh and Gházipur, on the south by Benares, Mirzapur, and on the west by Allahabad and Partabgarh.

Para. 4.—The Gazetteer (para. 3) says that "the total area according to the latest official statement (1881) is 1,554·1 square miles." As this area did not agree with the cadastral survey figures, I referred

FROM

C. J. CONNELL, Esq.,

OFFG. SECY. TO BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 18th April, 1888.

SIR,

Present:
A. DANIELL, Esq.,
Senior Member.

IN continuation of my No. $\frac{1384N}{1-76}$, dated 25th August, 1887, and No. 127, dated 29th February, 1888, submitting respectively the final settlement reports of the Gházipur and Ballia districts, I am now desired to submit the final report by Mr. P. C. Wheeler, Assistant Settlement Officer, on the revision of records and settlement operations in the Jaunpur district. Mr. Wheeler's report was received by the Board with Commissioner of Allahabad's No. $\frac{3868}{1-10}$ of 26th May, 1887.

2. Jaunpur is under the permanent settlement of Mr. Jonathan Duncan, which was given effect to by Regulation I of 27th March, 1795. This date, Mr. Wheeler explains, is the commencement of the permanent settlement in the province of Benares, but Mr. Irvine in the report of the settlement operations in Gházipur fixes the date for that district as 11th February, 1791. Mr. Duncan's settlement was first quinquennial or decennial, then declared good for the lives of the zamindárs, and finally declared permanent. The Commissioner notices in paragraph 3 a discrepancy between the figures showing the revenue demand under the permanent settlement, overlooking the fact that from 1197 fasli to 1201 fasli progressive jamas were imposed by Mr. Duncan, and that portions of the district of Jaunpur were subsequently transferred to other districts. The true figures are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total initial jama	...			12,33,539	7	9
<i>Deduct—</i> (a) Initial jamas of 11 mauzas or taluqas which, not having been identified during the recent operations, would seem to have been transferred to adjoining districts	...	3,735	10	6		
(b) Initial jama of pargana Kolasla now in Benares	...	91,361	9	0	95,097	3
					6	
				Balance	11,33,442	4
					3	
Add increase by progression	...			21,558	1	3
				Final jama	11,60,000	5
					6	

which is composed of Rs. 11,33,000-5-6 (total final jama as shown in Appendix XX), plus Rs. 27,000 *siwai* revenue of salt maháls in pargana Mungra, which has apparently been inadvertently omitted from the table in Appendix XX.

3. Duncan's settlement was accompanied by no record-of-rights or survey of land: In course of time great difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue, about one-fifth of the district being leased out to farmers or held direct, &c., and all these villages required re-settlement, and disputes as to boundaries and rights of possession became very frequent. It became necessary in Jaunpur, as in the other districts of the Province of Benares, to prepare a formal record-of-rights and arrange for a professional survey of the land. This work was begun under Mr. Chester, Collector, and Lieutenant Abbott, Survey Officer, in 1839, and completed two or three years later, but, as the records of this revision were almost entirely destroyed during the mutiny, Mr. Wheeler explains that this record-of-rights has for 30 years exercised little or no influence on the district; it therefore requires no further mention here. In 1859 a second revision of assessment and preparation of record-of-rights was commenced under the late Mr. W. H. Smith. The work continued at intervals until 1867, when the final report was submitted to the Board by Mr. T. W. Rawlins. This report was very short and contained but little statistical information. It may be mentioned, however, that no formal khewats or wajib-ul-arzes were prepared, and that Mr. Rawlins reported difficulties to have arisen owing (1) to the khasras not showing the numbers of the fields as given in the preceding khasras; (2) to want of power to settle judicially the amount of disputed rents; (3) to the absence of a clear definition of *str* land. He noticed the minute sub-division of proprietary rights and cultivating holdings. The incidence of revenue was reported as follows:—

	1841.			1851.			1867.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. On the malguzári area per acre	...	1	13 5	1	15	9	1	6	9
2. On the cultivated area do.	...	2	1 0	2	3	0	2	1	8
3. On the total district area do.	...	1	4 3	1	4	2	1	4	1

These rates may be compared with the following which show the incidence of the land revenue at the present time:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
1. On malguzári area	...	per acre	...	...	1	8 9
2. On cultivated do.	...	" "	...	...	1	15 10
3. On total do.	...	" "	...	...	1	4 2

(Appendix I. of Mr. Wheeler's report.)

The results of Mr. Smith's revision proved very unsatisfactory. Seven years after its completion the Collector reported that the effect of the new papers was mischievous, and that the district would be better off with none; and in 1875, Mr. Moens wrote still more strongly in their condemnation (paragraph 235 of report). The Commissioner points out that this result was due not to incompetence on the part of Mr. Smith who, it should be remembered, had no special powers as a Settlement Officer, but to the disadvantages under which he laboured of inefficient establishment and insufficient funds. It is to be noted that whereas the present survey and revision have cost upwards of 7½ lakhs of rupees, Mr. Smith's operations were completed for the very small sum of Rs. 57,800.

4. The defects of these operations and the yearly increasing inaccuracy of the village papers produced so many complaints that the necessity of a really systematic revision of records on the basis of a scientific survey was established beyond doubt, and in August, 1875, a notification of Government was issued declaring that a new record-of-rights would be prepared. Further notifications to the same effect followed in 1877-78-79. Demarcation of boundaries was begun in 1877, and the cadastral survey in 1878; the survey was finished early in 1882, but the operations of the Settlement Department continued until April, 1886; and extended on the whole over a period of about nine years.

5. The Commissioner not unreasonably finds fault with the meagre account which Mr. Wheeler gives of the methods and principles followed in preparing the new records. The Senior Member has looked in vain for any details, such as those given by Mr. Irvine in the report for Gházipur, of which, it is understood, Mr. Wheeler possessed a copy at the time of writing his own report; and it would be difficult if not impossible for any one unfamiliar with the operations of a cadastral survey and settlement to say from a perusal of Mr. Wheeler's report, what was actually done, or how the work was apportioned to the separate departments of survey and settlement. For the information of Government it may however be explained that the Survey Department furnished to the Settlement Department—(1) maps on the scale of 16 inches to the mile of each village showing clearly every field or plot, as well as roads, tanks, ravines, &c.; (2) area books showing for each village the areas and numbers of the fields. The Settlement Department then compiled the various new records on the basis of the memorandum of instructions which was drawn up in 1875 by Mr. C. Crosthwaite, at that time Secretary to the Board, the new survey maps forming the ground-work of all entries in the khasras and other papers. The standard of area upon which the field entries were based was the Duncan bigha of 3,136 square yards, i.e., a square of which the side is 56 yards in length, as compared with the standard bigha of the temporarily-settled districts which is 55 yards square. The frequently made mistake of printing the village maps on paper instead of cloth was repeated during the Jaunpur operations, and it was found necessary to cut all the paper maps into squares and back them with cloth, thus causing a double expenditure. The Assistant Settlement Officer offers no opinion on the accuracy of the maps, but presumably they are in no way inferior to those prepared by the Survey Department for other districts—e.g., Gházipur and Mirzapur—of which the maps have been highly and justly commended.

6. The total district area is given as 991,849 acres, which is less by 3,087 acres than the area reported at the revision of 1867. Mr. Wheeler explains on pages 184-186 the various discrepancies which in combination have produced this result. Of the total area, 18·56 per cent. is barren, 18·07 per cent. culturable, but not actually cultivated, and 63·37 per cent. cultivated. A little more than half the district (50·83 per cent.) is irrigated, the sources of water supply being wells, tanks, marshes, and streams.

7. The report contains little or no information as to demarcation of boundaries and the settlement of boundary disputes. But it appears from Appendix XXV that there were in all 3,230 boundary cases for disposal, of which 255 were decided on their merits and 2,926 by compromise, confession, or consent; 11 by default of plaintiff and 38 otherwise. Finally scanty is the description of the registers which were compiled to form the settlement record and of the methods followed in their preparation. It has been ascertained however that the *khassra* was prepared in a somewhat amplified form with extra columns, showing the old and new numbers of the fields, the nature of the tenant's right, the names, &c., of mortgagees and sub-tenants, and particulars of culturable and barren land; the *khewat* contains an extra column to show the name of the 'farmer' or mortgagee of the *patti*; the *jamabandi* has extra columns to show the status of the tenant, the names, &c., of mortgagees, the names of the field, the rent-free area, and full particulars regarding areas paying rent in cash and kind respectively. The *wajib-ul-arz* was compiled in the form prescribed by the Board in 1875, as printed in their Book Circular No. 15-1.

The Commissioner considers that the procedure adopted in the compilation and attestation of the new records was somewhat cumbrous, but the method followed was the usual one. The initial entries were made by *girdawars* on the spot, and tested by them in the village; they were then re-attested by *Munsarims*, and were finally examined by the Deputy Collector. In one *tahsil* the preliminary attestation by the *girdawar* was omitted, and perhaps it was unnecessary, as his responsibility is usually limited to the general correctness of the rough record.

The Commissioner, however, rightly animadvertes upon the absence of personal supervision of the field-work by the officer in charge, who seems to have at first devoted his attention too exclusively to appellate work and to the charge of the *sadr* office. Many of the arrangements also for disposing of the work of preparation and attestation of the records were faulty, and not conducive to efficient working. The Board reported to Government on 15th September, 1883, (1) that unnecessarily long periods had been allowed to elapse between the stages of preparation and attestation, sometimes extending to two or even three years; (2) that no period had been fixed within which objections to entries must be filed; (3) that the Settlement Courts were accustomed to defray the cost of processes issued for the benefit of objectors. All this tended largely to increase the number of objections filed; and when these facilities for litigation are considered in conjunction with the litigiousness, both natural and acquired, of the inhabitants of the district, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that the case-work proved a very heavy task for the settlement staff. The Board endeavoured to remedy this state of things as far as lay in their power; and for the filing of objections a limitation period of 15 days was fixed, subject to extension by the Settlement Officer in special cases for reasons which should be recorded in writing.

8. A difficulty arose during the revisional operations as to the manner in which the status of a tenant should be recorded, when the landholder was ready to admit him as an occupancy or fixed rate tenant, but

varying from Re. 1-0-8 to Rs. 17-8-0. These were consolidated into four grades with salaries of Rs. 10, Rs. 8, Rs. 7, and Rs. 6. Out of the 641 patwáris and 68 assistant patwáris, total 709, were appointed 701 patwáris and three assistants, under the revised scheme, the total increase of cost per annum being Rs. 1,882. The present staff of patwáris as sanctioned by G. O. No. $\frac{3140}{X-24}$ of 15th June, 1887, is—

					Annual cost.
2 Patwáris	on Rs. 10 per mensem each	...	20 × 12 =		240
115 Ditto	" " 8 " " "	...	920 × 12 =		11,040
107 Ditto	" " 7 " " "	...	749 × 12 =		8,988
477 Ditto	" " 6 " " "	...	2,862 × 12 =		34,344
3 Gumashtas	" " 5 " " "	...	15 × 12 =		180
Total 701 Patwaris and 3 Gumashtas				...	<u>54,792</u>

26. In paragraph 292, Mr. Wheeler calculates that 32½ lakhs would be a full without being a rack rental valuation of the Jaunpur district. In other words, if now assessed at 50 per cent. of the assets, the revenue demand would amount to 16½ lakhs, or an increase of some four lakhs over the present total jama. But Mr. Wheeler has rated the *sir*, &c., at the full average rate paid on the comparatively small area held by tenants-at-will. On the other hand, the rentals paid in many instances by the privileged tenantry are doubtless very inadequate with reference to the real rent-paying capacity of the land. A revenue demand at this sum would fall at the rate of Rs. 2-9-4 per cultivated acre. In Azamgarh the present rate is Rs. 2 4-4 per acre. If the Azamgarh rate were applied to Jaunpur, the total district assessments would reach Rs. 14,27,414.

In Mr. Wheeler's view the permanent settlement has not induced the landlords to be one whit more thrifty than landlords in normal temporarily-settled districts or to invest more capital in improvements. It has, he considers, simply affected their incomes, not their conduct, towards their property. He expresses the opinion, however, that the tenantry are and always have been, as a body, remarkably powerful and tenacious of their hold on the land and its profits; and that it is not possible to fully comprehend the grip they have on the soil without living in the district for some time.

In regard to the transfers of interests in land, the figures given in Appendix XXI. seem, as Mr. Wheeler says, too low. The statistics obtained from the registration returns for the three years, 1882—1885, indicate an average annual transfer of immoveable property of the value of some ten lakhs. But these include transfers of tenants' rights, and not only transfers of fixed rate tenancies, but of occupancy holdings, which notwithstanding the provisions of the law are said to take place as often and for as high prices as ever.

Though the revenue demand is not realized without considerable difficulty in consequence of the extreme sub division of property in a large number of the proprietary communities, and the growing indepen-

dence of the tenantry, the average annual arrear has not exceeded two-thirds per cent. on a demand of 12½ lakhs. Writs of demand are extensively issued, but in the 10 years preceding the completion of the report, there had been only 26 shares transferred, 18 cases of annulment of settlement, and none of sale. There is some reason to conclude that a more frequent resort to the severer processes might prove very beneficial in securing a more punctual and less wearisome collection of the demand.

27. The acreage cess has been revised and sanctioned for 10 years. It now amounts to Rs. 99,949.

28. The officers mentioned in paragraph 237 of the report have been in charge of the settlement. Mr. P. C. Wheeler was in charge from the 29th October, 1883, until the close of the operations.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. CONNELL,

Officiating Secretary.



No. $\frac{3368}{1-10}$, dated the 26th May, 1887.

From—A. J. LAWRENCE, ESQ., Commissioner, Allahabad Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit a copy of Mr. P. C. Wheeler's report on the revision of records and settlement operations in the Jaunpur district of this Division.

2. Jaunpur is the most eastern of the Allahabad districts: its total area, as ascertained by the survey, is 1,550·9 square miles, while its area in acres, obtained by summing up the field-book areas, is 991,849. I need not refer here to the physical and climatic features of the district, or its trade or agriculture, all of which are fully described by Mr. Wheeler, as they have been before. I propose to confine my remarks to a few observations on the revision operations and the manner in which they were conducted.

3. The Jaunpur district is under the permanent settlement which was effected by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the well-known resident of Benares, in 1795. The total jama assessed by Mr. Duncan is given at p. 153 as Rs. 12,33,539-7-9, but in Appendix XX it is shown as Rs. 11,33,000-5-6. It is not explained which figures are correct. In 1839 a revision of the assessment was commenced by Mr. Chester, but the records of this revision were totally destroyed in the Mutiny of 1857, and little information regarding them is now available. In 1859 a further revision was undertaken, which, subsequently carried on under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Smith, was completed in 1867, but the result was extremely unsatisfactory, and succeeding Collectors reported that most of the records then prepared were entirely misleading and incorrect.

Enquiry showed that the complaints then made were only too well founded, and on 18th August, 1875, a Government notification was issued, declaring that a fresh record-of-rights would be prepared for the Jaunpur district. This notification and others of later dates to the same effect formed the prelude of the revisional operations with which Mr. Wheeler's report professes to be concerned, but of its 222 pages 120 are taken up with a general description of the district, and 50 with its fiscal history; only 52 are left for an account of the operations lately concluded.

4. The demarcation of boundaries was not carried on with any great celerity, nor was the tahsildār in charge allowed sufficient start of the survey. These causes, with the numerous changes which took place among the officers entrusted with the charge of the revisional operations, greatly delayed the completion of the work. But in one respect the present revision enjoyed an advantage denied to its predecessor. Full budget provision was passed, and whereas Mr. Smith completed his "making of maps, khasras and jamabandis" for Rs. 57,831, the present expenditure has been Rs. 7,75,352-9-10 on all heads.

When the late Mr. W. H. Smith, as Assistant Collector, was entrusted with revision work in Jaunpur, he was an officer of but three years' service. The excellent work he afterwards gave in the settlements of Aligarh and Agra shows that the inaccuracies of the Jaunpur revised papers were not due to the selection of the officer whose name, unfortunately for himself, has been connected with it.

The cadastral survey was begun in 1878 and finished in 1882, the area in acres being converted into Jaunpur bighas (Duncan's) at the rate of 6840 acres to the bigha.

The usual khasras, jamabandis, khewats and wājib-ul-arzes were prepared. The entries in the record were in most cases tested thrice; before the girdāwar, before

the munsarim, before an officer. But in spite of this care, the number of objections filed was very large.

Up to August, 1883, these were admitted without limitation of the period within which they could be made ; but to simplify the procedure, the Board in August, 1883, ruled that only fifteen days should ordinarily be allowed for filing objections. Even with this limitation of time the number of cases decided was very large, viz., 82,539, in addition to which there were 3,303 district appeals. Mr. Wheeler points out how this "crushing weight of case-work" led to increased expenditure, bringing up the cost of the operations, including survey, to Rs. 7,75,352-9-10, or the very high average of Rs. 500 per square mile. In Gházipur the cost was Rs. 392 per square mile ; excluding the cost of the survey, the rate was Rs. 290 per square mile ; while the cost in Hamirpur, Agra and Muttra, again excluding survey, was, respectively, Rs. 252, Rs. 321 and Rs. 368.

5. I am informed that in the Ballia revision, recently completed, the cases and appeals numbered 31,423 and 1,493, respectively, and the total cost was Rs. 244-8-2 per square mile. It would be interesting to know why the Jaunpur figures are so high as compared with those of Ballia.

The inaccuracy of former records may account for some of the increase, but the real explanation seems to be that out-door and in-door work was better done in Ballia than in Jaunpur. In my No. ⁵⁴¹⁷₁₋₁₂ of 7th September, 1883, I mentioned to the Board the extraordinary delay that had been allowed to occur between the preparation and attestation of papers. The account given by Mr. Wheeler of the actual method of making the entries in the new records is very meagre, and fuller information would have been desirable. The system followed seems to have been rather cumbersome. There were no less than five processes or stages, viz., field survey, (khana-puri), attestation (tasdiq), arrangement (tartib), examination (janch), comparison (mukabala), and when I add that I believe I am correct in saying that up to the spring of 1884, except in Mr. Addis' time, the Settlement Officer had supervised arrangements from Jaunpur, it will be understood how nobody had any special heart in the work. The Settlement Officer posed as an appellate court instead of guiding and supervising all stages of the operations. The Deputy Collectors toiled at case-work in camp, but they were not cheered by visits from their superior ; nor was work simplified by personal knowledge of the difficulties met with. In the last three years the Deputy Collectors did a very large amount of work ; still the operations really extended over about nine years, whereas even in Azamgarh and Allahabad, where the whole district had to be re-assessed, 10½ years has not unnaturally been held an inordinately protracted period.

6. A very important part of the revisional operations was the distribution of jamas. The systems of tenure in the Jaunpur district, as in all the districts of the province of Benares, are exceedingly complex ; maháls and mauzas being mixed up in such confusion that much difficulty was experienced in accurately ascertaining and defining the mauzas or parts of mauzas constituting the various maháls. In the whole district there are 2,214 "true maháls," each separately assessed and having a separate record-of-rights, and 3,455 "true mauzas," but of the 3,455 true mauzas, 484 have at various times been split up into 1,654 component parts, so that the 2,214 maháls contain 2,971 whole mauzas and 1,654 parts of mauzas, and one máhal frequently consists of two or more fractional portions of separate mauzas. These fragmentary parts of a complex true mahál are called by Mr. Wheeler "jamabandi maháls," and the name, in my opinion, is very appropriate.

Mr. Duncan had in many instances settled with the zamíndárs *en bloc*, so that it was necessary at the recent revision to "distribute these conglomerate mahálwar assessments over their constituent mauzas or parts of mauzas." Final orders on the subject were not issued by the Board until much of the work of preparing the khewats had been completed. The work of jama distribution was effected by means of a

separate formal case for each mahál, a statement in the form of Appendix XXX being drawn up for every complex true mahál in which distribution of jama was necessary. In this statement were entered four possible distributions, two on the assets and two on the area, and the zamíndárs were called upon to decide which of these should be accepted, or whether any other arrangement of the jama should be adopted. The revenue distribution, as finally agreed upon, was entered in the khewat under the attestation of the zamíndárs, who were called upon to acknowledge also that the old joint responsibility of the mahál remained unaffected. Of 595 jamas so distributed—

103 were effected on cash rentals,
 40 on corrected rentals,
 161 on cultivated areas,
 118 on assessable area,
 147 on customary payments, and
 26 on Duncan's jama wasilbaki;
 21 on jamas concerning 145 villages, being chiefly the property of the Maharája of Benares, remain undistributed.

7. The total land revenue according to the new papers is Rs. 12,49,803-2-10, being an increase of Rs. 1,702-10-10 on the former demand. Of this, Rs. 1,651-5-11 is from the city of Jaunpur, the other items being nominal. Mr. Wheeler devotes a long paragraph (279) to explaining the circumstances under which the city lands were assessed. The subject is, however, before the Board, and need not be here further commented on.

8. The various dues from road cess, acreage cess and commuted jagirs are clearly explained by Mr. Wheeler, and need no further reference. Including these items the annual payments are Rs. 14,01,117-3-0.

9. The really important features in the physical description of the Jaunpur district are the density of the population, and that it is entirely rural. Jaunpur itself being the only town really deserving the name, and there being only eight places in the entire district with a population of above 3,000 souls. The soil is fertile, and water is easily found all over the district. The subdivision of land is very minute, both amongst proprietors and tenants. In 1,504 villages there are from 1 to 5 proprietors in each : in 1,038 there are from 6 to 20 : in 399 there are from 20 to 35 : in 200 there are from 35 to 50 : in 183 there are from 50 to 100, and in 131 there are over 100. There are considerably above 40,000 individuals in the district owning landed property. Fixed rate tenures embrace more than half the tenantry, almost half the area of tenant cultivation and three-fifths of the district cash rental. Occupancy tenures include three-tenths of the tenantry, area and rent. Tenancies-at-will contain just under one-sixth of the tenantry, and one-tenth of the area and rent. Ninety per cent. of the cash rental is paid by tenants with rights.

10. At paras. 107, 108, &c., we find these figures regarding the areas occupied by the different classes of tenants, tabulated—

469 exproprietary tenants hold 1,430 acres at	Rs.	3,747
145,532 fixed rate ditto 300,228	„	12,23,243
83,187 occupancy ditto 153,751	„	6,18,830
45,292 non ditto ditto 55,385	„	2,27,166
<u>274,480</u>	<u>510,794</u>	<u>20,72,986</u>

and the rent-rate falls at Rs. 4-5-8 per acre, or Rs. 2-13-1 per bigha.

Of the tenantry, Hindus hold 96·53, Musalmans 3·35 and Christians ·12.

In Mr. Wheeler's own pages will be found full accounts of the proprietary classes.

11. At widely separated parts of his report Mr. Wheeler (paras. 105 and 296) refers to the question of sir entries, a very important matter in a district like Jaunpur, where the tenants are strong, the zamíndárs weak.

The late Mr. Thomason, as a Member of the Board of Revenue, wrote in 1842, "caution is necessary lest too ready credence be given to the entries in the jama-bandis regarding the sîr lands."

Although attention has subsequently been called to this contingency, we now find that in the last 20 years the average of sîr has increased from 100,460 to 112,660 acres and chiefly in Jaunpur and Khutahan tahsils. It would have been much larger but that special enquiries in the later stages of the revision excluded as many as 48,589 fields, apparently 10 per cent. of the whole number of entries. These figures indicate very clearly the eagerness with which the zamîndârs sought to increase their sîr lands. And 95 per cent. of the area now excluded, consisting of lands held khudkasht and by non-occupancy tenants, may naturally and before very long become real sîr.

12. As the Board are well aware, the attention of myself and of successive Jaunpur Collectors, has for the last few years been directed to the question of the easy realisation of the land revenue. The demand is not a heavy one, though the incidence is irregular, and from various circumstances the collections too have been very irregular. Lambardârs, as throughout the Benares province, exist only in name. Pattidârs, paying their own quotas of revenue have been, and are, very numerous. The subject is very fully referred to in paragraph 103, and Mr. Wheeler has, by adding three columns to the Khatiaunis, given in detail all information as to revenue payments. If this return be properly maintained, if the distribution of jama return is made use of, and a plan lately adopted by the present Collector continued, viz., to take the revenue due, and the whole revenue only, from each small payer, then the maladministration for which Jaunpur has long been notorious should cease. I forbear from touching here on questions of coercive process, though I agree with Mr. Wheeler that the lighter forms have been too easily, the severer too seldom, enforced. But with the knowledge of each man's responsibility, which the new papers will give, the Collector will be in a position to put in force, as is the practice in Bengal, the processes which the law allows, and the knowledge that such can and will be resorted to will probably answer all purposes.

13. At paragraph 292 Mr. Wheeler has given a return of 173,062 acres not paying cash rents (also see Appendix XXXI) with assumed rental valuation. We have to turn to paragraph 121 for the details of the cash rents paid, and for the information that over twelve lakhs of rents are incapable of enhancement, six lakhs are potentially enhanceable, and that $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs only (55,000 acres) are open to enhancement. This fact, combined with the knowledge that five-sixths of the cultivated area is already irrigated, shows where the wealth and strength of the district lies—

And this total of assumed rental	...	...	...	Rs. 11,57,967
Added to the actual cash rental	...	...	...	„ 20,72,986
				<u>32,30,953</u>

should be considered with reference to the land revenue of Rs. 12,49,803 payable in this permanently-assessed district. Assessed now, the figures would be about $16\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The loss thus caused by the fixed assessment is probably less than in neighbouring districts, as Jaunpur was always a valuable portion of the Four Sircars.

14. The question which next naturally occurs is, what provision has been made for the proper maintenance of the village papers now prepared? Mr. Wheeler's account of the redistribution of patwârî's circle, is contained in his paragraph 277. The net result is that the district has been given about 115 patwârîs more than in 1856, and 91 more than in 1882, on a total wage fund which is about Rs. 2,000 more than that of 1856 and the same as that of 1882.

Rs. 52,910 is the amount now sanctioned for the pay of patwârîs. There are 701 patwârîs and three gomashtas on the present staff, and no less than 157 patwârîs only get Rs. 5 per mensem. This is undoubtedly too little; but it is understood that the

feasibility of raising the pay of these men to Rs. 6 is now under consideration. If this can be done, then at least it may be said that the money at our disposal has been employed to the best advantage. The new halkabandi—this is the first time the circles have been geographically arranged—has been in complete operation for more than a year, and though experience has shown that here and there some slight changes are necessary, on the whole it has worked well.

15. The grand total expenditure has been shown to be Rs. 7,75,352 9-10, of which as much as Rs. 6,12,893-9-10 is debited to provincial revenue, p. 254, and for this large outlay there will be no direct return.

The greatest possible care will therefore be necessary on the part of all concerned to maintain the records and patwāri papers with their present accuracy, and in ensuring the prompt and correct record of such changes as may occur.

16. In conclusion, I have only to say that the charge of a revision of papers in a permanently-settled district is not a pleasant task ; I believe from what I have seen of the work that, if slowly done, it has been well done, and I cordially concur in the praise given by the Settlement Officer to his Deputy Collectors.





सत्यमेव जयते

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This report is somewhat voluminous, but I have endeavoured to supply information about the district, which has not hitherto been recorded anywhere. Especial care has been taken not to repeat what can be found in the Gazetteer.

P. C. W.

the existing records contained no entry of such rights. It was finally ruled by Government that in such cases the Settlement Officer is bound to record the status of the tenant in accordance with the admission of the zamíndár.

Another difficulty arose in applying the provisions of section 64, Act XIX of 1873, which directs that entries shall be made on the basis of actual possession. The then Board found fault with the Settlement Officer in 1883, for admitting and adjudicating on claims made by persons who were subsequently proved to be out of possession; but it was pointed out by the District Officers and the Commissioner in reply that every one who makes a claim, the assertion of which rests on proof of possession, claims to be in possession, and it is exceedingly difficult to decide summarily whether such a claim shall be accepted or dismissed. The former records were so inaccurate that claims based on them were as often found to be false as true.

9. Allusion has already been made to the Commissioner's criticism that prior to 1884, except in Mr. Addis' time, the officer in charge of settlement operations, failed to maintain a proper system of supervision and inspection of work in the field. The results of this were an increase of appellate work which still further detained the Settlement Officer at head-quarters, and a want of uniformity both in the proceedings of the Deputy Collectors and in the principles by which they were guided. During the last two years of the settlement operations, matters in this respect underwent improvement, but the Commissioner is undoubtedly right in ascribing some of the delay to this cause.

10. The number of cases was very large, being 82,539 original cases and 3,303 district appeals, total 85,842. In considering the amount of case-work as well as the cost of the revisional operations, the district of Gházipur, in which similar work was in progress during the same time, may be taken for purposes of comparison. The following table gives details of the case-work :—

		ORIGINAL CASES.					APPEALS.			TOTAL.		
		Number instituted.	Number disposed of			Number pending when settlement report was submitted.	Number instituted.	Number decided.	Number pending when settlement report was submitted.	Number instituted.	Number decided.	Number pending when settlement report was submitted.
			On merits.	Otherwise than on merits.	Total.							
Gházipur	...	44,160	30,479	13,631	44,160	...	1,722	1,722	...	45,882	45,882	...
Jannpur	...	82,539	60,849	21,627	82,476	63	3,303	3,303	...	85,842	85,779	63.

The classes of cases which were disposed of in both districts were :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Cases connected with patwáris. | (4) Rent-free tenures. |
| (2) Boundary disputes. | (5) Proprietary rights. |
| (3) Cultivating rights. | (6) Distribution of jamas. |

Partition cases were disposed of in Jaunpur by the settlement staff, and in Gházipur by the Collector's staff, and similarly with cases for determination of rent. The statement below compares the number of cases and appeals per head of population in the two districts :—

District.		Number of cases.	Number of appeals.	Total of cases and appeals.	Total population.	Population per square mile.	Cases and appeals per head of population.
Gházipur	...	44,160	1,722	45,882	1,000,908	670	·046
Jaunpur	...	82,476	3,303	85,779	1,209,663	780	·071

From this it will be seen that not only were the cases in Jaunpur nearly double those in Gházipur, but the proportion of cases to head of population was also much higher in the former district.

11. Closely connected with the number of cases disposed of are the figures showing the cost of the revisional operations. The total cost, inclusive of survey charges, was Rs. 7,75,352-9-10, which is the largest sum yet expended in the survey and revision of records in any permanently-settled district in these provinces. In the following table these charges are compared :—

		Preparation of records.		Disposal of cases.		Survey.		Total.		Density of population per square mile.
		Cost for the whole area.	Cost per square mile.	Cost for the whole area.	Cost per square mile.	Cost for the whole area.	Cost per square mile.	Cost for the whole area.	Cost per square mile.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ghazipur	...	2,54,840	171	77,210	53	2,53,349	169	5,85,399	392	670
Ballia	...	1,28,394	178	48,305	67	1,13,597	157	2,90,496	402	826
Mirzapur	...	1,86,688	236	64,816	82	3,79,804	171	6,31,308	489	575
Jaunpur	...	3,02,717	195	1,47,719	95	3,24,917	210	7,75,353	500	780
Benares	...	1,66,474	137	45,337	51	1,54,287	173	3,65,098	411	820

Of the total charge for Jaunpur of Rs. 7,75,352-9-10 there has been debited to Provincial Revenues the cost of the revision of the record-of-rights and of the preparation of maps, *plus* one-half of the survey charges, total Rs. 6,12,893-9-10 ; while the remaining moiety of survey charges, amounting to Rs. 1,62,459, has been met from Imperial Revenues. This arrangement formed the subject of correspondence in 1882, ending with G. O. No. 1776, dated 29th September of that year.

12. The figures given in the statement above show that the high cost in Jaunpur was due in some part to increased expenditure on survey, over which the Settlement Officer and the Revenue authorities had no control. Continuing the comparison between Jaunpur and Gházipur it is to be noted that the *survey* of the former district cost Rs. 210 per square mile as against Rs. 169 in the latter, the increase per square mile in survey charges alone being Rs. 41. The reasons for this increase are not given in Mr. Wheeler's report, but the cause is probably to be found in the more minute sub-division, and

greater number of fields in the Jaunpur district. In the following table the two districts are compared :—

		Area in square miles.	Number of fields.	Number of fields per square mile.	Cost of survey per square mile.	Approximate cost of survey per field.
Jaunpur	...	1,550	2,917,120	1,882	Rs. 210	1 anna 9½ pies.
Ghāzipur	...	1,463	1,933,067	1,321	169	2 annas ½ pie.

From this it is seen that field by field the survey was actually cheaper in Jaunpur than Ghāzipur, and it should be remembered that practically speaking the survey of a small field involves as much labour as the survey of a large field. Similar considerations apply to the work of the Settlement Department and taking the following figures :—

			Area in square miles.	Number of fields.	Number of fields per square mile.	Cost of Settle- ment Depart- ment per square mile.	Approximate cost of Settle- ment Depart- ment per field.
						Rs.	
Jaunpur	...	...	1,550	2,917,120	1,882	290	2 annas 5½ pies
Ghāzipur	...	...	1,463	1,933,067	1,321	223	2 annas 8½ pies.

The cost of the revisional operations per field, which is the true unit of calculation is found to be by no means so excessive in Jaunpur as was at first to be considered for the total cost per field was as follows :—

Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	4 annas 3 pies.
Ghāzipur...	...	...	...	4 annas 9 pies.

The great difference between the cost *per square mile* in the two districts is thus found to be due in a great measure to the fact that in Jaunpur there are nearly a million more fields than in Ghāzipur, and field for field not only was the survey cheaper in Jaunpur, but the revisional operations were also less costly. This result of the calculations is distinctly creditable to the officers who were in charge of the operations and their subordinates; and becomes more especially so when the large number of cases disposed of in Jaunpur is taken into account. On the whole the operations in Jaunpur appear to have been conducted with economy; at the same time a closer and more methodical supervision might have shortened as well as cheapened the settlement operations.

13. Mr. Wheeler devotes several paragraphs (80 *et seq.*) to an explanation of the system of tenures, out of which the exceedingly complex interlacing of mahāls and mauzas has arisen. This complexity is common to all the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces. As summarised by the Commissioner, the district contains “2,214 ‘true mahāls,’ each separately assessed and having a separate record-of-rights, and 3,455 ‘true mauzas,’ but of the 3,455 true mauzas 484 have at various times been split up into 1,654 component parts, so that the 2,214 mahāls contain 2,971 whole mauzas, and 1,654 parts of

mauzas, and one mahál frequently consists of two or more fractional parts of separate mauzas." These fragmentary parts of a complex true mahál are not in appropriately called 'jamabandi maháls' by Mr. Wheeler.

14. The registers give the total number of proprietors as 87,819, but this figure includes numerous proprietors who own shares in more than one khewat ; in such cases they are counted once for each khewat in which their names are found. Mr. Wheeler thinks it probable that the actual number of distinct proprietors is from 40,000 to 43,000.

15. The area of land exempted from revenue by the State is very small, but the district contains 17,103 acres of miscellaneous proprietary holdings which pay no revenue, and as to which Mr. Wheeler explains (paragraph 89) that "the condition of not actually paying-revenue is derived from the zamíndárs who are powerless to divest any land of its inherent responsibility for the Government demand" ; this area includes lands known as *nánkar*, *díhdári*, and *shankalap*, &c. The remainder of the area on which no revenue is paid comprises 2,776 acres held by Government, 768 acres held by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and a portion of the so called "Jaunpur city lands," which have formed the subject of separate correspondence ending with G. O. No. $\frac{811}{1-556}$, dated 20th June, 1887.

16. The revenue-paying area is distributed under the following tenures;—(1) zamíndári; (2) imperfect pattidári; (3) perfect pattidári; (4) bhaiyáchára; (5) peshkashdári; (6) miscellaneous proprietary holdings obtained from zamíndárs with a small quota of revenue attached ; but in dealing with these tenures Mr. Wheeler does not (as in the case of land not paying revenue) mention the areas over which they extend, but classifies them by maháls.

17. The minute sub-division of proprietary right is indicated by the fact that fractions of the rupee or whole share as minute as $\frac{1}{161,280,000}$ th are not uncommonly recorded ; and the confusion is rendered worse by the existence of 105 separate tables for the division of the share throughout the district. In Gházipur 197 such tables were found. It was found necessary to note on each khewat the particular scale applicable to the village to which it belonged. In Ballia, Mr. Roberts succeeded in introducing a common table of division.

18. In Jaunpur as in other permanently-settled districts the lam-bardári system has quite broken down. In numerous villages, which are held nominally on a zamíndári tenure, the "joint and undivided" condition exists in name only, each co-sharer collecting his own share of the rent and paying his own land revenue. As Mr. Wheeler remarks in paragraph 103 :—"Where you have dense population and consequently extreme proprietary pressure on the soil, so that profits are small coupled with a powerful tenantry, so that profits are still further reduced, it is not in reason to suppose that men will accept a system which, owing to the minute sub-division of proprietary rights in this and the neighbouring districts, involves that hundreds shall be represented by one." Mr. Wheeler

shows that this minute sub division of rights is of old standing and was fully recognised by Duncan in the last century. As Government are aware, the Board have under their consideration the issue of certain new rules to meet the altered conditions of things in the permanently-settled districts of these provinces. The subject was reported to Government in this office No. 237, dated 18th June, 1887, the further report required by G. O. No. 902, dated 5th July, 1887, will shortly be submitted, and it is hoped that they may secure a more orderly system of land-revenue collection. The break-down of the *lambardári* system in the permanently-settled districts has so frequently been discussed elsewhere (*vide* Gházipur Settlement Report, &c.), that further remarks are not called for in this review.

19. The cultivating tenures are those common to all the permanently-settled districts, *viz.*, (1) *sír* holdings; (2) *khudkásht* holdings which may be described as incomplete *sír*; (3) ex-proprietary holdings; (4) fixed rate holdings; (5) occupancy holdings; (6) holdings of tenants-at-will; (7) holdings of resumable rent-free grants; (8) *shikmis* or sub-tenancies.

20. The total area held by proprietors of land as *sír* and *khudkásht* is 112,660 acres out of the total district area of 991,849. Mr. Wheeler notices the extraordinary avidity shown by the Jaunpur land-holders in asserting and retaining their *sír* rights, and in the face of the strength and solidity of tenant right in the district, their tenacity in this matter is not to be wondered at. In the settlement operations of 1867 no entries of *khudkásht* holdings were made, everything in the zamíndár's cultivation being put down as *sír*. In the recent revisional operations however the *sír* entries were carefully revised with the result that in three tahsils more than 2,500 acres were found to have been incorrectly included as *sír* in the existing records. Taking the district as a whole, the recorded entries of 56,813 so called *sír* fields were scrutinised as suspicious, with the result that only 8,224 survived the test. The remaining 48,589 fields were removed from the *sír* classification, and duly recorded under their proper headings as detailed in paragraph 276 of the report. Of the total number of tenants (274,480) 469 have ex-proprietary rights and occupy 1,430 acres at a rent of Rs. 3,747; 145,532 are fixed rate tenants cultivating 300,228 acres at a rent of about 12½ lakhs; 83,187 have occupancy rights over 153,751 acres at a rent of nearly 6½ lakhs, and 45,292 are tenants-at-will cultivating 55,385 acres at a rent of a little over 2½ lakhs.

21. The table given in paragraph 109 shows "how advantageously to themselves high-caste tenants hold land in this district. *En masse* they occupy 297,420 acres at Rs. 10,37,512 to 212,730 acres at Rs. 10,32,645 possessed by low castes. Thus high castes have 85,000 acres more than low castes, but the total rental paid by the two groups is identical; so that if the low-caste rents are fair (which they most undoubtedly are) high-caste tenants annually intercept the rent of 85,000 acres of land." It appears clear that caste has considerably affected rents in the past,

but it is doubtful whether its influence in lowering the rents paid by high-caste tenants will be maintained. Rents are almost entirely paid in cash, the kind-paying area being only 17,210 acres. The prevailing cash rents are generally fixed with reference to the quality of the soil, and without regard to the crops ; but in the case of sugarcane an extra rent of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per bigha is demandable under long established custom.

22. The most noticeable as well as extremely satisfactory fact in connection with cultivating holdings is the "enormous preponderance of tenants with rights." Not only is nearly half the total district area held by occupancy tenants and tenants at fixed rates, but 90 per cent. of the cash rental is paid by tenants with rights. These conditions are fully discussed by Mr. Wheeler in his 121st paragraph, his deduction being that since the margin for enhancement of rents is practically limited to the 55,000 acres held by tenants-at-will and to one-tenth of the district cash rental, the tendency of legislation has been to benefit the tenants without any corresponding advantage to the zamíndárs. But he forgets the *sír* and *khudkasht* area of 112,660 acres, on which no enhanced revenue is assessed, and that about half the (paragraph 115) *sír* is sublet to low-caste tenants, probably at very high rates.

23. There appears to be no information in the report as to the increase in the number of maháls since the last revision of settlement. The distribution of jamas over the component parts of the Jaunpur complex maháls is dealt with in Mr. Wheeler's para. 278. The necessity for this measure is described in paragraph 22 of the Board's review of the Gházipur report; a quota of revenue is now also attached to every separate recorded share, and the amount of road cess, commutation of jágirs, and acreage cess due in respect of that share is shown in the "register of all demands" which has been furnished by the Settlement Department to each tahsil. It should prove an invaluable aid to the orderly and equitable realisation of the revenue demand.

24. The report contains a considerable amount of valuable information on the climate, agriculture, communication, population, trades, &c., of the district, which it is unnecessary to repeat here. It may be noticed, however, with satisfaction that Jaunpur enjoys a practical immunity from famine, and seems able to support without distress its dense rural population which falls at the rate of 780 to the square mile. It is well wooded and contains hardly any culturable waste; it has also a good average rainfall; and is besides amply supplied with sources of irrigation and means of communication. Five-sixths, indeed, of the cultivated area are returned as "irrigated" generally. There are no peculiar features in the agriculture of the district.

25. Advantage was taken of the opportunity given by the Settlement operations to revise the patwáris' circles and salaries throughout the district. They were found to be exceedingly complex and ill-arranged, as there were no less than 130 grades of patwáris on salaries

the question to the Surveyor-General. He replied that it was not known whence the Gazetteer obtained the above area, and supplied the following statement:—

Taken from a statistical statement published by Government, North- Western Provinces, on 1st May, 1867.			Taken from the Survey records. 1877-1881.		Remarks.	
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Square miles.	Pargana.	Square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
JAUNPUR	Haveli Jaunpur ...	150.6	Haveli ...	150.27	Nearly 2 square miles decrease.	
	Tappa Saremu ...	30.0	Saremu ...	30.11		
	Bialsi ...	47.9	Bialsi ...	47.72		
	Zafarabad... ..	7.8	Zafarabad ...	7.65		
	Kariatdost ...	29.4	Kariatdost ...	29.38		
	Khapraha ...	9.9	Khapraha ...	9.91		
KHUTAHAN	Rari ...	63.6	Rari ...	165.58		
	Rari Badlapur ...	37.0	Mendha ...	19.52		
	Kariat Mendha ...	19.6	Chanda ...	33.83		
	Taaluka Singramau ...	34.0	Ungli ...	271.70		
MARIAHU	Ungli ...	270.5				
	Mariahu khas ...	193.7	Mariahu ...	320.46		
	Tappa Barsathi ...	83.4				
MACHHLISHAHR	Tappa Gopalapur ...	45.3				
	Ghiswa ...	117.1	Ghiswa ...	117.78		
	Mungra Badshāhpur ...	89.0	Mungra ...	89.07		
KARAKAT	Garhwara ...	137.5	Garwara ...	137.49		
	Tappa Chandwak ...	70.0	Chandwak ...	69.93		
	„ Daryapur ...	26.1	Daryapur ...	25.99		
	„ Pisara ...	46.7	Pisara ...	46.71		
	„ Guzara ...	38.9	Guzara ...	37.79		
		1,553.0		1,550.89		
			Decrease ...	2.11		
	Area of district by universal theorem ...			1,550.9		
	Ditto by fields ...			1550.3		

The above cadastral survey figures show only the total area of pargana Rari. Part of it (taalluka Badlapur) is in Khutahan and the rest in Jaunpur tahsil. The 1867 figures show details which give a total of 105.6 as against the cadastral total of 105.58, i.e., the discrepancy is only $\frac{1}{5}$ of a square mile or about 13 acres on an area of $105\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. I have therefore assumed Rari Badlapur to be 37 square miles and Rari Jaunpur to be 68.58, giving 105.58, the cadastral survey total. We then get the following tahsil totals in descending scale:—

1. Khutahan	362.05	For the district as it was when surveyed.
2. Machlishahr	...	...	...	...	344.34
3. Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	343.62
4. Mariahu	...	...	...	...	320.46
5. Karakat	...	...	...	...	180.42
Total					1,550.89	

By notification dated 8th September, 1885, Bialsi and 56 villages of Haveli were transferred from Jaunpur to Karakat tahsil, with effect from September 1st. Bialsi being an entire pargana, its area in square miles is shown above whilst that of the 56 villages has to be calculated.

The total area of the district in acres, as obtained by summation of field-book areas in the settlement office and used in the appendices to this report, is 991,849, which is equivalent to 1,549.764 square miles, i.e., this area varies from the three survey areas as follows:—

It is 1.13 square miles less than the total of all the parganas in column 5.

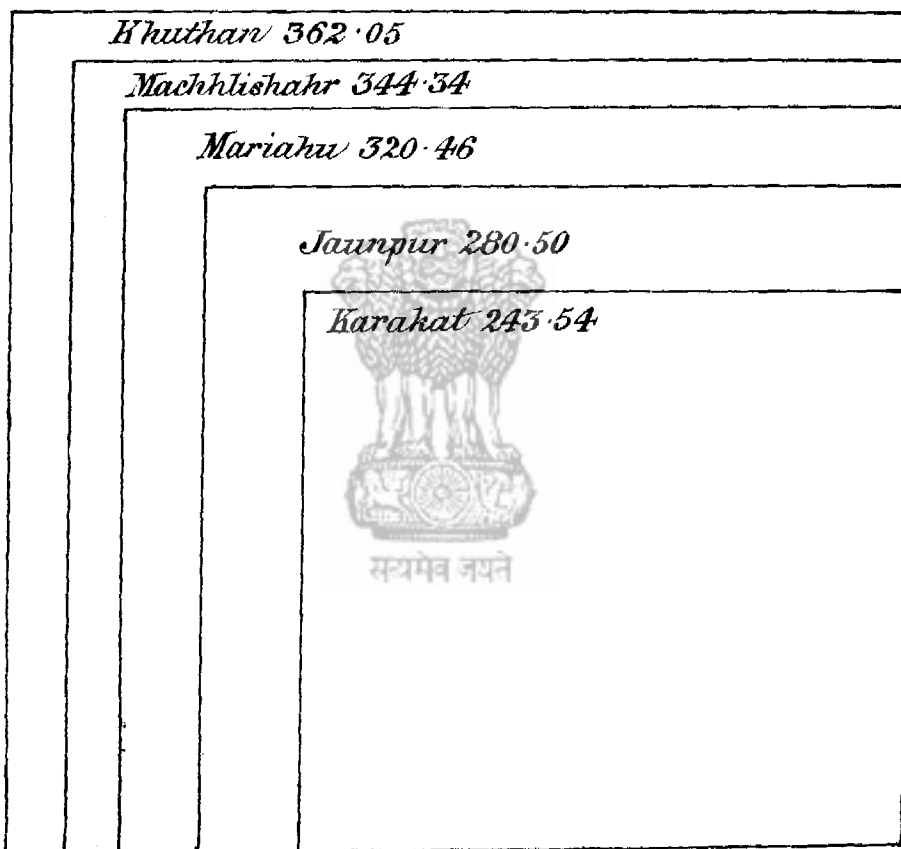
It is 1.14 less than the area by universal theorem.

It is .54 less than the area obtained by summation of fields in the survey office. The difference is probably due to the fact that under Mr. Addis' orders fractions of an acre were counted as one acre, if over, and omitted if under, .50. The difference is so small when distributed over 21 parganas, that it cannot have the slightest appreciable effect on any of the statistics in the appendices. However, for the 56 villages, decimals

have been severally added, and the total area is 9,854·22 acres, which gives 15·4 square miles. The following subtractions and additions must therefore be made :—

	Acres.
From Jaunpur's old area	343·62
Deduct Bialsi	47·72
	<hr/> 295·90
Further deduct 56 villages of Haveli	15·40
Total area of tahsil Jaunpur from 1st September, 1885	<hr/> 280·50
To Karakat's old area	180·42
Add Bialsi	47·72
	<hr/> 228·14
Further add 56 villages from Haveli	15·40
Total area of tahsil Karakat from 1st September, 1885	<hr/> 243·54

Thus from 1st September, 1885, the areas arranged in descending scale are as follows :—



The area given in the Gazetteer is the same as that used for the last Census Report, which gives the following figures :—

1865	...	...	...	...	...	1,552·16
1872	...	...	...	...	...	1,556·0
1881	...	...	...	...	...	1,551·1

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, who wrote the final report dated 12th September, 1867, at the conclusion of Mr. Smith's revision of papers, shows the area as 1,556 square miles, which was evidently adopted for the 1872 census. It is too high, even deducting $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles on account of four villages transferred to Benares in 1877. I do not know whence the area of 15·53 square miles published by Government in 1867 was obtained.

Para. 5.—The total area of the district has varied at different times, owing to exchange of villages with neighbouring districts, details of which will be found in section I of the second chapter.

Transfer of villages.

SECTION II OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 7 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 6 TO 12).

Physical Features.

Para. 6.—The district is part of the Gangetic alluvial plain, and its chief soils are the three common natural ones, loams, clays and sands. It may be described generally as a plain with a slight slope from north-west to south-east, the direction of its five rivers. Its surface is a little diversified in the southern part by big mounds, the traditional remains of Naddwak forts and Bhar villages. Large úsar tracts are found in the northern (Khutahan) tahsíl, but elsewhere they are not of sufficient size or frequency to be noticeable.

General surface features. Its entire area is very highly cultivated and the village sites, instead of being of normal size and ordinary distances apart, are very small and scattered so that you everywhere see habitations. The wells are very close to each other and the people are perpetually irrigating or ploughing the soil. Hence there is no game and it is impossible to ride across country. The district generally is very well wooded. In whatever direction you look the view is immediately cut short by trees, but they are sporadic and not clumped into forests. Indeed, there are very few groves that are even fit to camp in.

Para. 7.—There are five rivers, viz, (1) the Gumti, (2) the Pilli, (3) the Sai, (4) the Basohi, (5) the Barna, naming them in order from north to south. The Pilli and the Sai are tributaries of the Gumti, whilst the Basohi falls into the Barna.

Rivers. The Gumti rises in the Pilibhit district and enters Jaunpur in the Khutahan tahsíl where it forms the northern boundary of pargana Kariat Mendha. It leaves the district (after a winding course of 86 miles within it) in tahsíl Karakat, and then dividing the two disriets of Gházipur and Benares, for a short distance, debouches into the Ganges a little west of Saiyidpur (in Gházipur) about 16 miles north-east of Benares. Its course is extremely sinuous, but the popular derivation of its name from Ghumna, on the analogy of the Meander, is erroneous. Its Sanskrit name is Gomati, which means "cowdung," "rich in cattle," &c. It is at all times deep enough for the passage of large boats. Its mean maximum rise is 15 feet, but in one or two rainy seasons it has risen to an enormous height. In 1774 the celebrated Muhamadan bridge in the city was submerged, and the story runs that English troops sailed over it without being aware of its existence. But the greatest flood was in the latter half of September, 1871, when it did enormous damage. These huge instantaneous floods, which extend to the Sai also, are said to be gigantic back-flushes due to the fact that the waterway is narrow whilst the banks are high at the point of the Gumti's debouchure into the Ganges [see paras. 23 and 24]. Its bed is earth with a small amount of sand, and there is very little silt deposit on account of the velocity of the current.

The Pilli is a poor little stream, dry in the hot weather, which in the rains discharges itself into the Gumti 25 miles above Jaunpur.

Sai. The Sai, which is next in importance, longo intervalo, to the Gumti, enters the district (from Partabgarh) in the north (Garwara) pargana of tahsíl Machhlisáhr, and after a winding course of 52 miles within the district falls into the Gumti about ten miles below Jaunpur. It drains the median tract of that portion of the district which is west of the principal river. It is only navigable by large boats during the rains, at which time also it is subject to floods [see paras. 23 and 24]. Generally it may be conceived as a miniature of the Gumti.

Basohi. The Basohi is an unimportant little stream draining the country between the Sai and the Barna, falling into the latter river in the south-east corner of pargana Gopalapur, tahsíl Mariahu.

The Barna rises on the borders of Allahabad and Mirzapur, and without actually entering this district skirts it for some 60 miles, forming the boundary between Jaunpur and Mirzapur. It falls into the Ganges just north of Benares city.

Para. 8.—Inspection of old maps shows that there were many lakes and swamps that have now disappeared. At present the area so covered in the district is very slight.

A list of *táls* and *jhils* exceeding twenty *bighas* has been prepared [see Appendix 13] and gives a total of seventy six, which are classified below according to size :—

Tahsil.					Táls and Jhils.							
					Between 20 and 50 bighas.	50 to 100.	100 to 200.	200 to 300.	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	Above 500 bighas.	Total.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	8
Marahú	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	7
Machhlisahar...	...	...	...	2	7	5	3	...	1	2	20
Khutahan	...	...	...	8	9	12	4	2	1	2	38
Karakat	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
District Total					14	21	22	10	2	2	5	76

Parganawar details will be found under the head of irrigation other than by wells in para. 48.

Para. 9. An enormous quantity of land was “waste” in the sense of being out of cultivation before and at the time of the permanent settlement. It was due to the oppression and misrule that preceded Mr. Duncan’s administration, and its existence is proved (*passim*) by his records. His general statement for 1197 fasli (see para. 198) shows that almost one-fourth of the province was uncultivated. Mr. Duncan devoted himself with untiring energy to the reduction of this area, which exceeded 1,000 square miles. Hence all his leases make special mention of the cultivation of waste, and moderately progressive *jamas* were fixed to induce the *rai-yats* to break it up.

By his proceedings dated 13th March, 1789, on a representation of the *Amil* of Jaunpur, Mr. Duncan directed that whoever should cultivate *jangatbúri* or *banjar* land in Jaunpur should hold it free for three years, and after that be entitled to a *sanad* at a fixed Government *jama*, subject to the payment of the zamindar’s due. On 2nd January, 1790, the Resident instructed the *Amils* not to allow the zamindars to build or repair forts, and to cause them to cut down jungles, which they maintained as hiding places for robbers and resorts for themselves when they wished to evade payment of revenue. If the zamindars would not agree to the demolition of these jungles the *Amils* were to clear them and to retain the price of the wood. This policy is also embodied in section 79 of Regulation XXII of 1795. In consequence of these stringent measures and of the fact that when once the State demand was permanently fixed the cultivation of waste was all sheer indefeasible profit to the zamindar, there is now very little culturable waste in the district. There are no huge tracts of absolute waste. What are found are stretches of land within which cultivation occurs at spots with intermediate *banjar*. Such may be seen in tahsíl Machhlisahar near mauza Satharia and in talukas Narár and Chitaur, and in Jaunpur near Ará and Patahoná. The largest tracts occur in the north of the district (Khutahan tahsíl), and form a marked feature of the outlook to passengers on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Dispersed over these lands in Khutahan are huge *kacha* tanks and reservoirs which the

people all know by names and declare to be Badsháhi or built by the Nawábs or the Sharki kings. If dams and embankments are made so as to retain the rain, rice can be sown with some small profit on most of this úsar, under which kankar may almost invariably be found [see para. 49].

Para. 10.—As before stated, the district is generally very well wooded. The number of recorded groves is 46,338, covering a total area of 34,223 acres, giving (roughly) four-fifths of an acre as the average size of a bāgh. These groves contain 969,321 trees, of which 835,895 are fruit trees and 133,426 non-fruit-bearing. Thus the average grove contains 21 trees, of which about 17 or 18 are fruit trees and three or four non-fruit trees. The number of mango trees is enormous, about six-sevenths of the total fruit trees. They are, however, the common country mango and are consequently a poor source of income. The other fruit trees in descending scale of numbers, are mahua, guava, jáman and bel, after which come 21 other varieties very slightly represented.

See appendix No. 9.

Thus groves furnish about one tree for every acre of total area. Trees not in groves have been recorded in the remarks column of the new khasras and jamabandis but their total number is not known. It must be enormous. Although in Duncan's time forest tracts existed, there are none now. Trees are everywhere dotted all over the district and nowhere clumped in large masses. The nearest approach to anything of this sort is the Naipura jungle in tappa Daryapara (consisting wholly of dhák trees) covering 1,355 acres in 23 villages. Although the district is so well wooded, arboriculture has been neglected. Babul trees abound in the road avenues, very few of which are continuous.

Para. 11.—Kankar or calcareous limestone is found more or less in one or other of its two forms in every part of the district. Nodular kankar as used for metalling roads, making lime, &c, can be dug out almost everywhere. Along the metalled roads it is chiefly obtained from the following places:—

Road.		Quarry.			Miles on road.
1	To Fyzabad	...	...	...	...
		1	Kakorgahna	...	2 and 3
		2	Gorári	...	4 to 6
		3	Bhaisani	...	7 to 10
		4	Kohia	...	11
		5	Máni	...	12 to 14
		6	Rudhauri	...	15 to 17
		7	Sabrahad	...	18 to 21
2	To Mirzapur	8	Arghupur	...	22 to 25
		1	Ranjitpur	...	2 to 5
		2	Páli	...	6 to 10
		3	Goshain-ki-koti	...	11 to 13
		4	Tejgarh	...	14 and 15
		5	Jamalapur	...	16
		6	Ramnagar	...	17 to 22
		7	Pipri	...	23 to 25
3	To Zafarabad	1	Nathupur	...	2
		2	Ahmadpur	...	3 and 4
		3	Gathia nála	...	5 and 6
4	To Pachhatia and Bhandari road...	1	Dharmapur	...	1 and 2
5	To Azamgarh and Benares	1	Chandwak	...	18 and 19
		2	Khuji nála	...	20 to 22
		3	Khunjahil	...	23 to 25
		4	Diggi	...	20 to 23
		5	Jalalpur	...	24 to 28
		6	Gathia nála	...	29 to 32
		7	Nathupur	...	33 and 34
		1	Dahirpur	...	2 to 5
6	To Khutahan	2	Jethpura	...	6 and 7
		1	Madwan	...	1
		2	Barhona	...	2
7	To Sháhganj and Barágaon	3	Argupur	...	3
		4	Barágaon	...	4 and 5
		1	Lakhowra	...	2 to 5
		2	Basaratpur	...	6
		3	Chapramau	...	7
8	To Lucknow	4	Bhataurana	...	8 and 9
		5	Churawanpur	...	10

It is carried from one to four miles from these quarries and costs when stacked from about Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per 100 cubic feet. The approximate depth at which it can always be found near these roads is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Rock kankar, also called block kankar, is largely quarried by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company, mainly at the following places :—

Distance from Benares: Ganges River.	Railway station.	Mile.	Mauza.
46	Mihrai ...	49.50	Boondoe, Sahupur.
		50.51	Kheta Sarai, Dobhi.
		51.52	Gorai.
53	Kheta Sarai ...	52.53	Rajapur, Usrahia, Majurcha.
		53.54	Saba.
59	Shābhganj ...	...

It is quarried in big blocks and the price paid is Rs. 3-4 0 per 100 cubic feet delivered along the railway line. Rs. 3-4-0 is the price paid to the contractor, who settles with the zamindar whatever royalty has been agreed upon.

It may be seen stacked in huge heaps between Mihrai and Shābhganj stations on either side of the permanent way. It is used by the Company for the protection of large bridges such as the Gumti, Sai and Ganges bridge, being piled round the bases of the piers to prevent scouring.

Para. 12.—As before stated, the soils in this district show no special peculiarity, and are almost entirely the three ordinary natural ones, clays, loams and sands.

Argillaceous earths or, in common parlance, “clays,” are plastic earths, generally soft, composed of alumina, silica and water. What are known as “fatty clays” are chemical compounds of these substances possessing a greasy feel. Clays are mainly the result of the detrition of rocks containing aluminous minerals, *e.g.*, granite, and it is to their aluminous ingredients that they owe their plasticity. Lime, magnesia and oxide of iron are also commonly present in clays. Bricks turn red when burnt, because of the oxide of iron in brick clay, but fire-brick clay is infusible because the last mentioned three ingredients are, in it, conspicuous by their absence.

Sand is merely comminuted stone in the shape of fine grains (not reduced so far as to be impalpable powder) which are not coherent when moistened. Sands consist mainly of fine particles of silicious stones.

Loams are hybrids. They are nothing but a cross between clays and sands, in other words between argillaceous and silicious earths. They are composed of silicious sands, clay and carbonate of lime for the main part, and also contain oxide of iron, magnesia and various salts. The inorganic composition of the three great natural classes of soils is as above. As ordinarily met with, they are more or less modified by the presence of decaying organic matter, with which their fertility fluctuates.

The agricultural classes of India are amongst the best practical small farmers in the world. They have divided and subdivided soils until their names are legion, and are well acquainted with the capabilities of every variety. In this district, however, they have little to exercise their ingenuity upon. Pure clays are all known, of course, as *matiyár*, *matíará*, or *matiyára*. *Matiyár* is essentially a soil that needs water. If it receives sufficient moisture it is hard to beat for certain crops. If it does not, it is almost worthless. Classification of soils was prohibited when the present revision started. None has apparently been made since Akbar's time, and that was based on the power of sustained cultivation and not on natural composition. Roughly speaking, probably one-quarter of the cultivated area is *bonâ fide* *matiyár* on which rice is generally sown. It is almost entirely *ek-fasli* but occasionally rice is followed by peas, gram, &c. Sometimes, however, more exhausting crops (cane and barley) are sown instead of rice at places where *matiyár* fades into *domat*, but no second crop is sown that year. Modifications of *matiyár* known locally as *bíjar* (or *chachar*) and *karail* probably amount to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the cultivated area. *Bíjar* is generally ranked as a variety of *kapsa-matiyár*, but I do not think any distinction between *matiyar* and *kapsa-matiyar* is recognised in this district although it obtains in Azamgarh. True *matiyár* is a bluish clay and *kapsa* is a sort of soapy grey colour. *Bíjar* is a stiff lowlying rice-bearing *kapsa* clay containing an admixture of gravel and is absolutely useless if there is the least drought. *Kuári* rice is sown in it, or it is used for nurseries for Aghani rice. *Karail* is an instance of a modification of a natural inorganic soil produced by a large admixture of organic matter. *Karail* means black, and it is a black clay deriving its colour from humus or decayed animal and vegetable matter. It is found in the beds of dried-up tanks and jhils. It is extremely sticky when wet and cracks all over when dry. I believe only the coarser Aghani rice is sown in it in this district. It is an inferior soil and ranks with *bíjar*. The sandy soils are called *balua*, and never, I believe, *bál-sundar* as in Gházipur. They are found generally in the vicinity of streams and rivers, and only bear sowing with low class crops such as *bájrâ*, *arhar*, *mothi*, &c. I now come to the chief soil of the district, *domat* or *dumatia*. Its vernacular name exactly expresses what it actually is chemically, *viz.*, two *mattis* or earths, a mixture of clay and sand. About half the cultivated area is *domat*. The Jaunpur loams are as good as those of most districts, but like all *domats* they only produce good harvests when well-irrigated, for *domat* is a soil in which water does not stay long. First class crops, cane, wheat and barley are sown in it, whilst rice is never sown. A modification in which more than the usual proportion of sand, occurs is called *sigun*. *Domat* may be said to be two of clay to one of sand, and *sigun* to be two of sand to one of clay. Good *balua* is about one-fourth clay and three-fourths sand. *Juár*, *bájrâ*, *arhar* and barley are the chief crops sown in this *sigun* or inferior *domat*.

Kuári rice is sown about the middle of *Asárh* and is cut at the commencement of *Kuár*. It is not transplanted, but is irrigated if the rains are not plenteous enough. Aghani or the best sorts of rice are planted in nurseries in *Asárh*, transplanted at the end of *Sáwan*, and cut in Aghan, after being irrigated frequently enough to keep water always in the bed. Nearly all the rice in this district is Aghani, there being extremely little *Kuári* sown. Taking the map and regarding the flow of the rivers, one can say that *balua* will be found along their banks, then *domat* beyond the *balua*, and finally *matiyár* furthest off from the river. *Matiyár* is found chiefly in *Machhlisahar* and *Khutahan*, less in *Mariahú*, and very much less in *Karakat* and *Jaunpur*; *domat* being distributed in inverse ratio.

To sum up: the cultivated area is about one-half *domat*, one-quarter *matiyár*, and one-quarter *baluá bíjar* (*alias* *chachar*), *sigun* and *karail*. The uncultivated dry area is almost entirely *úsar* in which patches of *bíjar* are found.

The common artificial classification of soils into three zones around the village site (*goind*, *manjha* and *palo*) is recognised, but land at a distance from the homestead is fertilized either by penning cattle, or strewing ashes, refuse and litter.

SECTION 3 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 4 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 13 TO 16.)

Climate.

Para. 13.—The statement below exhibits the average temperature for the 12 months of the year at fixed times:—

Month,	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.							
	<i>In shade.</i>				<i>In sun.</i>	<i>Self-registering thermometer.</i>		
	Sunrise.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.	10 P. M.	4 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range in 24 hours.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January ...	56	66	70	62	92	76	50	26
February ...	60	63	75	64	99	85	55	33
March ...	70	81	87	78	104	95	61	33
April ...	79	89	96	87	110	106	73	33
May ...	83	93	99	91	120	111	79	32
June ...	88	96	102	94	118	109	81	29
July ...	85	89	91	85	102	101	80	21
August ...	82	86	88	86	101	98	80	18
September ...	82	86	90	79	111	96	78	18
October ...	77	86	91	82	109	94	69	25
November ...	66	74	79	72	102	88	58	30
December ...	59	66	73	65	98	75	51	27

It has been compiled from the old jail meteorological registers now discontinued. The averages in columns 2 to 6 are based upon the three years 1864 to 1866, whilst those in columns 7 to 9 are derived from figures for the years 1868 to 1870.

This table shows that the cold weather does not set in till November and has begun to disappear in March. In April the hot weather has really set in. In May and June the heat is intense. In July, August and September it is mitigated by the rains, but for these last five months the wind is almost entirely easterly. It is still hot in October, but the trying east winds have then ceased to predominate. The facts indicated by the the temperature and wind tables correspond with my experience for 4½ years.

Para. 14.—Appended is a statement exhibiting the directions of the winds which blow over this district:—

Month.	Wind.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	Average.	Total.
January ...	E.	1	8	7	8	16	8	3	51	7	31
	W.	30	23	24	23	15	23	27	165	24	
February ...	E.	5	8	9	8	11	5	9	55	8	28
	W.	24	20	19	20	18	23	19	143	20	
March ...	E.	2	9	...	12	4	6	...	33	5	30
	W.	29	22	31	19	27	25	24	177	25	
April ...	E.	1	16	6	7	1	3	8	42	6	28
	W.	29	14	24	23	29	17	20	166	22	
May ...	E.	7	30	12	20	23	20	12	124	18	30
	W.	24	1	19	11	8	4	18	85	12	
June ...	E.	13	22	18	21	17	19	25	135	19	29
	W.	17	8	12	9	13	11	3	73	10	
July ...	E.	21	21	19	17	16	31	31	156	22	30
	W.	10	10	12	14	11	...	...	67	8	
August ...	E.	11	30	24	18	15	9	17	124	13	31
	W.	20	1	7	13	16	22	12	91	13	
September ...	E.	26	12	9	25	21	24	25	142	20	30
	W.	4	18	21	5	9	6	4	67	10	
October ...	E.	18	...	1	6	7	11	13	56	8	31
	W.	13	31	30	25	24	19	17	169	23	
November ...	E.	20	...	1	...	6	...	1	28	4	30
	W.	10	30	29	30	22	30	29	180	26	
December ...	E.	...	6	7	6	2	13	3	37	5	30
	W.	31	25	23	25	26	18	27	175	25	
Total ...	E.	125	162	113	148	139	149	147	983	140	365
	W.	241	203	251	217	218	198	200	1,528	218	
	vari- able.	...	...	1	...	9	18	18	...	7	

It has been compiled from some old meteorological registers found in the jail, formerly kept up by the Civil Surgeon. It covers seven years only (1864-1870): since from 1871 the record is non-existent or incomplete. Winds from the north-east and south-east, and from the north-west and south-west have been grouped under east and west respectively. The general average result is that easterly winds blow for 140 days in the year and westerly for 218, and variable for a week. The statement shows markedly that east winds blow for about one week in every month during the cold weather (October to April), and that they set in strongly in May and blow for about three weeks in every month during the hot weather (May to September). It is the prevalence of these easterly winds which makes these five months so trying.

There is a rustic rhyme, which I have not seen recorded, which says *jai din Jeth chale purvai, wai din Sawan sukhe jae*. That is, as many days as the wind is from the east in Jeth, so many days of drouth in Sawan. But I do not think this is a very sound induction.

Para. 15.—No statistics are forthcoming on this subject. Duncan occasionally mentions frosts and hailstorms, and their occurrence is now Frosts, fogs and hail. and then incidentally referred to in various reports. I have only seen two showers of hail in five cold weathers. Frosts, of course, occur annually, but whether or no the crops are frostbitten depends on various circumstances.

The action of frost is very erratic. It sometimes proceeds in a bee-line across country for miles, biting everything that comes within its embrace. This is called "pahla," and its ravages are generally confined to tracts where the soil is poor and crops weakly. Arhar, cotton, peas, and pan suffer most. Irrigated land generally escapes, the reason being, I imagine, that the stalks of the crops are full of sap.

Fogs, more particularly when the winds are easterly and clouds heavy, so that they are not dispersed by the sun, are said to induce blight, especially on irrigated wheat.

Para. 16.—There is nothing exceptional to mention concerning Jaunpur under this head. It is as healthy as the average North-Western Provinces districts, neither better nor worse. The course of sickness dependent on the season is ordinarily as follows:—During April, May and June, *i.e.*, in the hot weather, indigestion, looseness of bowels and choleraic diarrhœa are very common both in the city and villages. As the rains come on the prevalence of bowel complaints declines, whilst fever of a malarious type is the principal ailment in September, October and November, its extent varying in inverse ratio to the rainfall. The commonest general diseases are rheumatism, chest-complaints, affections of the eye and ear, intestinal worms and hydrocele.

This last is prevalent in districts through which the Gumti flows, and natives consider it to be in some way caused by that river. Towards its origin the Gumti undoubtedly picks up a great deal of organic matter; but I do not know of any other fact on which this native prejudice can be based. What is called "soft" water is water of which the saline ingredients are less than $\frac{1}{5000}$ th part. If they exceed this proportion it is said to be "hard."

It is then unsuited for pharmaceutic and domestic purposes, is not so well liked by animals, and causes diarrhœa and other digestive derangements, especially in subjects unaccustomed to it. Ordinary soap is the best rough-and-ready test for "hard" water. The lime and magnesia in solution in the water displace the alkali, and combine with the fatty acids forming insoluble flakes. Very hard water is found generally throughout the district, and in many wells, especially in the city, it is very brackish to taste. The city water in fact is as disagreeable, if not as noxious, as that of Delhi in Bernier's time. Drawn from almost any well it will curdle or precipitate soap in the manner abovementioned, and if left standing for even a short time will encrust the vessel in which it is contained with a hard scaly deposit.

To this hardness is undoubtedly due the great prevalence of bowel complaint. Many natives say that village water is *mitha* and only the city water *khāri*. But they are simply referring to the taste, and water may be hard without being brackish or saline in flavour. They test water by weighing it and say that the heavy is bad and the light good. They also hold that thick (*gārha*) water is bad and thin (*palla*) water good. There is really no difference between the two ideas. It is worth mentioning that the *khāri* well water of the city is very beneficial for irrigating tobacco, and tenants pay almost double rent for lands in the vicinity of one of these wells.

I give the mortality returns for the last ten years according to the annual Mortality. reports :—

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Fever.	All other causes.	Total.	Per 1,000 of population.
1875-76	841	193	152	541	15,189	642	17,558	17.12
1876-77	573	84	102	552	11,690	685	13,686	13.35
1877-78	291	3,140	127	598	13,632	617	18,405	17.95
1878-79	106	3,042	101	603	16,422	1,146	21,420	20.89
1879-80	1,818	27	63	612	23,785	1,434	27,739	22.93
1880-81	792	27	69	564	22,800	1,776	26,028	21.51
1881-82	870	34	125	579	37,777	1,898	41,283	34.12
1882-83	356	165	97	624	25,328	2,090	28,658	23.69
1883-84	850	5,516	103	577	21,974	2,311	31,331	25.90
1884-85	593	343	102	713	19,269	1,913	22,933	18.87

The higher figures during later years are probably due to more accurate reporting.

The only noticeable epidemics are small-pox in 1877-78, 1878-79, and 1883-84, and fever in 1881-82. Small-pox in 1883-84, which shows the highest figures of any year, is said to have prevailed mostly in the western portion of the district which would seem to be the part in which cattle disease has a tendency to occur [see para. 285]. In ordinary years, when no other epidemic is rife, at least four-fifths of the total recorded deaths are due to fever. In 1881-82 deaths from fever attain to 91 per cent. of the total mortality.

In that year it raged during October to December in spite of energetic prophylactic measures. Of course there is a tendency to put most deaths down to fever, but the above figures may be taken to indicate something like the correct proportions, for fever is the characteristic cause of mortality throughout the district.

SECTION 4 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 8 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 17 TO 24.)

Rainfall.

Para. 17. Besides the universal division of the zodiac into 12 signs, native astrologers further subdivide it into 27 nakshatra (commonly "nakhat"), so that there are $2\frac{1}{4}$ nakhat in each sign. The arrangement of the fasli year is exhibited in the following table, from which I have omitted

the names of the nakhats as they are confusing and only a dozen at the most have any real agricultural importance.

Name of month.		Name of Zodiacal sign.		Nakhats.
Hindu.	English.	European.	Hindu.	
Kuár ...	October ...	Virgo ...	कन्या	११
Katik ...	November ...	Libra ...	तुला	"
Aghan ...	December ...	Scorpio ...	वृश्चिक	"
Pus ...	January ...	Sagittarius ...	धनु	"
Magh ...	February ...	Capricornus ...	मकर	"
Phagun ...	March ...	Aquarius ...	कुम्भ	"
Chait ...	April ...	Pisces ...	मीन	"
Baisakh ...	May ...	Aries ...	मेष	"
Jeth ...	June ...	Taurus ...	वृष	"
Asárh ...	July ...	Gemini ...	मिथुन	"
Sawan ...	August ...	Cancer ...	कर्क	"
Bhadon ...	September ...	Leo ...	सिंह	"
		Twelve ...		Twenty-seven.

Para. 18. The first ploughings and the first sowings are both called *sagun* (an omen), and are festive occasions. First ploughings are made on Akhtij, the 18th day of Baisakh. It is unpropitious to make the first sowings for good luck (called *muth*) on this day. Manuring is done in Jeth. If the Mrigsira nakhat (the first half of June) is very hot, plenteous rains are anticipated. In the next nakhat (Aradra) the latter half of June, the rains ought to commence and the early kharif sowings are done. In the next nakhat, Punarbas or the first half of July, sowings are done if the rains are late. In Pukh or the latter half of July, jarhan rice is transplanted. In Asrekha or the first half of August the Aghani crops (mash, mothi, &c.) are sown. During this and the succeeding nakhat (Magha or the last half of August) heavy rains are expected. In Purba and Uttra less rain is hoped for, but if the wind is in the east in Purba, then very heavy rain is imminent. The final rabi ploughings are put in during Uttra just before the Hatia. This nakhat Hatia, is regarded by native cultivators as the end of the rains. It takes in the last days of September and beginning of October.

Gram is sown at this time and the Hatia rains are considered especially good for cane. The next nakhat is Chitra, the second and third weeks of October, when rain is deprecated, being said to induce blight, but if it rains in Swati (the rest of October) Kurmi women get golden rings.

Ek bund jo barse swati,

Kurmin paline sone ki pati.

Tabulated abstract of
rainfall for 36 years.

Para. 19.—The statement annexed exhibits the rainfall for a period of 36 years as recorded in the Board's Revenue Administration Reports.

Year.	Fall of rain in inches.												Total.
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	
1844-45	35.06
1845-46	30.31
1846-47	30.71
1847-48	44.49
1848-49	33.33
1849-50	31.10
1850-51	6.63	8.74	9.79	4.64	6.4	...	...	2.55	1.63	1.30	...	34.84
1851-52	2.66	7.54	5.69	10.39	6.12	...	...	...	...	1.69	...	34.37
1852-53 ...	1.26	4.69	13.25	4.79	2.31	1.5	...	2.2	1.78	3.1	...	1.4	28.90
1853-54	1.63	14.88	5.61	2.45	2.76	...	...	...	3.2	...	...	27.55
1854-55	6.6	10.79	5.80	14.20	9.21	3.65	...	...	3.6	...	...	44.67
1855-56	8.83	20.08	1.63	12.91	...	1.27	...	...	1.18	1.98	...	42.58
1856-57 ...	Not printed in reports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

June.	May.	Year.	First four months, June to September.	Second four months, October to January.	Third four months, February to May.	Total.
1861-62	40.4	6.9	1.6	48.9
1862-63	44.7	3.2	1	48.0
1863-64	40.1	10.9	0.6	51.6
1864-65	18.0	0.4	3.6	22.0
1865-66	34.2	1.0	1.4	36.6
1866-67	37.5	1.6	5.0	44.1
1867-68	44.6	3.6	2.6	50.8
1868-69	32.7	4	1.1	34.2
1869-70	28.5	14.2	8	43.5
1870-71	41.3	9.4	7	51.4
1871-72	58.6	3.8	8	63.2
1872-73	29.7	4	4	30.5
1873-74	30.7	1	7	31.5
1874-75	51.0	2.8	7	51.5
1875-76	47.7	5	...	44.2
1876-77	26.0	9.7	2.7	38.4
1877-78	16.9	4.7	3.3	24.9
1878-79	29.9	1.0	...	30.9
1879-80	52.2	1.9	1.2	55.3
1880-81	23.4	2.2	2.6	28.2
1881-82	37.5
1882-83	28.5	9.4	0.7	38.6
1883-84	29.0	0.3	0.3	29.6
1884-85	46.3
Average	35.7	4.2	1.4	39.2

The average annual fall is 39.2. The lowest fall was 22 inches in 1864-65 (1272 fasli), and the highest 63.2 in 1871-72 (1279 fasli). The six years, 1850-51 to 1855-56 for which monthly statistics were published, give a total average of $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches only, with averages of 5, 12, 6, 6 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for June, July, August, September and October respectively, the remaining $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches being distributed in dribbles over the other seven months. At page 14 of the Gazetteer monthly statistics for a period of 11 years, 1872-82, are shown as supplied by the Meteorological Reporter to Government. They are arranged for the ordinary year (January to December), but when recast (June-May) do not give exactly the same annual totals as those published by the Board. The general annual average on these 11 years was 42.31, and the monthly averages that exceed one inch are as follows:—

May	...	...	...	...	1.32
June	...	...	...	...	4.38
July	...	...	...	...	11.74
August	...	...	...	...	13.13
September	...	...	...	...	6.81
October	...	...	...	...	3.11

Para. 20.—With a view to testing the truth of the opinion that the annual rainfall is slowly but steadily decreasing; I have grouped the figures for 36 years as used above into 28 quinquennial combinations:—

Cycle.	Lustrum.	Annual average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
I.—12 years ...	May to April.		
	1844-49 ...	34.24	33.88 average on these 8 quinquennial averages.
	1845-50 ...	33.27	
	1846-51 ...	34.17	
	1847-52 ...	35.80	
	1848-53 ...	32.15	
	1849-54 ...	31.17	
	1850-55 ...	34.60	
	1851-56 ...	35.70	
II.—9 years ...	June to May.		
	1861-66 ...	41.4	40.4 average on these 5 quinquennial averages.
	1862-67 ...	40.4	
	1863-68 ...	41.2	
	1864-69 ...	37.5	
	1865-70 ...	41.8	
III.—10 years...			
	1866-71 ...	44.8	45.63 average on these 6 quinquennial averages.
	1867-72 ...	48.6	
	1868-73 ...	44.6	
	1869-74 ...	44.0	
	1870-75 ...	46.2	
	1871-76 ...	45.6	
IV.—13 years...			
	1872-77 ...	40.6	33.02 average on these 9 quinquennial averages.
	1873-78 ...	39.5	
	1874-79 ...	39.4	
	1875-80 ...	39.5	
	1876-81 ...	35.5	
	1877-82 ...	35.4	
	1878-83 ...	38.1	
	1879-84 ...	37.8	
	1880-85 ...	36.4	

Thus we see that the period under review exhibits four cycles. The first contains 12 years grouped in 8 quinquennial combinations, and shows a general quinquennial average of nearly 34 inches. The second comprises nine years grouped in five quinquennial combinations, and shows an increased general quinquennial average of 40 inches.

In the third cycle, which includes ten years grouped in six quinquennial combinations, the maximum general quinquennial average of $45\frac{1}{2}$ inches is attained. In the final cycle, embracing 13 years grouped in nine quinquennial combinations, the general quinquennial average has assumed a normal proportion. It is 38 inches or only one inch below the mean annual average furnished by 36 years' rainfall. A study of the annual averages in column 3 shows that the rainfall is very unequal from year to year, but that no such thing as absolute drought has occurred, the lowest rainfall being 22 inches. It also proves conclusively that the normal average rainfall is not diminishing as is sometimes asserted.

Para. 21.—The mere total number of inches of rain, however, is no indication of the real agricultural value of that rain, which is altogether dependent on the way in which the downfalls nick with the established rotation of crops, and ploughing and sowing seasons. Thirty inches properly distributed is of much greater value than 40 inches improperly distributed. The only way to compare correctly the agricultural value of one year's rain with that of another year, is to compare just so much as fell in each year at the right time, and to do this, fortnightly returns are necessary.

Scores of rhyming couplets epitomize rustic agricultural lore on this subject. They are not local but current generally over the province, and have been recorded in various books, and therefore a detailed recital of them has been omitted here.

The widest generalization amongst them is the well-known distich on the above point—

“Charhat baree Adrá, utrat barse Hast,
Kitnau Raja dāndle, anand rahe girhast.”

That is, the raiyat is lighthearted, no matter how the State fleeces him, if only there is a timeous rainfall.

Para. 22. The accompanying pluvial chart shows at a glance the line of average, fall and the 36 recorded rainfalls ascending and descending above it. In only 15 of the 36 years has the fall transcended the average, whilst in 21 years it falls below, and as the line of average does not ascend high in the chart, only to the 39th inches, and 39 inches is, after all, only a fairly average good rain, it is evident that Jaunpur has not owed its immunity from famine to a continuous series of extremely copious rains. The chart is scaled off on the right hand into quintettes of inches, and more total rainfalls come within the second quintette (only 26 to 30 inches) than within any of the rest. On the other hand, absolute drought has never occurred in any one year, and hence, owing to the fact that positive drought is not likely to occur and to the enormous number of wells in the district, it is improbable that the kharíf and rabi harvests will ever both fail.



Years		No. of Seasons in each quintette of Indices
Indices		
63	1844-45	One Year
62	45-46	
	46-47	
	47-48	
	48-49	
	49-50	
	50-51	
	51-52	
	52-53	
	53-54	
61	54-55	One Year
60	55-56	
59	56-57	
	57-58	
	58-59	
	59-60	
	60-61	
	61-62	
	62-63	
	63-64	
	64-65	Minimum Year
	65-66	Maximum Year
	66-67	
	67-68	
	68-69	
	69-70	
	70-71	
	71-72	
	72-73	
	73-74	
	74-75	
	75-76	Never
	76-77	
	77-78	
	78-79	
	79-80	
	80-81	
	81-82	
	82-83	
	83-84	
	84-85	
VIII		
IX		

[illegible]

Para. 23.—Jaunpur is liable to inundations from the Gumti which, when flooded, dams up its tributary the Sai, so that both rivers overflow the country. Floods appear to have occurred in 1774, 1794, 1830, 1838, 1841 and 1871. There is a tradition that in 1774, when English troops were pushed up on the Gumti to Sultanpur under Sir R. Barker for the Rohilla war, that they sailed over the celebrated Muhammadan bridge at Jaunpur. Thornton in his Gazetteer says that they were borne down the stream on the top of the flood: but I have seen the story told the other way, that they went up the stream at flood when no bridge was visible, and were astounded when they sailed under a big stone structure on their way down. But it is not explained how the boats made their way up against the current. The 1794 and 1838 flood-levels are recorded on an old house in Muhammadabad (Azamgarh) according to which the great flood of 1871 was 30 inches higher than that of 1838, but one foot lower than that of 1794. I think this must be a mistake for 1774. I have not come across any account of the 1830 or 1841 floods, except that it is known or admitted that they were nothing like the flood of 1871. The flood-level of 1830 was 11·6 lower than that of 1871. This would give for 1830 a level of 251·07 G. T. S. datum (*i.e.*, above Karachi sea-level) or 27 feet above low water level, or 12 feet above mean maximum rise. I do not know what the 1841 levels were. Recent levels are detailed in next paragraph. During the third week of September, 1871, it rained excessively along the course of the Gumti. Subsequent enquiry showed that extraordinary heavy downpours occurred in Lucknow, Gonda, Fyzabad, Sultanpur and Partabgarh between the 10th and 18th of September, whilst in Rae Bareilly many dams were broken, so that the water from jhils and tanks escaped into the Gumti. This river began to rise at Jaunpur on the 15th and continued to rise till the 27th when it beat all previous records, and from the 28th the waters began to abate. On the 16th, *i.e.*, the day after the Gumti began to rise, the current of the Sai got slower and it rose proportionally with the Gumti, but always a little way behind, and its highest level was 259·37 (G. T. S. datum) or very nearly 3½ feet lower than the Gumti's level on the 27th. These facts show that the Sai was simply dammed by the bigger river. The area of rise only extended backwards for about 60 miles (as the crow flies) from Jaunpur. At Lucknow, for instance, the 1871 top level (September 17th and 18th) was 16 inches lower than that of the preceding year. Strong northerly and north-westerly winds prevailed during the period of the rise. The Rāja, all the Municipal Commissioners save two, and most of the principal residents of the city fled incontinently. Mr. F. O. Mayne, Commissioner, visited Jaunpur from the 2nd to 5th October. When he neared Jalalganj from the south side of the Sai on the 2nd, *i.e.*, five days after the waters began to go down, he drove for a mile along the metalled road with water up to the axletrees. He then proceeded 1½ miles by boat to Bakrabad on the north side of the river, and came into Jaunpur. The view from the top of the fort showed water, water everywhere, broken only by the uppermost storeys of lofty pakka houses and the tops of trees in mango topes. The cutcherry had been saved by its mutiny embankment, the jail was half destroyed (the prisoners having been sent to Benares), the waters were swirling over the site where the dispensary had once stood, and the whole of the more modern, southern, or right bank portion of the city was demolished, whilst about half of the left bank portion of or old city precincts had also perished. No houses in the station were habitable, except the club and the residence of the Collector (Mr. Halkett) now known as "the Judge's house." The flood had risen to the tops of the pillars at the entrance to the compound (as still recorded on stone tablets), and one corner of the house had fallen down whilst a 1,000 maund Monghyr boat was moored outside as a last refuge. A sickening stench rose wherever rotting vegetation was exposed to the air, and snakes, dropped from the trees as boats passed underneath. When Mr. Mayne left on the 5th the flood had only sunk eight feet. Government made a first grant of Rs. 10,000 at once and a flood relief committee was set on foot. On the 17th and 18th of November Sir William Muir visited the scene of destruction, which he declared had not been exaggerated, as it was "so widespread and for the most part so utter and complete that

the difficulty must have been in finding expressions adequate to the occasion." Public meetings were held and it was decided to allow the inhabitants of the southern portion of the city to rebuild on their old sites, as they were so passionately attached to them, that not even their recent annihilation inclined them to seek safer spots. Assistance in rebuilding was given till December, when Dr. Walker said the work had been commenced too soon. It was again started in March and carried on till the rains, and after them again till December, 1872.

Four thousand houses were destroyed in and around Jaunpur and Zafarabad, and the relief committee aided in the reconstruction of 1,971 in Jaunpur and 329 in Zafarabad, grants averaging Rs. 12-8-0 in Jaunpur and Rs. 7. in Zafarabad per house. Private subscriptions amounted to Rs. 14,769, and Government grants and a few minor sources of income raised the relief fund to Rs. 54,418, of which Rs. 11,782 remained unexpended. The accounts are published in the *Supplement to the North-Western Provinces Gazette* for June 21st, 1873. Mr. Gardner stated that the width of the Gumti during this flood was about one mile where it entered the district, from 3-4 miles lower down, and 6 miles around the city, and that the Sai varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles.

This flood certainly caused widespread distress, but not of the same kind as drought creates. Hardly a life was lost and scarcely any cattle died. It destroyed house property, implements and grain stores, and it damaged a certain amount of land by depositing sand on the surface. But it did not, like drought, affect food prices or derange the labour market. In the city, people instantly set to work to dig down to their old foundations. In the country, cultivators erected temporary thatches to house under, and began to resow their previous cultivation and more besides. The flood did some good. It deposited rich earth in many places, and though it destroyed many wells, it filled all that remained. The surface drainage back into the Sai was more rapid in Machhlisahar than Mariahu, because the inundated land has a slope downwards to the Sai in the former tahsil, whilst in Mariahu it was low-lying and retained the water.

As regards the cause of this flood, the inquiry that was made seems to have been very perfunctory. It did not extend further than getting daily rain registers for three years (1869-71) from the neighbouring Oudh districts. Mr. Mayne had a theory that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway embankment was a partial cause by blocking old rain channels, and hence causing the accumulation of drainage in the valleys of the rivers so that the latter were unusually swollen before the flood came. The received idea is that the mouth of the Gumti is too narrow to allow such a volume of water to escape with sufficient rapidity, (see para. 7). The unprecedented rainfall during the previous week in the districts behind, and some obstruction in its course before, probably combined to produce the flood of 1871. But I do not know of any really scientific and final explanation having been demonstrated. The calamity is well remembered in the district. Villagers date occurrences as "before the flood" and "after the flood," and a rustic who perhaps lived miles from the river banks will always declare he lost his receipts or documents in the "bârh" (flood) when he is asked why he does not produce any. A brief notice of the floods in this district and in Azamgarh in 1871, will be found in the Board's Revenue Administration Report for 1871-72, pages 2 and 3.

Para. 24.—In connection with floods I have placed the accompanying sketch*

River beds and flood exhibiting the stratigraphy of the river beds of the Sai and levels. Gamti where bridged by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway here, rather than under paragraph 7 (Rivers), since the scale of these bridges gives a good idea of the magnitude of the flood, and the annual levels are now recorded from them. This miniature sketch has been prepared from plans kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. G. H. Dennison, Resident Engineer, from whom also I obtained all the high water marks given below. The 1871 flood level was six feet higher than the bottom of the girders would have been as the Gumti bridge was then projected. Its elevation was therefore raised, and the rails are now seven feet above that level. It

will be seen that, except in the rains, the Gumti only flows through three spans of the bridge, and is not more than 80 yards broad; but the bridge, with a view to future floods, has been given a breadth of 493 yards from right to left abutment. At the point where it is bridged, this river takes an abrupt bend, and the strata shown in the sketch prove that the river at this point has been working down to the right or southwards. It is not likely to do so any longer as the steep south bank is now faced with block kankar. The Sai also, except during the rains, never flows under more than three spans and does not exceed 50 yards in breadth, whilst the bridge has a total span of 396 yards. It is noticeable that very heavy springs of water were tapped under the low-water river bed in the yellow clay or bottommost stratum. All the flood levels that I have been able to ascertain are as follows:--

Year.	Date.	Sai.	Gumti.	Rise of Gumti over low-water level 223·79.
1871	27th September ...	259·17	262·67	38·88
1872	10th August ...	...	235·92	12·13
1873	14th " ...	...	241·80	18·01
1874	18th " ...	...	238·6	14·81
1875	6th " ...	...	241·80	18·01
1878	1st September ...	238·50	233·	11·21
1879	23rd " ...	234·49	240·	16·21
1880	28th July ...	227·	233·	9·21
1881	22nd August ...	230·	234·	10·21
1882	{ 29th July ...	226·60	...	...
	{ 2nd September ...	...	232·70	8·91
1883	29th July ...	231·	233·	9·21
1884	29th September ...	233·	237·	13·21
1885	26th August ...	239·	240·	16·21
13				196·22
				15·1

The mean maximum rise of the Gumti for these 13 years is 15 feet, but excluding the abnormal 1871 flood level it is only 13 feet. In the three years 1880 to 1882, however, the levels are unusually low, and 15 feet may therefore be taken as the normal rise.

SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 18 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 25 TO 42.)

Drought and Famine.

Para. 25.—Distress in India has been the result of warfare or physical catastrophe, or dearth of labour demand. Running over the gamut of natural calamities it will be seen that really only a few, hail, frosts, locusts, floods, and drought, have produced scarcity of food in this country. The rebound with which France recovered herself after the Franco-Prussian war is the latest example of the elasticity with which a country will spring up and bloom from under the pillaging march of an invading army. The sword never destroys as nature does. But of the abovementioned climatic disasters, drought alone is the bugbear of Indian administration. The others may cause local and temporary suffering, but drought is the spectre that we dread, not merely as officials but as men. It is as well that the annals of ancient famines are imperfect, for we feel sure that the people died in millions in those days. Up to 1750 it is sufficient to merely pass quickly along the line of Mr. Girdlestone's narrative.

Para. 26.—The district of Jaunpur must have suffered in 1345, for all Northern India was plunged into want by the unspeakable oppressions of Muhammad Tughlak.

1345.

Para. 27.—For any one knowing the district now-a-days, it is impossible to avoid smiling at the idea of a Jaunpur king, four centuries ago, bearding the Great Mughal and beleaguering Imperial Delhi. Yet so it was; and if Mr. Girdlestone's theory is correct, Jaunpur is largely responsible for the general distress in 1471, for he connects it with the protracted wars of its Sharki dynasty.

Para. 28.—The district must have suffered too in Shahjahán's reign when, in 1631, a famine, almost Asian in its extent, occurred owing to drought in the two preceding years, and in the North-Western Provinces according to the Orissa Commissioners, money could not purchase bread, and a prodigious mortality ensued.

Para. 29.—Exactly 30 years later, in Aurangzib's reign, there was a general famine in Northern India, in which that monarch shines out as a golden example, for, by his intense personal exertions and administrative abilities, he saved millions of lives. How far down this famine extended is a moot point, but this part of the country ought to have been able to get supplies from Bengal.

Para. 30.—Passing over the suffering of 1739, due to Nadir Shah's invasion, and which probably did not extend so far south as Jaunpur, we come to the more modern famines which have occurred within the last four generations.

Para. 31.—The first is the scarcity of 1770. This famine occurred before the rule of Warren Hastings, who was made Governor of Bengal in 1772 and Governor-General of India in 1774. But in his answer to the 7th article of impeachment, he admits that he had heard that a great number of the inhabitants in Bengal and Behar perished, but that the revenue for the two years preceding his appointment was collected in full "from the remaining inhabitants." The Benares Province, and therefore Jaunpur, must have been within the area of this distress, but no details are available.

Para. 32.—The second is the celebrated famine of a century back, the famine of 1783-84. It lasted two years and its incidence covered the whole Bengal Presidency. According to the sambat era it fell in 1840, and hence it is everywhere known as "the Chálisa" famine. Mortality raged and the dead were left unburied where they fell. It was due to bad rains in 1783, followed by their almost total failure the next year. In September, 1783, the Bengal Committee of Relief was established, and it is refreshing to read their order of the ancient régime type to Collectors to notify by tom-toms that if any *bania* refused to take a reasonable price for his grain he would be severely punished and his stores confiscated for charitable distribution. Transit duties were abolished and emigration encouraged, but with little effect, and on the 18th of November bread riots occurred in the city of Benares.

The records of the Benares Commissioner's office being blank from November, 1780, to the commencement of 1787 no scarcity statistics are forthcoming. But there is ample proof that this part of the country was devastated by famine.

Mr. Girdlestone quotes a letter of Hastings, dated 2nd April, 1784, to the Council Board, as follows:—"From the confines of Buxar to Benares, I was followed and fatigued by the clamours of the discontented inhabitants. The distresses which were produced by the long-continued drought unavoidably tended to heighten the general discontent, yet I have reason to fear that the cause existed principally in a defective, if not a corrupt and oppressive, administration. I am sorry to add that from Buxar to the opposite boundary I have seen nothing but traces of complete devastation in every village." I have found another letter of his from Lucknow, dated the 30th of

the same month, which affords fuller testimony to the famine-stricken condition of the country. On the 17th of February Hastings left Calcutta. On the 27th of March he reached Lucknow, and at the end of April he wrote to the Directors thus: "On my way, I had the alarming prospective of a soil so completely exhausted of its natural moisture by the failure of one entire season of the periodical rains, that, except the fields of grain which had been kept in vegetation by the uncommon labor of the husbandmen and were still clothed with a luxuriant produce, or retained the stubble of the recent harvest, the plains exhibited an appearance of barrenness so dreary, that even the roots of its former herbage no longer existed, and the deep ravines, the beds of rivers which I passed, threw up clouds of dust from their channels. These are not circumstances of trivial observation, nor are they confined to the lands of these provinces; every region of Hindustan has felt the same angry visitation, and another year of equal drought, which is not to be expected in the course of natural events, would put it out of the reach of human wisdom to prevent or retrieve the dreadful calamity which must attend it."

Duncan also in his great Settlement Report incidentally mentions how much Jalhupur suffered in this famine.

Mr. Girdlestone says that he could find no intimation whatever that Hastings took any steps to alleviate this great *chálisá* distress. But in his splendid defence delivered in Westminster Hall on Thursday, the 2nd of June, 1791, he stated:—"In a dreadful season of famine which visited all the neighbouring States of India during three successive years, I repressed it in its approach to the countries of the British dominion, and by timely and continued regulations prevented its return, an act..... proved by the grateful acknowledgments of those who would have been the only sufferers by such a scourge, who, remembering the effects of a former infliction of this dreadful calamity (1770), have made their sense of this obligation which they owe to me for this blessing a very principal subject of many of the testimonials transmitted by the inhabitants of Bengal, Behar and Benares.

The next famine noticed by Mr. Girdlestone is that of 1803-4. The selections from the Duncan records were published in 1873, five years after Mr. Girdlestone's report. He, however, quotes the original "records from 1780-1799," and it is probably due to their dilapidated condition and frequent illegibility that he has omitted to mention the droughts which troubled Mr. Duncan in 1788 and 1791.

Para. 33.—In his address to Government, dated 12th September, 1788, the Resident stated that the rainfall had hitherto been very slight.

In fine, the September and October rains totally failed, and by December want was keen. The prices-current of food-grains during this period are accurately known and will be found detailed in para. 288. In the following remarks I shall refer only to second class grain, or that on which the poor classes live. Wheat for some reason was dear in March, 1788, and rose from 1 maund to 22 seers, and thus did not quite double its price, which indicates that the people generally left it alone. On the other hand, barley rose from 85 seers (in March) the rupee to 28, gram from 75 to 28½, peas from 87 to 27, mash from 52 to 28, unhusked rice from 72 to 30, and arhar from 75 (in June) to 30. The Resident suspended grain transit duties and adopted other relief measures. Nothing but *continuous* rain stops or averts famine, but the rains of 1789 were very abundant and cultivation proceeded with vigour, so that the misery which results from two successive droughts did not ensue. In April indeed prices rose, but that was simply through people hoarding grain, because, on account of an unusual conjunction of Saturn and Pisces, the Brahmans predicted famine.

The revenue for the next two years, 1197 (October, 1789, September, 90) and 1198 (October, 1790, September, 91) was realized in full, but the rains of 1198 were scanty, and foretold a coming bad season.

Para 34.—On the 11th of July, 1791, Duncan forwarded a scarcity report to Government and asked for instructions. The reply gave him discretionary powers to buy grain and take other measures for relief. 1791. The rains continued insufficient and the crops were very poor. Duncan's famine measures were (1) suspension of transit duties; (2) stoppage of exportation; (3) limiting bazár sales; (4) buying up grain elsewhere on behalf of Government; (5) compelling *baníds* to make seed advances to tenants. This year (October 1791) he issued an order to all his *amils* in the fearless old fashion bidding them proclaim to obstinate *baníds* in the public (*i. e.*, *amil's*) kutcherry, that if the rabi harvests were short through their failure to make seed advances, they would receive no assistance from the *amils*, the Resident or the *Adálat*s in recovering claims against the ryots for previous dealings. He granted Rs. 36,000 for digging wells, and said that the number dug exceeded belief. He made revenue remissions to the amount of Rs. 26,000; but the rest of the revenue was collected in full.

Rs. 17,744 was abandoned "on the large importations of grain from Bengal, Behar and Oudh" for the consumption of the city of Benares. These were made by Government as well as by private individuals, and Mr. Duncan himself says that it was only through them the city escaped famine.

Three years later (1794) the Governor-General determined to erect granaries, and two were built at Chunar and Benares at a cost of Rs. 13,000, and the Resident was authorized to buy 1,65,000 maunds of grain. But the insufficiency of granaries as famine prophylactics was soon perceived, and these two were abolished in 1801.

Para. 35.—The next scarcity alarm was that of 1803-4. On the 17th of September, 1803, Mr. J. Deane, Magistrate at Jaunpur (it was not yet a Collectorate) reported to Government "the distressed condition of this district from the loss of the bhadawi and kharif crops and the small prospect of a public harvest from the same cause." He stated that there was enough grain for three years' consumption in the hands of the zamindárs, but not as a rule purchaseable. At the suggestion of the Board the Governor-General proclaimed that as the price of grain had risen considerably in the provinces of Benares (and elsewhere), bounty would be paid by the Collector on all grain imported at the city of Benares within three months at the rate of Rs. 17 per 100 maunds for wheat and barley, and Rs. 15 for all other grains, the importer being at liberty to sell it at what price he chose. The Resident was ordered to report on the condition of the people and the price of food, and was authorized to make advances for digging wells. Rain, however, fell in the Benares province in October and alarm was locally at an end, although distress continued up-country.

Para. 36.—The tract of the famine of 1813-14 (in which men sold their women and children for a single meal) does not appear to have included Jaunpur; but in 1819 severe frosts ruined the wheat and barley in this district, so that the price of wheat touched 10½ seers the rupee. No remissions seem to have been made here in 1819, although in Benares over Rs. 21,000 were remitted and Rs. 31,000 were uncollected on July 1st, but in the following year Rs. 4,129 were remitted in Jaunpur, and its balance on July 1st, 1820, was Rs. 1,24,015. It is not known whether Jaunpur shared in the remissions between 1832-37, which, for the whole North-Western Provinces, aggregated seven lakhs, details not being available, but in the last two years (1835-37) for Benares, at all events, some Rs. 14,000 irrecoverable balance was written off.

Para. 37.—In the summer of 1837 there were signs of distress which culminated in severe famine and extensive relief operations. In many places it is known as the "*chauranave*," the famine of 94 (sambat), just as the 1783-84 famine is known as the "*chalísá*." The Benares division (six districts) must have almost entirely escaped, judging from the comparison

(Gird, F. R. 29.)

(Gird, F. R. 30.)

of remissions and balances, which, omitting tract (except Delhi) not now in the North-Western Provinces, were as follows :— (Gird, F. R. 66.)

Division.	Remissions.		Net balance.	
	1245.	1246.	1245.	1246.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	1,45,351	2,35,293	2,75,569	30,637
Agra	18,60,299	3,63,051	17,11,572	12,65,081
Rohilkhand	58,865	2,13,035	8,69,522	6,36,107
Allahabad	4,44,401	1,00,824	10,89,779	9,55,953
Benares	1,348	9,431	43,604	16,655
Delhi	9,84,103	3,64,476	3,83,389	9,781

Out of the Benares divisional remissions and balance for 1,245 fasli, Jaunpur obtained no remissions, but showed a balance of over Rs. 9,000, whilst in 1246 fasli the balance was nominal, but the whole of the total divisional remissions except Rs. 232 were on account of this district.

Para. 38.—We next come to the famine of 1860-61, so well known in connection with the name of Colonel Baird Smith. Though distress prevailed on a large scale, it was local and northern. The increased demand and ample realization on account of excise show that the Benares division escaped. Liquor is a luxury, and a comparison of its tax returns furnishes a sort of famine-barometer from which the incidence of scarcity and distress can be read off. It is curious to note, however, that the following figures taken from Mr. Girdlestone's crime statistics show sudden increase in burglary, larceny and cattle-lifting in this district after the famine elsewhere :—

Offence.	1860, before—	1861, during— famine.	1862, after—
Dacoities and robberies	2	3	5
Burglaries	186	277	501
Thefts and cattle-thefts	267	261	557

Para. 39.—The next famine was that of 1868-69-70 reported in detail by Mr. Henvey.

1868-69-70. At the end of the spring of 1869, the kharif had failed widely and the rabi was two-thirds of the average, and famine is said to have been imminent in the Allahabad Division which now included the Jaunpur district. By October, 1869, the scarcity was over. I quote *in extenso* what Mr. Henvey says with reference to it in this district (paras. 51-52).

“The district of Jaunpur suffered severely from drought : but famine was averted by the heavy rainfall in September, 1868. Up to that time nothing could have been worse than the prospect : juár was being cut for fodder in the first week of September ; sugarcane, the staple of the district, was only kept alive by incessant irrigation. On the 11th September, the Officiating Collector warned Government that it must be prepared to import food, as there were no merchants in the district whose ability or enterprise could be relied on. Eventually, however, a considerable portion of the kharif was saved, and the outturn of the rabi was estimated at about seven-tenths of the average. And there was no general distress. Alms were distributed at the Atala Mas-

jid. The cost was Rs. 495-9-2. The municipality gave Rs. 360, and the balance was raised by local subscription. The figures were :—

Period.						Daily average.
14th to 30th November, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	26
1st " 31st December "	...	...	...	...	...	31
1st " 31st January, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	29
1st " 28th February "	...	...	...	...	...	11
1st " 31st March "	...	...	...	...	...	30
1st " 30th April "	...	...	...	...	...	30
1st " 31st August "	...	...	...	...	...	65
1st " 15th September "	...	...	...	...	...	70
16th " 30th September "	...	...	...	...	...	21
206 days						31

" Works in the station were also set on foot by the municipal committee, and gave employment to the following numbers :—"

Period.						Daily average.
13th to 30th November, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	191
1st " 31st December "	...	...	...	...	...	197
1st " 31st January, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	195
1st " 17th February "	...	...	...	...	...	200
90 days						196

" As regards traffic, Jaunpur seems to have drawn supplies from Oudh, Gorakhpur and from Lower Bengal. The imports were wheat, gram, barley, peas, rice and Indian corn, and the quantity is estimated at nearly 2,00,000 maunds. Jaunpur also exported about 90,000 maunds to Benares and Gházipur in October and November, 1868."

The sum of Rs. 1,073-8-0 was raised and forwarded to the Allahabad Central Committee for distribution. Their statement of charitable relief expenditure shows that Jaunpur received nothing from them and that its unaided local action was as follows :—

Period.	Number of days.	Gross number relieved.	Daily average.	Percentage.			Cost.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	
14th November, 1868 to 30th April, 1869 24th August, 1869 to 30th September, 1869	206	6,325	31	52	33	15	Rs. 135-9-2 private subscription. Rs. 360-0-0 paid by Municipality. Rs. 495-9-2. Average cost per head 1a. 3p.

Mr. Henvey also supplies the following quotations for wheat :—

Price in July, 1868.	Price in October, 1868, i.e., after the great storm of September, 1868.	Price in middle of February, 1869, i.e., after the cold weather rain.	Harvest prices in second week of April, 1869.	Price at the end of July, 1869.	Price at the end of October, 1869.	Price at the end of March, 1870.	Average price from July, 1868 to March, 1870.
S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
15 0	...	12 1	14 8	12 11	10 3	15 0	12 13

No takávi was granted in Jaunpur. The rainfall may be seen against the year 1869-70 in the statement in para. 19. I also give the probable *versus* average out-turn in maunds in 1869 of the chief rabi crops, for whatever it is worth, as shown by Mr. Henvey :—

		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Arhar.	Other grains.	Total harvest.
Average	...	3,72,400	12,76,591	46,938	5,84,714	3,65,250	...	26,45,893
Probable	...	3,95,153	10,76,713	50,527	4,75,099	4,23,719	...	23,21,211

The revenue balance was only Rs. 2,101 on a demand of 12½ lakhs, and was all shown as in train of liquidation.

The average prices of the following grains over a period of 21 months (July, 1868 to March, 1870, were as follows :—

Food-grain.							Twenty-one months' average price.	
							S.	s.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9
Common rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7

A local account states that emigration took place as follows :—

In February 1869	...	...	...	...	209
„ March	„	...	...	...	1,593
„ April	„	...	...	...	237
„ July	„	...	...	...	140
„ September	„	...	...	...	160
					2,330

Thus the outgoing current was strong in March. Of the above total, 225 went to Jamaica. Immigrants to the number of 177 came from Allahabad, Meerut and Bulandshahr, and between March and October, 725 persons passed through from Meerut and neighbouring districts *en route* for Azamgarh, that is, travelling in the direction of cheap grain. The approximate calculation of exports and imports was as below :—

Year.		Months.				Maunds.	
						Imports.	Export.
1868	...	June	...	...	...	25,200	...
„	...	July	...	...	...	32,500	22,000
„	...	August	...	...	...	10,000	...
„	...	September	...	...	...	6,000	...
„	...	October	...	...	...	15,000	10,000
„	...	November	...	...	...	35,000	21,100
„	...	December	...	...	...	22,000	20,000
1869	...	January	...	...	...	8,000	...
„	...	February	...	...	...	5,000	...
„	...	March	...	...	...	3,000	...
„	...	April	...	...	...	4,000	...
„	...	May	...	...	...	25,000	10,000
„	...	June	...	...	...	2,000	...
„	...	July	...	...	...	1,000	...
		Total				1,93,700	83,900

Wheat, gram, barley and pease were brought in from Oudh, rice from Gorakhpur, and Indian corn from districts to the east. Wheat and gram were sent out to Benares, Azamgarh, Gházipur and Mirzapur. Fifteen hundred cattle died and nearly 6,000 were sold, but no murrain occurred. According to the then Collector, these figures gave a proportion of two per cent. on the total cattle stock. If so, it can only have been 375,000, whilst recent enumeration during this revision has shown the total head of cattle in the district to be 525,742. The Public Works Department started no relief works, and relief houses were not needed. Between 15th November, 1868 and 17th February, 1869, the municipality employed 19,000 persons at a cost of Rs. 1,474-11-0 in repairing a tank. On the whole, I am inclined to think that though prices were high, high enough to drive off the hand-to-mouth portion of the proletariat who even in good seasons only just manage to live, and high enough to increase hunger and diminish that margin of income which ordinarily remains after the necessities of life have been paid for, still there was nothing even approaching proper famine, or want raised to starvation point, and that what distress there was has been overstated in Mr. Henvey's narrative. The ábkári receipts were much less than in the previous year, because that was altogether an exceptional one. The demand was at more than the full average height, and the gallonage greater than for many succeeding years.

Paras. 40.—In 1873-74 there was scarcity in some of the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. The Collector's office contains no 1873-74. file on the subject, but the blue book prints (page 119) a short letter from the Collector and a statement of prices, and the annual administration report disposes of the subject in a few lines. Both these show that there was no scarcity here. The total rainfall was one inch more (31·5) than in the previous year. But as cannot be too often reiterated, the total rainfall means very little. Its distribution in 1873 was bad, for in September, when rain is so much needed for rice, especially for Kuári rice, none fell. Hence the autumn rice failed. The rabi, however, was good, though the cane needed more rain, and arhar and cotton suffered from frost.

There were no relief works and no remissions, but in Mariahu, Machhlishahr and Khutahan, Rs. 98, privately subscribed, is reported as having been distributed amongst 3,148 persons, which gives the extraordinary dole of not quite half an anna a head, not per diem, but for the total period of relief. This averaged 42 days for each tahsíl, so the gratuitants received less than six pie to last them six weeks. This was merely playing at relief. Takávi advances to the extent of Rs. 2,542 were made for irrigation purposes; but this might happen in non-scarcity years. During the period under review (the year 1281 fasli) wheat did not quite touch 13 seers in Jaunpur, whilst barley and gram approached 16, but were oftener nearer 20 seers the rupee. These are not famine prices, and they only attained this height on account of the demand for grain in neighbouring districts. It is curious that Gházipur and Gorakhpur districts, which both share with Jaunpur that curious immunity from famine which is so marked a characteristic of this part of the provinces should this year have suffered distress whilst Jaunpur escaped.

Para. 41.—The last time that there was any food distress was 1877-78. The 1877-78. spring crops of 1877 were excellent, and grain was very cheap in June and July, prices being on July 1st, wheat 22 seers, barley and gram 35 seers. In consequence agents came down from Aligarh and Háthras, and bought up all through the district. In July grain went to Calcutta and Bombay for exportation. By the end of August prices had risen to, wheat 15 seers, barley 23 seers, gram 21 seers. In August and September it was purchased for consumption in the North-West, and in October grain was imported from Bhagalpur and Jabbalpur. By September it was evident that the rice crop had failed through drought.

At one period of September ('77) prices rose a seer a day. This was the only time that anything like panic showed itself. Good rains fell in October and the rabi sowings were made hopefully. The Christmas rains, however, came very late in Janu-

ary and the crops were much damaged by severe frosts. Up to the middle of August in the following year (1878) there were fears for the rice crop. Hence it is not to be wondered at that for a twelvemonth, from mid-September, 1877, the population were pressed. On 19th July, 1878, a poorhouse was established which remained open till September 30th, the average daily number of paupers relieved being 350. Rs. 1,563 was the total expenditure, towards which Rs. 935 was raised by private subscription, and Government granted a supplement of Rs. 650, out of which Rs. 593 was spent.

Relief works were opened, *viz.*, (1) making the Bhandari road from 13th February to 26th June, 1878, which employed 364 persons daily, and cost Rs. 3,009, towards which Local Funds contributed Rs. 2,000, and the municipality the rest; and (2) making a link road from the Railway station to the Azamgarh road, from 7th August to 2nd November, which gave employment to 126 men daily at a cost of Rs. 877 paid by Local Funds. From February to September cotton was regularly supplied to 24 houses, which was made into thread by *pardanashin* women. It was taken from them at a certain price and sold at a profit; the net cost to Government being only Rs. 166. An advance of Rs. 1,000 was made to paper-makers and the paper bought for the settlement. By the end of November all fear was at an end. There were no remissions of revenue and the next year's rains were good. There was slight cholera in April and May, and much small-pox in the cold weather of 1878-79. The population at large stood out to the end.

Para 42.—The fatal practice of early marriage, alien to the ancient law and custom of the country, must have resulted in over-population on a terrific scale, but for the persistent operation of the malthusian “positive checks” in the shape of sati, infanticide, medical ignorance, plagues, wars and famines. Moral progress has stopped the action of more than half these checks. Famine, the act of God, still operates, but philanthropy triumphing over evolutionary theory, as it always does at a crisis, bids us try and rescue those whom nature is seeking to destroy, and hence the search after famine prophylactics.

At food crises it is economically legitimate for the State to place its available capital in search of employment so as to keep the demand for labour at par. But “*because a certain number of people die*” it is a great mistake to say there was a “famine.” In this country especially there are thousands in every district who are hovering on the margin of subsistence, this margin being below what is deemed starvation point in western countries. This section of the population, the very fringe of the proletariat, must suffer (if not die) on the occurrence of economic disturbances. A rise in food prices necessitates organized charity to keep them alive if they do not emigrate, and a rise in prices may occur when the rainfall has been excellent and the crops are abundant. It is desirable to record the facts of chronic food distress, but it is improper to term them “famines,” unless the truly industrial classes are pressed to starvation point. The 1863-69 and 1877-78 distresses in this district have been detailed at some length intentionally, as they point a moral. What do they amount to? That cooked rations were given to the helpless destitute; that a few indigent secluded women were provided with work, and that a daily average of a few hundred men were content to labour at a low wage. The bulk of the community, of a people who can be scared into panic by the most ridiculous fancies, pulled triumphantly through the struggle. What happened here never ought to be mentioned in the same breath with the real distress that has occurred in districts further north. For just as Mr. Girdlestone has demonstrated the existence of a famine tract, *viz.*, the Ganges-Jumna Duab plus Banda, Hamirpur, and the southern parts of Agra and Muttra, so he has negatively established the existence of a non-famine tract, of which the present Benares Division and Jaunpur form the chief portion. Nothing like famine, or want pressed to actual starvation point, appears to have been really felt in those districts, at all events since Duncan's time. Immunity from distress can of course be only comparative, not absolute; but it has been enjoyed by this part of the country to a degree which is really extraordinary and worthy of the gravest attention, when it is remembered that this tract comprises the districts where population

has pressed most densely on the soil; (*vide* para. 51). It is undoubtedly due to a plurality of causes requiring a detailed analysis they have, I think, never received. Even in the non-famine tract the district of Jaunpur stands out conspicuous for its exemption from suffering. To investigate this thoroughly would occupy great space, since there must be much argument and many facts to support any theory. I can only here indicate what I believe to have been the two main causes, (1) a wonderfully good *average* rainfall, and (2) the strong economic position of the people. The examination of this last would take a whole chapter, but its two chief efficient factors seem to be, (1) industry, and (2) credit. The latter partially involves the vexed question of the results of a permanent settlement. Jaunpur, so to speak, does not know famine, and it recovers from that state in which the attainment of food involves more than the ordinary struggle (which we call distress) with wonderful elasticity. I conceive the explanation to be briefly as follows. The permanent settlement has not induced the landlords to be one whit more thrifty than landlords in normal temporarily-settled districts, or to invest more capital in improvements. It has simply affected their incomes, not their conduct towards their property. The tenantry, however, are and always have been as a body remarkably powerful and tenacious of their hold on the land and its profits. I believe it is not possible to fully comprehend the grip they have on the soil without living in the district for some time. But the permanency of the settlement has largely increased the value of every vestige of right, title or interest in land. The absence of any element of uncertainty in the Government demand makes these at all times readily marketable commodities. Now famines are said to have been caused more by the limited circulation of money than by the dearth of food. But this want of purchasing power does not obtain here. Sheer drought is here unknown. The lowest rainfall in the last 40 years was 22 inches. An indifferent rainfall does not greatly derange the labour market. Landholders are not compelled to suddenly withdraw the remuneration they ordinarily give to labour, because distress is not so keen and does not prevail so long, that they cannot tide it over by an easily-effected temporary mortgage. The old formula "credit is capital" has been abandoned. Credit is only a purchasing power. Nearly every tenant in the district has rights and more than half the rental is at fixed rates. Hence the tenantry possess credit which they can use as a purchasing power. It enables them to pull through a period of high prices and their industry soon puts them where they were before.

SECTION 6 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 7 PARAGRAPHS: Nos. 43 TO 49.)

Sources of Irrigation.

Para. 43.—The existing possible sources of irrigation are rivers, streams, lakes, swamps, tanks, ponds and wells. There is practically no irrigation from rivers in this district in ordinary years, although streams which run from lake to lake or through swamps, and the lakes and swamps thus connected are largely used where they exist. Every isolated swamp or lake is also drawn upon. A list of those over 20 bighas in extent is given in Appendix 13, and they have been already referred to in para. 8. Tanks (except bathing tanks) and ponds are regularly irrigated from. In fact, all readily useable water is eagerly lifted, but the great stand-by of the agricultural population is the well. There is as yet no canal in the district. An extension of the Sarda Canal is projected, which is mentioned in para. 49.

Irrigation statistics by
parganas.

Para. 44.—The subjoined statement exhibits all the available irrigation figures.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total area.	Total culti- vated area.	No. of wells.			No. of bul- lock-runs.	Area irrigated by—				Total irri- gated area.	
				Pucka.	Kutchu.	Total.		Wells.			Other means.		
								Pucka.	Kutchu.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
JAUNPUR ...	Biasi ...	30,547	22,732	1,170	525	1,695	2,377	11,677	2,142	13,819	3,764	17,583	
	Haweli ...	96,095	65,432	1,861	2,822	4,183	4,677	22,073	22,231	45,304	6,962	52,266	
	Kariat dost ...	18,831	13,968	466	1,089	1,555	1,878	5,779	4,285	10,064	1,310	11,374	
	Khapraha ...	6,322	4,577	171	290	461	636	2,180	999	3,179	284	3,463	
	Hari ...	43,821	32,630	734	3,707	4,441	4,570	7,878	15,362	23,240	2,592	25,832	
	Sareman ...	19,209	11,854	333	508	891	1,007	3,529	2,195	5,724	3,752	9,476	
	Zafarabad ...	4,914	3,667	140	558	698	752	992	1,895	2,887	160	2,987	
	Total	219,739	154,060	4,425	9,499	13,924	15,797	55,108	49,109	104,217	18,764	122,981	
	Deduct Biasi and 56 villages	40,402	29,708	1,425	1,219	2,644	3,589	14,524	4,989	19,513	4,092	23,605	
	Net Tahsil Jaunpur	179,337	124,352	3,000	8,280	11,280	12,208	40,584	44,120	84,704	14,672	99,376	
MARIAHU ...	Barsathi ...	52,455	32,435	1,759	953	2,712	4,068	17,340	4,013	21,353	4,279	25,632	
	Gopalpur ...	28,937	19,574	983	596	1,579	2,488	10,371	2,677	13,048	2,684	15,732	
	Mariahu ...	128,782	80,260	3,997	3,390	7,327	10,256	29,366	13,014	52,370	13,061	65,431	
	Total	209,174	132,269	6,739	4,879	11,618	16,812	67,267	19,714	86,971	20,024	106,995	
MACHH LI-SHAUR.	Garwara ...	88,034	54,767	2,077	1,828	3,905	3,935	17,570	7,366	24,936	16,051	40,987	
	Ghiswa ...	75,239	43,512	2,169	810	2,979	4,017	18,212	3,326	21,538	15,533	37,101	
	Mungra ...	56,929	28,598	1,587	875	2,462	3,183	12,606	1,961	14,567	9,412	23,879	
	Total	220,202	126,877	5,833	3,513	9,346	11,135	48,318	12,653	60,971	40,996	101,967	
KHUTAHAN	Chanda ...	21,525	13,491	465	943	1,408	1,440	5,232	3,330	8,562	1,667	10,229	
	Kariat Mendha ...	12,429	9,163	143	882	1,025	843	1,979	3,865	5,844	503	6,346	
	Hari ...	23,485	16,346	480	1,678	2,158	2,493	5,635	7,297	12,932	646	13,578	
	Total	173,838	109,841	2,813	3,578	6,391	5,106	32,632	16,977	49,609	30,901	80,510	
KARAKAT ...		231,267	139,941	3,901	7,081	10,982	9,882	45,478	31,469	76,947	33,716	110,663	
	Chandwark	44,766	30,426	1,305	1,260	2,565	3,169	15,951	5,716	21,667	3,072	24,739	
	Daryapara	16,694	10,440	385	812	1,197	1,398	4,168	2,954	7,122	1,565	8,687	
	Guzara ...	24,194	16,620	674	636	1,310	1,984	7,528	2,754	10,282	2,837	13,119	
	Pisara ...	29,873	17,923	657	625	1,282	1,727	7,082	2,675	9,757	5,286	14,993	
		Total	115,467	75,439	3,021	3,333	6,354	8,278	34,729	14,099	48,828	12,710	61,538
	Biasi ...	30,547	22,032	1,170	525	1,695	2,377	11,677	2,142	13,819	3,764	17,583	
	Add ...	9,855	7,676	255	694	949	1,212	2,847	2,847	5,694	328	6,022	
	Total	40,402	29,708	1,425	1,219	2,644	3,589	14,524	4,989	19,513	4,092	23,605	
	Total Tahsil Karakat	155,869	103,147	4,446	4,552	8,998	11,867	49,253	19,088	68,341	16,802	85,143	
	District Total	991,849	628,586	23,919	28,305	52,224	61,904	250,900	127,034	377,934	126,210	504,144	

It shows that the total cultivated area for the district is 628,586 acres, out of which 504,144, *i.e.*, about five-sixths are irrigated. There are 23,919 pukka wells watering 250,900 acres, 28,305 kutchha wells watering 127,334 acres ; total 52,224 wells with 61,904 bullock-runs watering 377,934 acres, whilst 126,210 acres derive water from other sources, *i.e.*, streams, lakes, swamps, tanks and ponds. The total cultivated area of the district here given is that to be found in the general statement (Appendix I.), and is 135 acres more than the total in the crop statement (Appendix 10) on account of the omission of decimals whilst adding different sets of details.

Para. 45—The following statement exhibits the statistics in the last table worked out in proportions by tahsils according to the new tahsil arrangements.

Proportional figures by tahsils.



PROPORTIONS.

Tahsil.	Of cultivated to total area.		Of total irrigated to total cultivated area.		OF AREA IRRIGATED.—						WELLS.												Bullock-runs.					
					By pukka wells.		By kutcha wells.		By both sorts.		By other means.		Pucka.				Kutcha.				Other sort.							
					Total cultivated.	Total irrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total irrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total irrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total irrigated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated by wells only.	Irrigated by pukka wells only.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated by wells only.	Irrigated by kutcha wells only.			Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated by wells only.
Jaunpur	...	·69	·79	·32	·40	·35	·44	·68	·85	·11	·14	59·77	41·11	33·12	28·23	13·52	21·66	15·1	12·0	10·23	6·32	15·89	11·2	8·31	7·50	10·19	8·14	
Mariahu	...	·64	·80	·50	·62	·33	·41	·65	·81	·15	·18	30·44	19·62	15·87	12·30	9·98	42·5	27·11	21·93	17·84	4·3	17·66	11·38	9·20	7·48	7·88	6·36	
Machhlishahr	...	·57	·80	·38	·47	·9	·12	·48	·59	·32	·40	37·57	21·75	17·48	10·45	8·28	62·68	36·11	29·2	17·35	3·60	23·56	13·57	10·91	6·52	11·39	9·15	
Khutaban	...	·60	·79	·32	·41	·22	·28	·55	·69	·24	·30	59·28	35·87	28·37	19·72	11·65	32·66	19·76	15·62	10·86	4·44	21·5	12·74	10·7	7·0	14·16	11·19	
Karakat	...	·67	·80	·46	·57	·18	·22	·66	·80	·15	·19	35·5	23·64	19·15	15·37	11·7	34·24	23·9	18·70	15·1	4·19	17·32	11·68	9·57	7·62	8·86	7·17	
District proportions..		·63	·80	·39	·49	·20	·25	·60	·74	·20	·26	41·46	26·28	21·7	15·8	10·49	35·4	22·30	17·81	13·35	4·49	18·99	12·3	9·65	7·24	10·15	8·14	

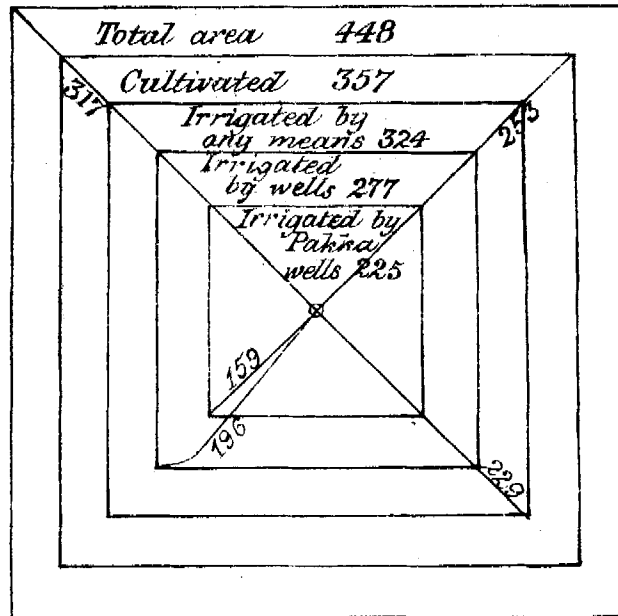
In the statement in para. 44, figures are given for both the old and new tahsil arrangement by pargans, as questions will often arise with regard to smaller areas than tahsils. Here such detail is unnecessary. It will be noticed that '63 of the total area of the district is cultivated, and that a very little over half the total area is irrigated. Four-fifths of the cultivated area is irrigated by some means. There is one pukka well to every $26\frac{1}{4}$ acres cultivated, and every $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres irrigated, (i.e., irrigated by any means, not merely by wells), whilst kutchha wells (being more numerous than pukka wells) give one for every $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres cultivated and every $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres irrigated. Every $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres cultivated can show either a pukka or a kutchha well, whilst descending to the somewhat smaller irrigated area we find either a pukka or a kutchha well on every $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is one bullock-run for every $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres cultivated and for every $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres irrigated. The area irrigated by all the pukka wells in the district is '39 of the cultivated area and half ('49) of the total irrigated area. That irrigated by kutchha wells is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cultivated area and one-fourth of the total irrigated area. That irrigated by all wells is three-fifths of the cultivated area and three-fourths of the total irrigated area. That irrigated by means other than wells is one-fifth of the cultivated area and one-fourth of the total irrigated area. It is worth noticing that 23,919 pukka wells irrigate 250,900, whilst 28,305 kutchha wells irrigate only 127,034 acres. Therefore the average area covered by one pukka well according to these figures is $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, whilst the area covered by a kutchha well is $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. These areas are of course not fully cropped at both rabi and kharif. Thus, *ceteris paribus*, the permanency of the water-supply in a masonry well gives it $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the irrigating power of a temporary well. Colonel Baird Smith reckoned that a pukka well only irrigated $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in each crop, and a kutchha well only $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in each crop, giving masonry wells three times the irrigating power of temporary wells.

Pressure of wells on soil
shown by diagrams.

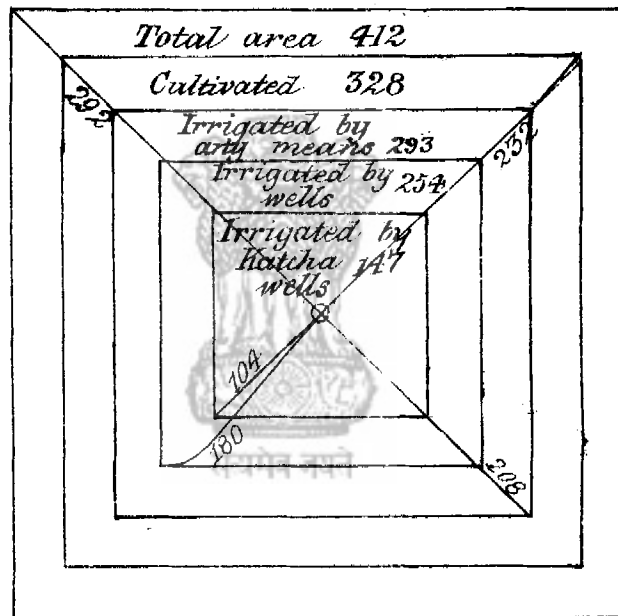
Para. 46.—The pressure of wells on the soil in this district is exhibited in the subjoined diagrams.



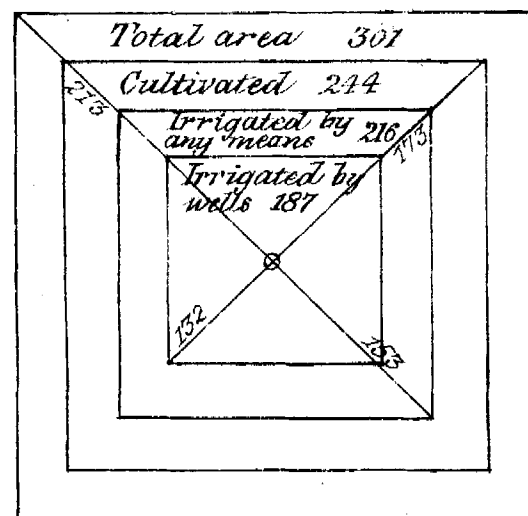
Packa wells
23,919



Katcha wells
28,305



Total wells



The explanation of these diagrams is as follows :—Take pukka wells. There are 23,919 of these and the total area of the district is 991,849 acres. (a) If the district therefore were an exact square and were mapped out like a chess board into 23,919 smaller squares each 41·47 acres in extent, *i.e.*, squares whose sides are 448 yards, one pukka well would according to averages be found in each square. I shall assume throughout that the wells are symmetrically arranged in the centres of their squares. This being so, no spot within the entire area of the district would be more than 317 yards off a pukka well. (b) If all the *cultivated* land be conceived as a compact square there would be 23,919 squares each 26·28 acres, *i.e.*, whose sides are 357 yards and the greatest distance from a pukka well would be 253 yards. (c) If the total *irrigated* area in the district (*i.e.*, irrigated not merely by wells but in any way) were similarly treated, there would be 23,919 squares, each 21·7 acres, *i.e.*, whose sides are 324 yards, and a pukka well would never be further off than 229 yards. (d) If the total area *irrigated by wells of either sort* were thus mapped out, there would be 23,919 squares of 15·8 acres, *i.e.*, whose sides are 277 yards, and the greatest distance to pukka well water would be 196 yards.

(e).—Finally, if the area *irrigated only by wells of this class (pukka)* were dealt with in like manner, there would be 23,919 squares of 10·49 acres, *i.e.*, squares whose sides are 225 yards, and no spot would be more than 159 yards off a pukka well. The same set of areas have been divided into 28,305 squares for kutchas wells, and 52,224 for total wells. It is sufficient to summarize the result thus :—

	Area in acres.	Which is equal to a square whose sides are—	In which if the wells are centrally placed no spot is further off the well than—
		Yards.	Yards.
There is one pukka well for every	41·47 of land in the district ...	448	317
	26·28 cultivated ...	357	253
	21·7 irrigated by any means ...	324	229
	15·8 irrigated by wells (of either sort) only,	277	196
	10·49 irrigated by pukka wells ...	225	159
There is one kutchas well for every	35·4 of land in the district ...	412	292
	22·20 cultivated ...	328	232
	17·81 irrigated by any means ...	293	208
	13·35 irrigated by wells (of either sort) only,	254	180
	4·49 irrigated by kutchas wells...	147	104
There is one well pukka or kutchas for every	19 acres of land in the district ...	301	213
	12·3 cultivated ...	244	173
	9·65 irrigated by any means ...	216	153
	7·24 irrigated by wells (of either sort) only,	187	132

Para. 47.—Pukka wells are built (1) for irrigating ; (2) for supplying water for drinking or manufacturing purposes. These latter are generally built by persons who wish to perpetuate their name, or in connection with indigo factories.

They are usually constructed of real masonry with large platforms, and cost from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 at the most. Wells built for brick-making are of the same class as irrigation putka wells, *i.e.*, made with bricks without mortar or platform. These plain brick wells are sunk by hired labour, or by the tenant and his relations with assistance from the zamindar in the shape of wood for burning bricks, &c., according to local custom. Built in this latter fashion they cost about half what they do when made through hired labour. Sometimes the circumference of kutchas wells is bricked to just above the water-level, and again at the mouth, whilst the intervening space is left unbricked or no bricks are used, and the shaft is wattled with coils of twisted arhar stalks (*bhir*) to above the water-line. Neither of these practices, however, are common in this district, for kutchas wells last a long time without such supports. If kutchas wells are made in sandy soil, tarai soil, or near hills, they generally promptly collapse. Here on account of the hardness of the ground, provided they do not pass through a sandy stratum, they generally will last four or five years, and sometimes even 20 years. It is because of their longevity and the fact that they cost

only a few rupees to build, that such an enormous number are found in this district. The following figures are approximate:—

				Depth of water.	Depth to water.	Cost of pukka well.	Cost of kutchā well.
							Rs. a. p.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	30	10	218	6 7 0
Mariahu	...	...	...	25	12	161	5 0 0
Machhlishahr	...	...	...	24	12	158	3 14 0
Khutahan	...	...	...	27	8	166	5 4 0
Karakat	...	...	...	32	8	239	6 10 0
District				27	10	188	5 7 0

They were worked out on 20 per cent. of the total villages in the district, and apply to both sorts of wells. The average depth for a pukka well to water, and of water, really exceed 27 feet and 10 feet respectively, but the figures are nevertheless, I believe, as correct as is necessary; for they show the undoubted fact that the water-bearing stratum is very near the soil, which accounts for the extraordinary number of wells that stud its surface. If the all-round average cost of a pukka well for the entire district is taken as Rs. 190, it is evident that the total number of such wells now in use for all purposes represents a few thousand rupees short of 45½ lakhs. Assuming the all-round cost of a kutchā well to be Rs. 5-7-0, then the number of wells of this sort now in working order represents an expenditure of a few thousands over a lakh and a half. Thus we get the enormous capital of 47 lakhs of rupees sunk in wells. These figures stagger one; but I do not see how they can be impugned, unless it is argued that pukka wells (1) do not now cost Rs. 190 on an average; and (2) cost very much less in former days. There may be some force in the latter argument, but under any circumstances the total wealth invested in wells must still be immense.

Irrigation other than
by wells.

Para 48. The areas thus irrigated are here shown by
(the new) tahsils in descending scale.

Machhlishahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,996
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,716
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,024
Karakat	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,802
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,672
District							1,26,210

The proportional figures will be found in the statement in para. 45. There is practically no irrigation from rivers or streams. There are only three streams that need be mentioned. (1) The Mangni, Mangri or Mangha, which enters the north of Khutahan from Sultanpur. A great deal of water is contributed to this rivulet from jhils in Khutahan. Dams are erected, and wheat and cane irrigated. The Mangni after leaving Jaunpur enters Sultanpur again, whence it goes into Fyzabad and thence downwards to Azamgarh; (2) A stream proceeds from Tal Manikalan, and Tal Lakshmipur and Jhil Amratu. Tal Khajwan in mauza Sangar is also connected with it. It is known in Azamgarh as the Bisu and is largely irrigated from. In this district irrigation is carried on from the lakes in which it rises. (3) The Gangi rises in Tal Kalan in mauza Ara, and after entering Azamgarh, returns and flows between Karakat and Deogaon for some distance, but I doubt if it is much used for irrigation on the Jaunpur side. As before stated, every available lake, swamp, tank or pond is used for irrigation purposes. Appendix 13 shows all the lakes and swamps exceeding 20 bighas in extent, seventy-six in number. These have been already classified according to size in para. 8. The tahsils (new arrangement) are here shown in order according to their lake and swamp areas.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Lakes or swamps.	Area.	
			Bighas.	Acres.
Khutahan ...	Ungli ...	38	B. b. b. 6,116 6 3	3,959'15
	Mungra ...	9	2,250 15 9	1,458'35
Machhlisahar ...	Ghiswa ...	4	1,234 13 12	800'59
	Garwara ...	7	161 0 12	300'88
	Total ...	20	3,949 9 13	2,559'82
Jaunpur ...	Rári ...	2	225 15 11	151'29
	Haveli ...	6	1,138 5 8	737'51
	Total ...	8	1,364 0 19	888'80
Mariahu ...	Barsathi ...	1	170 4 0	110'29
	Mariahu ...	6	906 7 4	587'88
	Total ...	7	1,076 11 4	698'17
Karakat ...	Bialsi ...	1	161 13 13	101'76
	Chaudwak ...	2	110 7 6	71'51
	Total ...	3	272 0 19	176'27
District Totals ...	...	76	12,778 8 18	8,282'21

It will be noticed at once that almost half the total area in this statement is found in one pargana, viz., Ungli, the largest and northernmost portion of Tahsil Khutahan, of which no other pargana contains a single water-tract exceeding 20 bighas. Tahsil Machhlisahar contains over one-third of the total area, i. e., this tahsil and pargana Ungli furnish over $\frac{7}{9}$ ths of the total submerged area shown in Appendix 13, whilst the remaining $\frac{2}{9}$ ths is almost entirely confined to tahsils Jaunpur and Mariahu. Tahsil Karakat can only show 173 acres out of a district total of 8,282, and 102 out of the 173 are in pargana Bialsi, transferred to this tahsil at the end of last year. It will be seen that the positions the tahsils assume according to areas irrigated not by wells (see above), and according to area under swamps and lakes (see above) are, as might be expected, identical with the exception of tahsil Jaunpur. This is third on the list according to lake and swamp areas, but it contains the smallest area of land irrigated from other sources than wells. Although Jaunpur, Mariahu and Karakat only contain between them eighteen peices of water which exceed 20 bighas, still they all include an immense number of small ponds from which irrigation is effected. The areas of rice land in each tahsil are as follows :—

							Acres.
Khutahan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,924
Machhlisahar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,432
Mariahu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,404
Karakat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,460
Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,974
District							122,194

Thus arranged on the same plan (by descending areas), their order is almost identical with that of the tahsils arranged according to their irrigation-other-than-by-wells areas, as given at the commencement of this paragraph.

Para. 49.—There is at present no canal in the district, but an extension of the Sarda Canal is projected. Its proposed courses are shown by red lines on the map prefixed to this report. The thick lines show main branches and the fine lines distributaries. The Daryabad branch traversing the trans-Gumti tract will be constructed before the Jaunpur branch on this side of the Gumti.

The channels indicated on the map are merely those temporarily laid down with regard to the physical characteristics of the ground, and thus show probable directions only, which will be hereafter modified. For these facts and the proposed plan of the canal, I am indebted to Captain Clibborn, R. E. It would be improper to criticise the scheme without special and very careful study, and I therefore only offer a few general remarks. The Daryabad branch might bring under the plough part of the uncultivated land in Tahsil Khutahan (see para. 9). But it is the universal opinion of all officers who have served in this district that at present there is practically no land left fallow which could be regularly cultivated with profit. I do not think that the area which is

uncultivated is so because it is not of sufficiently good quality to pay for "expensive well as against cheap, canal water," and that therefore the canal will immediately bring it generally under cultivation. It will probably be of real use in Khutahan, since a canal would be able to supply enough water to flood considerable tracts on which rice could be grown. In this district it is safe to conclude that uncultivated land is unfit for *harjins* crops, i.e., crops other than rice. If good enough to produce even small *harjins* crops it would be cultivated, because the tenantry here are well off, have a perfect mania for well-making, and on account of the hardness of the ground can dig for a few rupees kutchra wells which do not, as in other districts, become useless after the rains but last for years, and from which very good irrigation results are obtained. These facts and also the enormous number of wells in existence, the facility with which capital is invested in extending that number, and the extraordinary immunity Jaunpur has always enjoyed from famine are, *primâ facie*, grave arguments against the introduction of numerous canal channels.

SECTION 7 OF CHAPTER 1.

(CONTAINING 11 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 50 TO 60.)

Population and caste distribution.

Para. 50.—I have condensed all the statistics for this district of any importance contained in the two volumes of the 1881 Census Report, except a few shown in the Gazetteer, into nine tables as follows :—

Index to statements.

1. District totals of area, population, &c., see para 51.
2. District totals of castes. See para. 52.
3. District totals of professions. See para. 53.
4. District and municipal totals of males with occupations arranged under Mr. White's 35 general heads. See para. 54.
5. District totals of agriculturists by sexes showing status. See para. 55.
6. Tahsíl totals of population by sexes with villages and towns graded by population tahsílwar. See para. 56.
7. Tahsíl totals and population by religions. See para. 57.
8. Town totals and population by sexes. See para. 58.
9. Sexual and religious ratios per 10,000. See para. 59. These will be shortly noticed and explained *seriatim*.

Para. 51.—This first statement has been prepared from Appendix 9, and Forms I and II of volume I, and Form I, page I A, volume II of the General statement for district. Census Report :—

	Census.				Recent Cadastral Survey.	Provincial average.		
	1865.	1872.	1881.	Increase or De- crease against last Census		North- Western Pro- vinces.	Oudh.	United.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Area in square miles ...	1,552.16	1,556.0	1,554.1	—1.9	1,554.39	...	...	...
Cultivation in square miles.	935.73	954.2	954.8	+18.6	982.17	...	...	...
Percentage of cultivation on total area.	60.3	61.3	64.0	+2.7	63.7	...	...	...
Total population ...	...	1,025,961	1,909,668	+183,702	...	...	...	...
Persons per square mile.	654.0	659.0	778.4	+119.4	780.0	399.7	409.7	415.7
No. of villages or towns per square mile.	{ Villages ...		3,116.0	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Towns ...		4.0	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Total ...		3,120.0	...	...	...	...	...
Occupied houses.	{ Villages ...		190,641.0	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Towns ...		13,743.0	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Total ...		204,384.0	...	...	...	...	...
Number of houses per square mile.	...	...	131.5	...	...	58.5	85.2	64.7
Number of persons per occupied house.	{ Villages ...		6.0	...	...	6.9	5.5	6.4
	{ Towns ...		4.7	...	...	6.5	5.2	6.3
	{ Total ...		5.9	...	...	6.8	5.5	6.4

As already explained, all the areas hitherto used have been superseded by the cadastral survey area shown in para. 4. I have therefore inserted these figures in column 6 of this statement as amending the census figures. A comparison of column 4 with the provincial averages in columns 7+8+9 shows the intense density of population. The ten most thickly populated districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are—

1. Benares	...	...	...	...	...	894.5
2. Ballia	...	...	...	...	...	808.4
3. Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	780.0
4. Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	747.4
5. Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	704.1
6. Ghāzipur	...	...	...	...	...	688.6
7. Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	640.2
8. Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	633.7
9. Basti	...	...	...	...	...	592.3
10. Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	589.6

It is worthy of note that the first three and No. 6 are permanently settled, and that the first four and No. 6 correspond to three out of the old "four sarkárs." The fourth sarkár, Mirzapur, on account of its wild and hilly character, is naturally not in the same category, and only shows a square mile population of 217.

Caste totals for district.

Para. 52.—This second statement has been prepared from form VIII, vol. I. Census Report. It exhibits the total population

under religions :—

Religion.	38 Castes and "unspecified."						Persons.
Hindus	1	Ahir	...	...	...	...	184,019
	2	Chamar	...	...	...	...	172,543
	3	Brahman	...	...	...	...	149,441
	4	Rajput	...	...	...	...	115,183
	5	Kurmi	...	...	...	...	47,666
	6	Kachhi	...	...	...	...	45,127
	7	Mallah	...	...	...	...	41,106
	8	Pasi	...	...	...	...	33,325
	9	Kahar	...	...	...	...	28,882
	10	Lohar	...	...	...	...	27,525
	11	Bamia	...	...	...	...	26,287
	12	Kumhar	...	...	...	...	25,427
	13	Other Hindus	...	...	...	...	23,750
	14	Gadaria	...	...	...	...	23,072
	15	Teli	...	...	...	...	19,901
	16	Lunia	...	...	...	...	18,890
	17	Kalwar	...	...	...	...	15,819
	18	Nai	...	...	...	...	15,248
	19	Bhar	...	...	...	...	15,176
	20	Kayasth	...	...	...	...	15,020
	21	Dhobi	...	...	...	...	13,776
	22	Bhurji	...	...	...	...	12,007
	23	Sunar	...	...	...	...	6,265
	24	Tamoli	...	...	...	...	4,326
	25	Bhat	...	...	...	...	4,315
	26	Gossain	...	...	...	...	4,201
	27	Barbi	...	...	...	...	3,924
	28	Mali	...	...	...	...	3,272
	29	Khatik	...	...	...	...	1,292
	30	Kori	...	...	...	...	78
	31	Bhangi	...	...	...	...	66
	32	Jat	...	...	...	...	65
	33	Dom	...	...	...	...	14
	34	Bhuinhár	...	...	...	...	13
	35	Lodh	...	...	...	...	9
	36	Ahar	...	...	...	...	6
37, 38 and 39	Dhánuk and Gujar and Taga	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hindus,						1,095,986	
Mubammadana	Sunnis	...	...	...	...	99,849	
	Shias	...	...	...	...	13,704	
						113,553	
Others	Others	...	...	...	...	124	
	District Total						1,209,663

I have not followed the census order of Hindu castes, having arranged them in descending scale. It will be noticed that four Hindu castes, viz., Ahirs, Chamars, Bramans and Rajputs give a total of 621,136, or more than half the entire population

At page 35 of the Gazetteer will be found the details for Rajputs under 46 clans, and at page 43, the 45 "unspecified" Hindu castes shown in the above statement as "other Hindus" are enumerated.

Para. 53.—This statement has been prepared from tables 1 and 2 of Form XII, Total of occupations vol. I, Census Report, of which for males see page 15, and for females, page 53. It exhibits the population according to occupation :—

Class.	Males.			Females.			Persons		
	Towns, 4.	Villages, 3,116.	Total, 3,120.	Towns 4.	Villages 3,116.	Total 3,120.	Towns 4.	Villages 3,116.	Total, 3,120.
1.—Professional ...	1,992	4,156	6,148	403	1,431	1,834	2,395	5,587	7,982
2.—Domestic ...	967	910	1,877	654	877	1,531	1,621	1,787	3,408
3.—Commercial ...	1,780	5,761	7,541	49	252	301	1,829	6,018	7,842
4.—Agricultural ...	4,836	289,814	294,650	2,184	137,705	139,889	7,020	4,27,519	434,539
5.—Industrial ...	7,894	36,777	44,671	4,149	37,814	41,960	12,040	74,591	86,631
6.—Indefinite and non-productive.	14,832	241,688	256,520	25,948	387,693	412,741	39,886	629,381	669,261
Total ...	32,301	579,106	611,407	32,484	569,712	598,256	64,785	1,141,878	1,209,663

The occupations are grouped into six great classes following the English census forms, although the classification is not a good one. The only classes sufficiently represented to call for any remark are the last three. The industrial class includes six orders, (page 108) vol. I, C. R. Five of these correspond with occupations Nos. 29 to 33 in the fourth statement in this report (see para. 54.). These give us a total of 43,655 males. Deducting this from the total of col. 4 of the above statement, we get a remainder of 1,016 for the sixth order, which comprises "persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination." The 6th class is that of indefinite occupations. This includes more than half the district population, towards which females contribute more than one-third. Artisans, managers, contractors, persons in "service" (all unspecified), also general labourers, annuitants, beggars, devotees and others are included in this class.

Para. 54.—This statement has been prepared from table 12 (p. 145), and table 13 (p. 225) of vol. II, C. R. It gives details for males returned as having occupations :—

Occupations of males under 35 general heads.				In whole district.	In municipality only.
1	Local or general government of country : employed by Government or municipality ...			4,222	1,116
2	Army ...			19	...
3	Ministers of religion ...			764	150
4	Lawyers, or connected with law ...			154	110
5	Medicine, surgery, &c. ...			88	35
7	Picture painter ...			1	1
8	Musicians, dancers, actors, &c. ...			699	124
9	School teachers ...			201	71
11	Inn keepers, &c. ...			135	69
12	Domestic servants ...			1,742	747
13	Mercantile men ...			1,626	287
14	Carriers on railways ...			135	24
15	Carriers on roads ...			4,922	412
16	Carriers on rivers and canals ...			325	147
17	Storage and portage ...			593	2
18	Agriculturists ...	Landholders...	...	15,325	341
		Ditto establishment	...	1,809	419
		Cultivators and tenants	...	237,670	2,147
		Gardeners ...	...	259	74
		Agricultural labourers ...	...	37,510	82
				292,643	
19	Engaged about animals ...			2,097	163
20	In the book trade ...			17	13
22	Picture and figure makers ...			1	...
23	Makers of tackle, &c., for sports and games ...			8	5
24	Makers of watches, instruments, machines, tools ...			13	9
27	Workers in houses and furniture ...			667	201
28	Workers in chemicals ...			310	24
29	Working and dealing in textile fabrics and dress ...			16,977	1,749
30	Working and dealing in food, drinks and stimulants ...			11,971	1,793
31	Working and dealing in animal substances ...			595	221
32	Working and dealing in vegetable substances ...			5,393	112
33	Working and dealing in minerals ...			8,719	697
34	Labourers, branch of labour undefined ...			27,319	1,787
35	Beggars ...			3,889	421
	Total by details ...			386,215	13,647
	Total used in Census Report ...			386,202	...

The classification is not that of the Imperial Census table, but was devised by Mr. White for these provinces, and is explained by him at page 112 of his second volume.

He only shows the figures for the various occupations detailed under his 35 class heads without class totals. These have been added together to give the totals in the above statement. They result in a grand total exceeding that in the Census Report by 13. The total of males in the district is 611,407. Hence we see that very nearly half the entire male population are actively engaged in agriculture, and it should be remembered that in the grand total all males of whatever age are entered, whereas in this statement only those males are shown who pursue some employment, and all juveniles and school boys are omitted. Hence the total number of persons belonging to agricultural families is far greater than 292,643. Out of total adult working males the occupations of three-quarters are connected with the soil.

Agriculturists by sexes and status.

Para. 55.—This statement has been prepared as follows :—

Columns 1 to 13 from table 6, form XII (page 100) vol. I, and columns 14 and 15 from appendix 6, page XXXI, vol. I, C. R. It gives details by sexes of the status of persons engaged in agriculture.

		AGRICULTURISTS.											Acres cultivated	
Total population.		Landholders.			Cultivators.			Agricultural labourers.			Estate office service.	Grand Total.	Total.	Per male agriculturist.
		Engaged in other pursuits.	Not engaged in other pursuits.	Total.	Engaged in other pursuits.	Not engaged in other pursuits.	Total.	In permanent service.	Day labourers.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males ...	6,11,407	12,606	2,719	15,325	18,920	2,19,019	2,37,039	15,014	22,556	37,570	1,809	2,92,643	...	2.1
Females ...	5,98,256	...	987	987	...	1,01,066	1,01,066	5,191	31,727	36,918	...	1,38,971	...	...
Total ...	12,09,663	12,606	3,706	16,312	18,920	3,20,085	3,39,005	20,205	54,283	74,488	1,809	4,31,614	6,36,672	...

As regards males, the totals in columns 5 and 11 and 13 agree with the figures under head 1 of the statement in para. 54. The total in column 8 is the total of both tenants and gardeners as shown in that para. Column 12 here corresponds with "Landholders' Establishment" there. I do not understand why the total for both sexes in column 13 here should be 2,925 less than the total against class 4 "Agricultural" in the statement in para. 53.

Para. 56.—This statement has been prepared from table 2 (page 17), and table

Sexes by tahsils in 1872 and 1881, with towns and villages graded by population.

3 (page 25), Vol. 2, and Forms 1 and 18, Vol. I, C. R. It shows population sexually by tahsils, and towns and villages graded according to total inhabitants.

[illegible]

According to the Imperial Census forms, there are four towns only in the district, see the entry in column of remarks of the statement in para. 58. Towns and villages give a total of 3,120 or 2 per square mile, the average for the provinces being one. The average population per village or town is 387, the average number of houses being 65.

Two-fifths of the villages contain under 200 inhabitants, and very nearly two-fifths more only contain between 200 and 500, and something less than one-sixth contain between 500 and 1,000. All the tahsilwár census figures refer, of course, to the arrangement of tahsils as it existed before 1st September, 1885. [See paras. 152 and 153].

Para. 57.—This statement has been prepared from form III.-A, vol. I, and tables

Totals by religions by I and III, vol. 2, C. R. It exhibits the tahsil distribution of the great religious divisions:—

Tahsil.	Cadastral survey area, square miles.	Hindus.	MUHAMMADANS.			OTHERS.							Grand Total.	
			Sunnís.	Shíás.	Total.	Sikhs.	Parsís.	Christian or of no religion.						Total others.
								British born.	Other Eu- ropeans.	Eurasí- ans.	Natives.	Total.		
	Acres.													
Jaunpur	343.62	2,85,002	Detail not given.		37,201	...	...	Detail not given.			...	...	112	3,22,315
Mariáhu	320.46	2,39,376			12,564	...	...				...	...	...	2,42,940
Machhlíshahr	344.34	2,19,953			18,800	...	...				...	...	...	2,38,759
Khutahan	362.05	2,31,770			37,148	...	...				...	...	...	2,68,901
Karakat	186.42	1,28,905			7,840	...	...				...	...	...	1,36,749
Total	1,550.89	1,095,986	99,849	13,704	1,13,553	3	1	14	39	36	31	120	124	1,209,663

The tahsil areas are, of course, for the old arrangement of the district before 56 villages of Haveli and pargana Bialsi had been transferred from tahsil Jaunpur to tahsil Karakat, in order to correspond with the census figures. Arranged in descending scale the tahsils rank thus:—

By area at time of census.	By Hindu population.	By Muhammadan population.	By total population.
Khutahan	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Jaunpur.
Machhlíshahr	Khutahan	Khutahan	Khutahan.
Jaunpur	Mariáhu	Machhlíshahr	Mariáhu.
Mariáhu	Machhlíshahr	Mariáhu	Machhlíshahr.
Karakat	Karakat	Karakat	Karakat.

Para. 58.—This statement has been prepared from tables 6 (page 75), 7 (page 79), and 9 (page 86), vol. II, C.R. It shows the population by sexes of Municipal and Chaukidari Act powers:—

	Town.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total by last census.	Increase + Decrease —	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Municipal town ...	1 Jaunpur	21,177	21,678	42,845	35,003	+7,842	A town, according to the definition of the Census Commissioner for India, possessed not less than 5,000 inhabitants. Hence the first four only are shown as towns and the last three counted as villages in certain statements.
	2 Machhlíshahr	4,351	4,849	9,200	...	...
	3 Badsháhpur	3,465	2,958	6,423	...	...
	4 Shahganj	3,308	3,009	6,317	...	...
Towns under Act XX of 1856, (Chaukidari Act.)	Total of 4 towns	32,301	32,484	64,785	...	...
	5 Mariáhu	1,829	1,892	3,821	...	...
	6 Karakat	1,577	1,674	3,251	...	...
	7 Zafarabad	1,471	1,747	3,218	...	...
	Total of 7 towns	37,178	37,897	75,075	...	...

As explained in the remarks column the last three mentioned "towns" are shown as villages in the Imperial Census forms. Hence we get:—

	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
According to Imperial Census forms ...	4	3,116	} 3,120
Ditto Provincial classification in statement above ...	7	3,113	

The municipal statistics given in form 19, vol. I, C. R., are as follows:—

	Previous Census.	1881.
Males ...	11,404	21,177
Females ...	11,923	21,666
Total ...	23,327	42,845

The 1881 population is that within the town area not necessarily coterminous with the municipal area (see note to form 19, Vol. I, C. R.). There is a difference of 12,000 between the previous census figures as given in vol. 1 and vol. 2, C. R., of which I have failed to obtain any explanation.

Para. 59.—This statement is from Form IV, vol. I, C. R. It exhibits the ratios

Sexual and religious ratio of the sexes and religious divisions per 10,000 of population per 10,000. of population :—

RATIO PER 10,000.

To total population.						Of Hindu males to total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males to total Muhammadan population.	Of Christian males to total Christian population.	Of Jain males to total Jain population.
Of males.	Of females.	Of Hindus.	Of Muhammadans.	Of Christians.	Of Jains.				
5,054	4,946	9,060	939	9	...	5,075	4,858	5,583	...

It shows how strongly predominant the Hindu element is, although the country was for centuries ruled or managed by Muhammadans.

I have not thought it necessary to exhibit conjugal and age condition of the population, which can be found at page 32 of the Gazetteer.

Para. 60.—The Hindus are to the Muhammadans almost as 10 to 1. There are no statistics available showing detailed caste distribution by parganas, as on account of the intermixed nature of the latter divisions, the census returns were only made by thánas, which figures will be found at page 60, vol. 2, C. R. The Rajput clans at the beginning of the century were distributed as follows :—

Raghubansis	...	...	...	Chandwak and Baisi.
Bais	...	...	...	Chanda and Mariahu.
Drigbans	...	...	...	Garwara and Ghiswa,
Rájkumars	...	...	...	Ungli.
Bisains	...	...	...	Rari.
Nandwaks	...	...	...	All over Mariahu tahsil,
Bachgotis	...	...	...	Gopalapur and Barsathi.
Chandels	...	...	...	Khapraba.

Their history may be found at page 26 *et seq.* of the Gazetteer, as communicated by Mr. D. M. Gardner, and it is unnecessary to repeat it. A note by the same gentle-

man on the Jaunpur Muhammadans will also be found *ibid.* page 44., Mr. Gardner had made an elaborate study of the early history of this district, and these two notes give ample information.

SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 8 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 61 TO 68.)

The Landed gentry of Jaunpur.

Table of chief landholders.

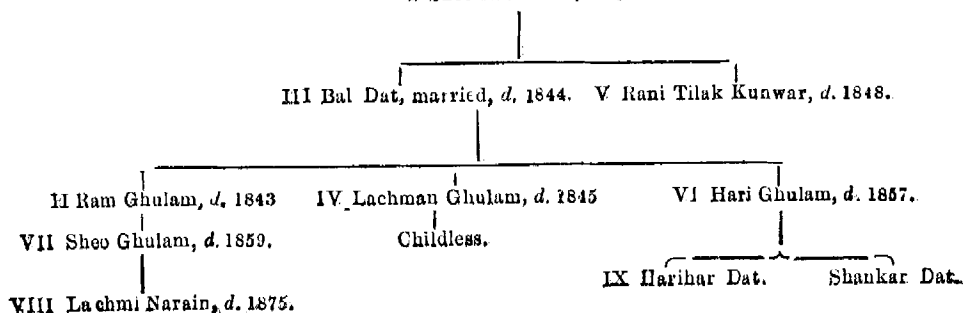
Para. 61.—The principal landowners in this district have been grouped into six classes, as shown in the annexed table:—

Class paying.	Number.	Name.	Situation of property.	Total amount of land revenue.
I.—Over Rs. 75,000 ...	1	Rājā Harihar Dat and Shankar Dat Dube,	In all 5 tahsils ...	1,07,885
II.—Between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 75,000.	2	Mahārāja of Benares ...	In all 5 tahsils except Khutahan ...	61,148
	3	Maulvi Abdul Majid &c. ...	In all 5 tahsils ...	52,153
III.—Between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000.	...	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
IV.—Between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000.	4	Mahārāja of Vizianagram ...	Machhlisahar, Jaunpur ...	19,703
	5	Rai Bisheswar Bakhsh Singh ...	Machhlisahar ...	19,654
	6	Rao Rundhir Singh Rai Bahadur ...	Khutahan and Mariahu ...	19,024
	7	Bābu Haridās and Balkishundās,	Jaunpur, Mariahu and Khutahan ...	18,778
	8	Musammat Fatima Bibi ...	In all 5 tahsils ...	16,235
	9	Rāni Dharamraj Kunwar ...	Machhlisahar ...	15,939
	10	Durga Parshad, &c. ...	Mariahu ...	13,799
	11	Maulvi Muhammad Umar ...	Mariahu and Machhlisahar,	13,657
	12	Musammat Niamat Bibi ...	Khutahan ...	12,562
	13	Musammat Husaini Bibi ...	Ditto ...	...
V.—between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000.	14	Bhagwandās, &c. ...	Jaunpur, Machhlisahar and Khutahan ...	8,949
	15	Musammat Husaini Begam ...	Mariahu, Machhlisahar and Karakat ...	7,990
	16	Musammat Aha Rakhi Bibi ...	Machhlisahar ...	6,766
	17	Nazr Husain ...	In all 5 tahsils ...	6,526
	18	Sayyid Muhammad Mohsin Khān Bahadur Zulkadar.	Jaunpur and Khutahan ...	6,284
	19	Munshi Muhammad Mehdi ...	Mariahu ...	6,071
	20	Muhammad Abbas, &c. ...	Machhlisahar and Mariahu,	6,000
	21	Sayyid Ali Ahmad ...	Jaunpur and Mariahu ...	6,000
	22	Sayyid Muhammad Nub, &c. ...	Machhlisahar and Khutahan,	5,898
	23	Baccha Tiwari ...	In all 5 tahsils except Mariahu ...	5,807
	24	Kazi, Muhammad Khalil-ullah ...	Mariahu ...	5,350
	25	Thakurain Ajit Kuwar ...	Machhlisahar ...	5,202
VI.—Under Rs. 5,000 but deserving mention.	26	Maulvi, Muhammad Kaim Ali ...	Khutahan ...	4,455
	27	Rai Madho Singh ...	Jaunpur ...	2,166
	28	Rai Daya Kishan ...	Karakat, Khutahan ...	793
	28	Total	...	4,65,566

A brief notice of each property is here added.

Para. 62.—No. 1. There is only one estate of this magnitude in the district, *viz*, the Jaunpur zamindari belonging jointly to Rājā Harihar *Class I.* Paying over Rs. 75,000. Dat Dube and his brother Kunwar Shankar Dat. The family was founded by the notorious Sheo Lal Dube, and the pedigree is as follows:—

I Sheo Lal Dube, d. 1836.



The rise of the family is briefly as follows. Its fortunes were founded by Sheo Lal Dube, one of those bold and adroit adventurers to whom a period of social and political change affords an opportunity for the operation of their peculiar talents. During the formation of the permanent settlement and the earlier portion of this century, he played the same part in the history of this district that Deoki Nandan Lal did in Gházipur. His earlier acts and deeds may be read at length in the published Duncan records, in which he is oftener mentioned than anybody except the Rájá of Benares. When Duncan first went to Benares there was an Amil named Kalb Ali Beg who farmed the mahál of "Jaunpur and its dependencies." Sheo Lal Dube was his cashier. Kalb Ali was disliked by the Rájá, who, for some reason of his own, patched up an ostensible friendship with the Amil and gave him additional leases until his total revenue for 1195 fasli amounted to 10 lakhs. In reality Kalb Ali was involved over the past year, and as the new leases for 1195 fasli were at over-assessments, he broke down utterly, which was probably what the Rájá meant him to do. Mr. Neave, Assistant Resident, was deputed to Jaunpur to superintend the collection of its balances, and Sheo Lal Dube accompanied him, and so ingratiated himself with Mr. Neave, that the latter reported on him in the most eulogistic terms to the Resident. Sheo Lal next paid up Rs. 85,000 on account of Kalb Ali's deficit, the arrangement being that the latter should hold Jaunpur &c., favourably until Sheo Lal was reimbursed. But Mr. Duncan in 1196 fasli settled these estates directly with Sheo Lal. In the Settlement of 1197 fasli he obtained in this district the large estates of Haveli, Ungli, Rari, including Badlapur, Zafarabad, Singramau, Kariat Dost and Kariat Mendha at a total jama of Rs. 3,64,000 odd. So rapid indeed was his progress in the race for wealth, that there is a story current to this day to account for it, according to which Sheo Lal bought some old bones for a mere song, one of which proved to contain jewels. But so far he was only a farmer of the revenue. The taluka of Badlapur (see para. 218) was held by the turbulent Saltanat Sinh, and Sheo Lal Dube was ordered not to collect anything more than the State demand from him, its collection being only entrusted to the Jaunpur Amil, because no one but a powerful local authority could ever make Saltanat pay his revenue.

In 1793 (1200 fasli) the talukadar did not pay, and it was realized from his sureties who forthwith sat *dharna* at his door. The sturdy old Bisain Rájput disregarded this superstitious appeal, and when an attempt was made to arrest him he betook himself to the Oudh jungles, whence he harried and burned the neighbouring Jaunpur territory. Our Government then subsidized him, but in June, 1796, he broke out again, and in December a reward of Rs. 10,000 was set on his head. Sheo Lal Dube surprised and decapitated him in 1797, when he obtained the reward and in addition the taluka. It is said that the title of Rájá was also conferred on him for this service. The *sanad* granting the taluka, dated 3rd November, 1797, under Sir John Shore's signature, is forthcoming, but no document has been found by which the title of Rájá was conferred. The new talukadar was only to get some Rs. 4,000 *malikana*, but by a course of unscrupulous oppression and injustice, extending over many years, aided by the fraudulent use of a spurious copy of the *sanad* from which the words "*Zamíndars and Mustájars*" had been omitted, he succeeded in usurping all their rights. The history of these proceedings will be found in a long report, No. 28, dated 17th January, 1833, by Mr. G. M. Bird, which is well worth reading. Thus the whilom employé of Kalb Ali Beg became the Amil of Jaunpur, and the decapitator of Saltanat Sinh became the Rájá of Jaunpur. He must have been of different physique to his descendants, for he lived to the age of ninety, dying in 1836, whereas seven of his successors died in 39 years at the average age of 29. The present Rájá is the ninth of the line within the space of three ordinary generations. He was born Chait sudi 5th, 1913, and his brother was born Baisákh sudi 4t, 1915 sambat. During the incumbency of the late Rájá (Lachhmi Narain) these two sued him for the division of the estate. The case was not proceeded with, but it was privately agreed that the estate was only a zamindári, subject to partition, and not a specimen of the Hindu impartible *ráj*. Harihar Dat succeeded in June, 1875,

when he was about nineteen, and by a rapid course of the wildest extravagance and mismanagement plunged the property into debt, and it was taken under the charge of the Court of Wards by Government order dated 15th November, 1878. At that time the debts amounted to Rs. 7,19,093. Now at the end of May, 1886, they are only about 94,000, and by the end of September they will stand at about Rs. 70,000. The total revenue now paid by the estate is Rs. 1,30,726, of which Rs. 1,07,885 is on account of Jaunpur, about Rs. 400 for Benares, and the rest for Azamgarh. The property exists in every tahsil, principally in Jaunpur and Khutahan, and least in Karakat, the chief portions being as follows :—

Khutahan	...	Badlapur, Suetha ½rd Sonakpur and Mehraivan, Harai, Bargáon and Jhakaria.
Machhlisahar	...	Kundaha Padri, Unchgaon, Dompur Kathar.
Mariahu	...	Mokalpur, Ganápur ½rd, Báraágón, Muhammadpur Pipra.
Jaunpur	...	Bansafá, Nari and Ahladia, Lakkhanpur, Dilshádpur, Malkánpur 10 annas 8 pies.
Karakat	...	Hauwádih ½, taluka Bilaon (mortgagee of part).

Para. 63.—In this class there are only two estates. *No. 2.* That of the Mahá-

Class II.—Paying between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 75,000. *rájá* of Benares, situate in all the tahsils except Khutahan. The total revenue is Rs. 61,148.

No. 3.—That of Maulvi Abdul Majid and family, situated in every tahsil, chiefly in Mariahu and Machhlisahar and least in Karakat. The property was acquired by Haji Imam Bakhsh, grandfather, and Maulvi Haidar Husain, father of Abdul Majid, who has been to England and is now practising as a Barrister at Allahabad. Imam Bakhsh was Sarishtadar (Judicial and Collectoral) in Gházipur, and for fidelity in the mutiny was rewarded by a grant of land paying an annual revenue of Rs. 5,000. One-fourth of his estate is *waqf*, Abdul Majid being the trustee; the remainder by deed, dated 19th August, 1860, was assigned to all his heirs, but was conditioned to remain joint under one management. During the lifetime of Haidar Husain the entire property was joint. After his death, Musammát Fatima Bibi sued and, after a law suit which went up to the Privy Council, obtained separate possession of her share, *viz.*, 6 annas. She pays over Rs. 10,000 revenue and is therefore entered in class IV. The remaining ten annas is managed by Abdul Majid, who possesses several indigo factories on his private account. The total land revenue is Rs. 52,153.

Class III.—Paying between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000.

Para. 64.—There are no estates of this class in the district.

Class IV.—Paying between Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 25,000.

Para. 65.—The district contains ten properties of this size.

No. 4.—That of the Maharája of Vizianagram. This Rájá's property in the district is the taluka of Rájá-bazár in pargana Garwara, and a share in taluka Bibipur, pargana Saremu. The demand on Rájá-bazár is now Rs. 19,452-11-4. It contains 64 villages. The Maharája owns 63 at Rs. 19,405-11-4, and some Brahmans own one village at Rs. 47. For the Saremu village the Maharája pays Rs. 298, so that his total revenue is Rs. 19,703-11-4. It was the subject of enormous litigation which culminated in the appeal of Rájá Mahesh Narain Singh, *versus* Kishnánand Misr before the Privy Council, the report of which occupies 57 pages of part 5, Vol. 7 of the 1863 Appeals. This case merits perusal for it is a sickening story of the very travesty of justice. The outlines are as follows :—Rájá Rám Dayal Singh was the father of Rájá Sarnám Singh, who was the father of Rájá Mahesh Narain. Rám Dayal borrowed money on the estate from Pitamber Mukarji, who in 1822, sued Sarnam and eight years afterwards got a decree in 1830. Instantly, of course, three brothers of Sarnam started up and said that their shares, three-fourths, were exempt. Pitambar in 1833 agreed to take Rs. 16,000, but nothing was paid. In 1835 he got a decree that all the property was liable. This being appealed, was six years afterwards upheld. Meanwhile Pitambar, despairing of getting a penny, sold his decree for next to nothing to Mr. James Barwise, an indigo planter, the idea being that a European might succeed in executing the decree. Sarnam died and was succeeded by Mahesh Narain. After 5½ years

Barwise got an order for sale in 1843 in execution of the 1830 decree, *now* amounting to Rs. 44,000. The next two years were occupied by a disgraceful series of fictitious sales, and in December, 1844, Mahesh Narain had Barwise murdered. He was prosecuted by Government for murder, but acquitted. The sale suit was then struck off as no heirs to Barwise appeared. In 1845 they came and got an order against Mahesh Narain for sale, the debt now being Rs. 48,500. July 15th, 1845, it was sold and bought by Mr. Gibbons for Rs. 48,000. He sold it to Raghubir Singh, who bought it for Ram Nath, his son, for Rs. 92,500, who sold it to Kishnanand Misr for Rs. 95,000. In July, 1854, *i. e.*, nine years after the auction sale in 1845, Mahesh Narain objected to it as irregular. The District Court found partially for both parties. Both therefore appealed to the Sadar Court which dismissed the two appeals, and reversed the Lower Court's finding and declared the sale perfectly valid. Mahesh Narain appealed to the Privy Council, and 9th December, 1862, they dismissed it. Thus to our discredit this case occupied our courts for two score years, from 1822 to 1862. No wonder the Privy Council regretted that such a case should have been possible under British rule, for as they said "by fraud and chicanery, by every possible abuse of the forms and procedure of law, by force and violence, even, it is to be greatly feared, to the shedding of blood, justice was evaded and defied for 15 years, from 1830, when the decree was pronounced, to 1845, when the final sale took place." Kishnanand Misr was only the ostensible purchaser, the real man being Raja Raghubar Dayal Singh of Fyzabad. His son Lachhman Nath Singh effected a nominal purchase from Kishna Nand at Rs. 1,25,000, and procured mutation of names. Getting into debt, the estate was sold up by Harak Chand, a Benares banker, and bought by the Mahārāja of Vizianagram on 20th November, 1870, for Rs. 2,40,000. The total land revenue paid by the Mahārāja is Rs. 19,703.

No. 5.—The estate of Rai Bisheshar Bakhsh and his wife Musammat Balraj Kunwar is in Machhlishahr. They reside in Daudpur (Sultanpur) where they possess landed property, but have built a house in Mungra Badshahpur, which they seldom occupy. The management is said to be oppressive. The total revenue is Rs. 19,654.

No. 6.—Rao Randhir Singh, Rai Bahadur, has property in Khutahan and Mariahu tahsils, his ancestral estate being taluka Singramau in Khutahan. This taluka has been notorious for turbulence and lawlessness from time immemorial. There were two brothers, Dali Sah and Mali Sah, living at Morar Mau, pargana Sareni, tahsil and district Rae Bareilly. The descendants of the former are still zamindars in Morar Mau. Mali Sah, the younger brother, was sent by one of the Delhi kings to Singramau to conquer the Bhars who were troublesome. He did so and settled in the place. It was the subject of special mention by Duncan in his address to Government, dated 26th April, 1789.

Abdul Singh was then the talukadar, being the head of a clan of Bais Rajputs, and he was in the habit of rarely paying his revenue and of setting his villages on fire, and then departing into the Nawab's territory when asked for it. However, on 26th December, 1789, the Resident reported that everything was quiet in Singramau, and that it was found in the highest state of cultivation. The jama in 1197 was Rs. 21,706-8-3. In the mutiny Randhir Singh put himself at the head of his clan. That he was against us there can be no doubt, and his person was accordingly secured by Colonel Wroughton, and he was put under surveillance in the fort. He has for no apparent reason been made a Rai Bahadur. There is but little litigation from his property, for the reason that the cultivators are afraid to contest his acts. The total land revenue is Rs. 19,024.

No. 7.—The estate of Babu Haridas and Balkishun Das lies in tahsils Jaunpur, Mariahu, and Khutahan. These are absentee landlords, being Benares Mahājans, and having only recently acquired property in Jaunpur by purchase, for which they pay Rs. 18,778 revenue.

No. 8.—Musammat Fatima Bibi, has property in all tahsils, *i. e.*, 6 annas of Haji Imam Bakhsh's estate, as explained above, paying Rs. 16,235 revenue.

No. 9.—The estate of Rani Dharamraj Kunwar. Rāja Mahesh Narain (see page 42 of “Rājas and Nawabs, North-Western Provinces”) who played so conspicuous a part in the tragedy of the Rāja-bāzār litigation, died 11th October, 1878, leaving two wives, the first, Rani Harnam, and the second Rani Dharamraj. The latter has taluka Sunaitha 29 mauzas, at Rs. 8,852-10-6 and a few other mauzas, whilst the first wife only got a few villages altogether. The total land revenue is Rs. 15,939.

No. 10.—The estate of Durga Parshad and his mother Musammat Jánki Dai is in Mariahu. They reside in Benares, having other property in that district. It was acquired by Kanhaiya Lal (father of Durga Parshad) who was a Government treasurer in Benares, and now lives in Gorakhpur, where he is an Honorary Magistrate. The total land revenue is Rs. 13,799.

No. 11.—The estate of Maulvi Muhammad Umar and family lies in Mariahu and Machhlishahr tahsils.

Abdul Shakur, paternal uncle to Muhammad Umar, was a Sub-Judge and was pensioned. Before his death he divided his property amongst his heirs, but the family live together, although they collect separately. The total land revenue is Rs. 13,657.

No. 12.—Musammat Niamat Bibi belongs to an old family and has property in Khutahan. Sher Ali left two sons, Ali Naki, the husband of Niamat Bibi, and Mehdi Ali, the husband of Husaini Bibi. The property is now in separate possession of these two ladies. Muhammad Husain, a relative of Niamat Bibi, manages for her. The estate has been very badly controlled and is overwhelmed with debts. The total land revenue is Rs. 12,562.

No. 13.—Musammat Husaini Bibi, mentioned above, manages her property through her brother Ghulam Abbas. She pays Rs. 10,772 land revenue.

Class V.—Paying between }
Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. } There are only 12 estates of this class in the district.

No. 14.—The estate of Bhagwan Das and family lies in Jaurpur, Machhlishahr and Khutahan. They live in Mittapur, Azamgarh, but have a house in Salahdipur Khutahan. The entire property was acquired by purchase out of the profits of a banking business, and they pay Rs. 8,949.

No. 15.—The estate of Musammat Husaini Begam lies in tahsils Mariahu, Machhlishahr and Karakat. Ashwar Beg, grandfather of Husaini Begam, made his money in trade and bought the present property. It is managed by agents, and the total demand is Rs. 7,990.

No. 16.—The estate of Musammat Alla Rakhi Bibi lies in Machhlishahr. She lives in Ghazipur and is the widow of Mir Abdulla, Sub-Judge, who acquired the property which is now managed by agents, and pays Rs. 6,766 revenue.

No. 17.—The estate of Nazr Husain (now Naib Tahsildár in Hamírpur) is situate in all five tahsils. The home of the family is Allahabad. Hasan Askari, ancestor of Nazr Husain, married the daughter of Karim-ul-lah, Mufti of Jaunpur, who was muáfídar of taluka Uthiasan in Karakat, now assessed to revenue. In this way the family obtained property in this district for which they pay Rs. 6,526.

No. 18.—The estate of Deputy Collector Sayyid Muhammad Mohsin Khan, Bahadur, Zulkadar, lying in Jaunpur and Khutahan. His father, Muhammad Sayyid Nasir Ali Khan, was a Deputy Collector at Allahabad during the mutiny. For substantial services rendered, he was granted confiscated villages assessed to over Rs. 5,000, and the perpetual titles of Khan Bahadur and Zulkadar. Altogether he pays Rs. 6,284 revenue.

No. 19.—The estate of Munshi Muhammad Mehdi is confined within Mariahu tahsil. The family are descended from Mulla Muhammad Makki, who came to Jaunpur when Taimur's dynasty reigned. He first lived in Zafarabad and then founded Mariahu. Formerly there were many muáfí villages in the possession of this family, now all assessed. The total demand is Rs. 6,071.

No. 20.—The estate of Muhammad Abbas and family lies in Machhlishahr and Mariahu tahsils. Their ancestor was Rāja Ali Hasan, a zamindār in this district. Muhammad Abbas has been commonly called Rāja, but is not Rāja of any sort or kind. The property is very heavily involved, and the total revenue is Rs. 6,000.

No. 21.—The estate of Sayyid Ali Ahmad is situate in Jaunpur and Mariahu tahsils. The family held two villages (Sadat Masaundha and Jathpura) muafi, which were resumed to revenue by Mr. Chester. The rest of the property was acquired by Hashmat Ali, a judicial officer in Rewa State, and by Ali Ahmad, who formerly practiced as a pleader in the High Court, and is now in the service of the Mahārāja of Benares. The estate is well managed. The total revenue is Rs. 6,000.

No. 22.—The estate of Sayyid Muhammad Nuh and family lies in tahsils Machhlishahr and Khutahan. It was acquired by Mir Riayat Ali, father of Muhammad Nuh, who was a tahsildār, and for mutiny services received villages paying over Rs. 3,000. Altogether this family pays Rs. 5,898 revenue.

No. 23.—The estate of Bacha Tiwari lies in four tahsils, Jaunpur, Machhlishahr, Khutahan and Karakat. Ramkishan, ancestor of Bacha Tiwari, succeeded to the property of Bhawani Parshad by whom he was adopted. The total land revenue is Rs. 5,807.

No. 24.—The estate of Kazi Muhammad Khalil-ul-lah lies in Mariahu. The family is descended from Shaikh Muhammad Hani who owned many assignments of land, and its members have filled various judicial posts. Muhammad Khalil is now an Honorary Magistrate. The total revenue is Rs. 5,350.

No. 25.—The estate of Thakurain Ajit Kunwar is in Machhlishahr. She is a relative of Thakur Ranbijai Bahadur of Kudhua in Partabgarh. The property is ancestral and pays Rs. 5,202 revenue.

Class VI.—Paying under Rs. 5,000 but requiring mention. Para. 67.—Besides the above there are a few landlords who, although paying a little less than Rs. 5,000, deserve mention.

No. 26.—Maulvi Muhammad Kaim Ali is the Kazi of pargana Ungli and a High Court pleader. His estate lies in Kheta Sarai and other neighbouring villages in tahsil Khutahan, and the demand on it is Rs. 4,455.

No. 27.—Rai Madho Sinh, Bahadur, has an estate in tahsil Jaunpur, of which the total revenue is Rs. 4,395. He was given the title of Rai Bahadur for loyalty in the mutiny. Three villages belonging to Madho Sinh, known as the Mubarakpur estate, are now under the charge of the Court of Wards. A loan of Rs. 25,000 was granted by the Board to Madho Sinh, and this estate was taken in charge in January, 1880, to secure the debt. The liabilities now are Rs. 15,000. The revenue is Rs. 2,166, and the income Rs. 5,934.

No. 28.—Rai Daya Kishan lives in the town of Karakat. He is the son of Rai Hingan Lal whom the Court of Directors rewarded with the title of Honorary Deputy Collector and a muafi estate, on account of his exceptional services during the mutiny. He pays Rs. 9 revenue in Karakat and Rs. 784 in Khutahan for the Imampur-Ghauspur property. The permanent jama on this is Rs. 1,568. It was given to Rai Hingan Lal for life revenue free, with reversion to his son at half the jama for life, and continuance in the family at the full demand. It is the only estate in the district on which there is any remission of revenue for life.

Para. 68.—Out of the above 28 proprietors, the three last pay under Rs. 5,000. Considering the first 25 only, therefore, we find that they pay Rs. 4,58,152 or on an average Rs. 18,326 each. The total revenue of the district is Rs. 12½ lakhs, so these 25 proprietors pay about 37 per cent, of the aggregate demand. The proprietors of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 23 and 25 are absentees, their total revenue being Rs. 1,59,806. I believe the only landowners who can trace their estates back beyond the cession are Nos. 5, 6, 9, 12, 19 and 20. Nine-tenths of the remainder are mere

The scarcity of old families.

mushroom proprietors, who were themselves, or whose immediate ancestors were, sarishtadars, treasurers, sub-judges, bankers, general merchants, *tabşildars et hoc genus omne*. There is no public spirit amongst them. The Rājā of Jaunpur is, I conceive, the only one who would be *likely* to take any substantial interest in the place. Unhappily he has by his former folly put it beyond his control to prove the accuracy of this opinion. With few exceptions the "landed gentry" of Jaunpur are the *nouveaux riches* of our rule, a race not distinguished for being liberal landlords, and whose method of acquisition is not within measurable distance of being above suspicion.

SECTION 9 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 11 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 69 TO 79.)

The proprietary and cultivating bodies.

In this section I shall only deal with the extent to which the various social divisions of the community contribute to the proprietary body or tenantry of the district. Classification by status will be discussed in the following two sections.

Para. 69.—Paras. 53, 54 and 55 under section 7, contain all the census agricultural statistics. For convenience of reference they are concentrated here under one agroupment.

	<i>Engaged in other pursuits.</i>			<i>Not engaged in other pursuits.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Landholders ...	12,606	...	12,606	2,719	987	3,706	15,325	987	16,312
Landholders' establishment, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,809	...	1,809
Cultivators ...	18,920	...	18,920	219,019	101,066	320,085	*237,989	101,066	329,005
Agricultural labourers { In personal service, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,014	5,191	20,205
Day labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,656	31,727	54,283
Total labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,570	16,918	74,488
Total ...	31,526	...	31,526	221,738	102,053	323,791	292,643	138,971	431,614
A						4 towns ...	4,836	2,184	7,020
						3,116 villages ..	289,814	137,705	427,519
						District ...	294,650	139,889	434,539
						B			

* Containing 259 gardeners.

The figures below the line A. B. are those of the Imperial Census arrangement, whilst those above it are from vol. 2, or according to Mr. White's arrangement, which gives about 3,000 agriculturists less than the former. There is no uniformity, of course, between the census returns and the new settlement records. [See paras. 85 and 107.]

Para. 70.—Appendices 2, 3, 5 and 6 contain all the information about the caste distribution of the proprietary and cultivating bodies that can be gathered from the new papers. They will be explained separately.

Para. 71.—In appendix 2 will be found an enumeration of all the landholders in the district by parganas, under 70 castes or denominations. Grouping together castes that are very slightly represented, we get the following district totals :—

Caste.	District totals.	
	Number of persons.	Occupied area..
Brahman	7,639	145,387.62
Chhatttri	62,114	372,252.88
Thakur	2,448	31,153.00
Rajkumar	59	94.00
Gujrati	212	19,550.00
Kayasth	2,747	38,130.82
Bhainhar	236	9,967.46
Agarwala	70	4,303.00
Nahgar	6	1,278.00
Khaattri	596	20,286.04
Bania	257	11,951.62
Agrehri	55	538.49
Mahan Brahman, Unai, Marwari, Sonar	15	54.22
Bengali	8	1,144.22
Kasera	20	1,076.41
Thathera, Bairagi, Kaulapuri, Bandarwar and Jat	35	249.49
Marhatta	3	1,070.00
Goshain	74	3,364.98
Kasaundhan	113	6,107.10
Halwai	32	1,741.00
Bhat	101	854.25
Oswal	23	493.00
Kaserwani	3	250.00
Bhunjia	41	442.23
Koeri	122	630.87
Kalwar	144	3,007.50
Ahli	128	1,187.12
Teli	276	7,859.13
Barai, Bari, Bakurcha, Kandu	11	463.46
Mali	17	586.50
Kurmi	34	385.00
Barhai, Darzi, Kewat, Gond, Kumbhar	16	80.55
Dhobi, Lunia, Ramjana, Tarikush, Chamar and Sweeper	30	89.02
Saiyid	3,862	132,612.30
Shaikh	4,793	116,561.74
Mughal	62	6,175.78
Pathah	1,248	16,843.32
Malik, Khan-zada, Gandhi, Rangrez, Hajjam and Nawbai	43	162.63
Mewati	2	1,789.00
Kunjra, Fakir, Dhunia, Julaha, Chik and Tawail	24	54.41
Christians	101	9,903.00
Total for all Malguzars	87,819	979,843.16

25 castes holding over 1,000 acres.

Para. 72.—There are only 25 castes or creeds who hold more than one thousand acres. Arranged by descending scale of areas they are :—

Number.	Castes.	Number of persons.	Area.	
			Occupied area.	Percentage on area owned by malguzars.
1	Chhatttri	62,114	372,252.88	38.34
2	Brahman	7,639	145,387.62	14.98
3	Saiyid	3,862	132,612.30	13.66
4	Shaikh	4,793	116,561.74	12.01
5	Kayasth	2,746	38,130.82	3.98
6	Thakur	2,448	31,153.00	3.20
7	Khaattri	596	20,286.04	2.09
8	Gujrati	212	19,550.00	2.01
9	Pathan	1,248	16,853.32	2.01
10	Bania	257	11,951.62	10.74
11	Bhainhar	236	9,967.46	1.23
12	Christians	101	9,903.00	1.03
13	Teli	247	7,116.13	1.02
14	Mughal	62	6,175.78	.73
15	Kasaundhan	113	6,107.10	.64
16	Agarwala	70	4,303.00	.63
17	Goshain	103	4,107.98	.44
18	Kalwar	144	3,007.44	.42
19	Mewati	2	1,789.00	.19
20	Halwai	32	1,741.00	.18
21	Nagar	6	1,278.00	.13
22	Ahli	128	1,187.12	.12
23	Bengali	8	1,144.22	.12
4	Kasera	20	1,076.41	.11
25	Marhatta	3	1,070.00	.11
	Twenty-five castes or creeds	87,190	984,714.98	99.37
	Add 45 other castes	629	6,128.18	.63
	Total for 70 castes..	87,819	979,843.16	100

Thus Chattris alone hold more than one-third of the district. Chattris and Brahmans hold half the district, whilst Chattris, Brahmans, Saiyids and Shaikhs hold two-thirds.

Para. 73.—In appendix No. 3 will be found a parganawar statement of proprietors by big caste-groups. The district totals are exhibited below:—

Caste groups.				Persons.	Area owned by caste.	Percentage on total area owned by malguzárs.
1				2	3	4
	High caste ... {	1. Brahman ...	...	7,646	145,388	14.98
		2. Bhuinhár ...	...	236	9,967	1.03
		3. Chhatttri and Thakur ...	...	64,621	403,500	41.56
		Total ...	...	72,503	558,855	57.57
	Low caste... {	4. Trading and banking classes ...	...	721	29,777	3.07
		5. Religious orders ...	...	...	...	...
		6. Cultivating low classes ...	...	680	11,468	1.18
		7. Other Hindus ...	...	3,783	86,629	8.92
		Total ...	...	5,184	127,874	13.17
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	77,687	686,729	70.74
MUHAMMADANS.	High caste ... {	1. Saiyid ...	...	3,862	132,614	13.66
		2. Shaikh ...	...	4,793	116,562	12.01
		3. Mughal ...	...	62	6,176	.63
		4. Pathán ...	...	1,218	16,853	1.73
		Total ...	...	9,965	272,205	28.03
	Low caste ... {	5. Fakirs ...	...	7	3	.0
		6. Other castes ...	...	59	2,003	.21
		Total ...	...	66	2,006	.21
		GRAND TOTAL, MUHAMMADANS ...	...	10,031	274,211	28.24
		Christians ...	...	101	9,903	1.02
		GRAND TOTAL for all malguzárs ...	...	87,819	970,843	100
Add	...	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings,	...	...	17,103	...
		Government property ...	...	...	2,776	...
		Sites of houses in Jaunpur city ...	...	...	358	...
		Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ...	...	...	769	...
		Total area of district ...	...	...	991,849	...

Para. 74.—As such summarized statements are useless without a key to the construction of the groups, one is here appended:—

Caste-groups.			Castes detailed in appendix 2, put into the caste-groups in appendix 3.	
			Serial number in appendix 2.	Name.
Hindus, 52 castes.	High caste, 6 castes.	Brahman (2 castes) ... {	1	Brahman.
		Bhuinhár (1 caste) ... {	13	Mahá-Brahman.
		Chhatttri and Thakur ... {	7	Buinhár.
		(3 castes).	2	Chhatttri.
	Low caste, 46 castes.	Trading and banking classes, (12 castes).	3	Thakur.
			4	Rájkumár.
			28	Bandarwár.
			33	Kalwár.
			12	Agrebrí.
			24	Kasaundhan.
			11	Baniá.
			8	Agarwálá.
			9	Nágr.
			14	Unai.
			15	Márwári.
			18	Kaserá.
			30	Kaserwání.
			37	Auswál.

Caste-groups.			Castes detailed in appendix 2, put into the caste groups in appendix 3.	
			Serial number in Appendix 2.	Name.
Muhammadians,	...	Cultivating low castes (22 castes).	43	Darzi.
			40	Kandú.
			31	Bhūnja.
			37	Máli.
			36	Baráí (betel leaf seller).
			48	Lonía.
			34	Ahír.
			44	Kewat.
			41	Kurmi.
			32	Koerí.
			35	Teli.
			51	Chamár.
			49	Rámjāna.
			50	Tári Kashi.
			47	Dhobí.
			52	Tawáif.
			38	Bári.
			46	Kohár.
			42	Barhai (carpenter).
			19	Thatherá.
			23	Kaulapurí.
			45	Gond.
		Other Hindu castes (12 castes).	6	Kayasth.
			10	Khatttri.
			22	Gosháin.
			5	Gujráti.
			26	Bhāt.
			25	Halwái.
			17	Bengali.
			39	Bakurchá.
			20	Mahratta.
			16	Sonár.
			29	Ját.
			21	Bairági.
		High castes (4 castes).	53	Saiyad.
			54	Shaikh.
			56	Mughal.
			55	Pathán.
		Low castes (13 castes).	60	Gandhi.
			57	Malik.
			59	Mewáti.
			67	Juláhá.
			62	Hajjám.
			61	Rangrez.
			68	Chik.
			63	Nánbái.
			64	Kunjra.
			65	Fakir.
			66	Dhunia.
			69	Bhangi.
			58	Khanzada.
Christians	...	One caste	70	Christian.
Total			Seventy castes.	

Details of Christian proprietors.

Para. 75.—Zamíndars of the Christian religion own fifteen and a half square miles or exactly one per cent. of the total area of the district. Details are :—

Name.	Haveli.	Rári Jaunpur.	Zafarabad.	Daryápur.	Guzará.	Pisará.	Mariahu.	Gopalapur.	Ungli.	Total.
Mrs. Emma Peacock ...	10	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,891
Mr. C. Nickels ...	122	...	16	51	1,246	34	...	...	...	1,469
Mr. Howard ...	533	17	39	...	...	...	491	...	...	1,080
Hema Bibi, wife of Mr. T. Nickels,	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	195	...	226
Court of Wards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	218
Mr. Fitzgerald ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. E. F. Poshong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Widow of Mr. Roberts ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	676	6,898	55	51	1,246	34	522	195	226	9,903

Para. 76.—The three maps* which follow this paragraph show the caste distribution of proprietary possession in this district for the years 1596, 1844 and 1886. The two first are four-fold pantagraphic enlargements of Elliot's maps, to be found at page 203 of Beame's edition of the Glossary, and are therefore on a scale of eight miles to one inch. The third is traced from the small district map by recent survey on the scale of four miles to one inch like that prefixed to this report. The first map shows that, in Akbar's time, Muhammadans owned a portion of pargana Ungli, their possession extending on into pargana Nizamabad in Azamgarh. Pargana Bialsi, that portion of Haveli to the east of Zafarabad (*i. e.*, the 56 villages put last year into Karakat tahsíl) and a little bit of Daryápár are indicated as being in the possession of Brahmans. The whole of the rest of the district was held by Rájputs. By 1844 the monopolization of the district by Rájputs had been encroached upon. Muhammadan possession had spread largely. Miscellaneous castes are found in all five of the (now existing) tahsils and the quill-driving caste of Kayasths had gained a footing in all the four then existing tahsils. In the original map for 1844 Elliot has transposed the names Kariat Dost and Kariat Mendha on the two parganas. He shows Chandwak as in the possession of "Miscellaneous" proprietors, and this has been reproduced; but the Raghubansis never lost possession of Dobhi (the greater part of Chandwak), so far as I am aware. The 1886 map has been prepared in the following way. The statement in para. 72 was taken and Chhattis and Thákurs (No. 1+6) grouped as Raputs; whilst Sayyids, Shaikhs, Páthans, Mughals and Mewatis (Nos. 3+4+9+14+19) were grouped as Muhammadans; Brahmans, Káyasths, Bhuinhárs and Christians (Nos. 2+5+11+12) were taken each as a distinct class, and all the remaining castes were treated as "Miscellaneous." We therefore get the following agroupment:—

Proprietors.						Acres.	Colour in map.
Rájputs	...	...	...	...	...	408,406	Pink.
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	273,994	Green.
Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	145,388	Yellow.
Kayasths	...	...	...	...	...	38,131	Orange.
Bhuinhárs	...	...	...	...	...	9,967	Blue.
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	9,903	Red.
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	90,054	Indian ink.
Total area owned by 70 castes						970,843	

In the map the area coloured "Miscellaneous" is too large proportionally to the other coloured areas. For example, Mrs. Peacock has nearly 7,000 acres in Bari; but as she only owns 6 annas in every village, this possession by Christians has to be included in Miscellaneous. It is impossible to prevent this, as the map must be coloured in blocks (chaks). These blocks were worked in from the entries in what is here called "District register No. 4" (which shows of what caste the zamindárs are in every village) on tahsíl maps one mile to an inch which were afterwards reduced to quarter size (*i. e.*, the present map) by pantagraph. This map shows that the caste composition of the proprietary body has become very mixed since 1844. Comparing the three maps we see that, although Muhammadan, Brahmans, Kayasths, Bhuinhárs and "Miscellaneous" possession all increase steadily, there is no stability about the situation of the area they occupy. In one point there is no change, *viz.*, that the area occupied by Rájputs (who originally acquired the whole district when they drove out the Bhars) is steadily diminishing. Three hundred years ago they owned all but a very small portion of the district, whilst now they are in possession of very little more than two-fifths.

Para. 77.—Appendices 5 and 6 contain parganawar caste statistics for tenants so far as they are available. A similar enumeration of castes cannot be given for tenants as for proprietors, since under an order of one of my predecessors the castes of tenants were not recorded with the same detail. The district totals of the two appendices are here combined, showing the areas held by high and other castes.

* Not printed.

AREA HELD FROM SHAREHOLDERS BY TENANTS OTHER THAN SHIKNIS.														
Creed.	High castes.		Other castes.		Total.		Christians.		Total for four ordinary classes of tenure.		Add resumable rent-free grants.		Grand total.	
	Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.
Hindus	...	283,804	...	209,269	...	493,073	...	...	...	493,073	...	...	...	...
Muhammadians	...	12,616	...	3,461	...	17,077	...	...	...	17,077	...	...	...	...
Christians	644	...	644	...	...	...	...
Total	...	297,420	...	212,730	...	510,150	...	644	...	510,794	...	8,436	...	519,230
Both Hindus and Muhammadians.														
Class of tenures.														
Ex-proprietary	...	345	1,073	124	357	469	...	...	469	1,430	...	...	...	...
Fixed rate	...	88,195	198,234	57,317	101,801	145,512	20	193	145,532	300,228	...	...	...	...
Occupancy	...	36,459	77,428	46,713	75,944	83,172	15	379	83,187	153,751	...	...	...	...
Non-occupancy	...	13,277	20,625	31,960	34,628	46,237	55	72	45,292	55,285	...	...	...	...
District Totals	...	138,276	297,420	136,114	212,730	274,590	90	644	274,480	510,794	9,751	8,436	284,231	519,230

Para. 78.—Amongst Hindus certain castes are considered “high” as regards tenant cultivation which do not attain this dignity in the case of proprietors. Only six castes have been ranked as “high” for Hindu proprietors, whilst 10 have been so considered for tenants. As regards Muhammadans, the same castes have been grouped as “high” for both proprietors and tenants. For purposes of comparison the four extra castes, which for Hindu tenants are reckoned high, have been so included for proprietors also in the following table :—

Castes contained in the group.			Caste-group.	Proprietors.		Tenants.	
				Persons.	Area owned by caste-group.	Persons.	Area owned by caste-group.
Hindus ...	Brahman ...	...	High castes (10 castes)	76,060	627,922	...	283,804
	Maha-Brahman ...	...				
	Bhuinbār ...	...				
	Chhatti ...	...				
	Thákur ...	...				
	Rájkumár ...	...				
	Kayasth ...	...				
	Khatti ...	...				
	Gu-hain ...	...				
	Gujrati ...	...				
	All others ...	...	Other castes ...	1,627	48,807	...	209,269
	Total ...	...	...	77,687	686,729	...	493,073
Muhamma-dans.	Sayyid ...	...	High castes (4 castes)	9,965	272,205	...	13,616
	Shaikh ...	...				
	Mughal ...	...				
	Pathán ...	...				
	All others ...	...	Other castes ...	66	2,006	...	3,461
	Total ...	...	...	10,031	274,211	...	17,077
Hindus and Muhamma-dans.	Hindus and Muhamma-dans.	...	High castes ...	83,035	910,127	138,276	297,420
		...	Other castes ...	1,693	59,813	136,114	212,730
	Total ...	...	...	87,718	969,940	274,390	510,150
Christians ...	Christians ...	...	Christians ...	101	9,903	90	644
	District Totals ...	...	...	87,819	970,843	274,480	510,794

Details of Christian tenants.

Para. 79.—The area occupied by “Christian” tenants is as follows :—

Status.					Persons.	Area in acres	Rent.
							Rs. a. p.
Fixed rate ...	...	...	...	...	20	193	679 12 8
Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	15	579	1,740 11 3
Non-occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	55	72	409 4 9
Total ...					90	644	2,829 12 8

Thus altogether they only cultivate one square mile. Details are here given as they were for proprietors, since the greater portion of the land is only used for indigo cultivation.

Name.	Jaunpur.				Mitha-shahr.	Khatkhat.				Karakat.					Grand Total.		
	Haveli.	Rail.	Saremu.	Zafarabad.		Total.	Gatwara.	Chanda.	Kariat Mendha.	Rail.	Total.	Chandwak.	Daryapur.	Guzara.		Pisara.	Fifty-six villages Haveli.	Total.
Mr. C. Nickels ...	126.69	1.00	5.16	3.39	136.24	...	...	...	...	...	14.26	17.62	12.06	207.94	15.20	207.08	403.32
Mr. Ostoché ...	.82	...	...	...	.82	5.00	29.00	1.25	99.00	134.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	135.07
Mr. Howard ...	19.08	...	5.60	26.39	51.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75	1.75	52.82
Caroline, wife of Mr. Legge	...	36.00	...	...	36.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00
Mr. Legge ...	1.56	...	...	...	1.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.56
Karoman Sahiba, wife of Mr. Howard ...	15.00	...	...	...	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00
Subista, wife of Mr. Jagan (church bearer)	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Totals ...	164.15	37.00	10.76	29.78	241.69	5.00	29.00	1.25	99.00	129.25	14.26	207.94	12.06	17.62	16.95	268.83	644.77

SECTION 10 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 24 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 80 TO 103.)

Proprietary tenures.

Para. 80.—The manner in which mahāls and mauzas are intermixed in what was the old Benares province (and I believe in the neighbouring districts of Oudh also), is so complex, that it will be dealt with here at length at the outset of this section on proprietary tenures, in order to avoid constant explanations. The annexed statement shows the inter-dependence of mauzas and mahāls in the different parganas. [As regards the number of true mahāls in Haveli Jaunpur and Haveli Karakat, see para. 262].

Tahsil.	Pargana.	True mauzas.	Jamabandi mahāls.			True mahāls.
			Whole mauzas.	Parts of mauzas.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAUNPUR	Bialsi ...	79	64	47	111	92
	Haveli ...	503	420	342	762	462
	Kariat Dost ...	67	66	2	68	9
	Khapraha ...	28	28	...	28	1
	Hāri ...	178	150	139	289	182
	Saremu ...	65	43	74	117	63
	Zafarabad ...	69	68	2	70	34
	Total for old tahsil ...	989	839	606	1,445	823
	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli,	135	107	105	212	127
	Total for new tahsil ...	854	732	501	1,233	696
MARIAHU	Barsathi ...	160	142	37	179	91
	Gopālapur ...	123	97	72	169	107
	Mariahu ...	412	372	235	607	353
	Total ...	725	611	344	955	551
MACHULISHAHR	Garwāra ...	324	301	76	377	138
	Ghiswa ...	207	199	20	219	103
	Mungra ...	104	100	8	108	43
	Total ...	635	600	104	704	289
KHUTAHAN	Chanda ...	80	76	9	85	1
	Kariat Mendha ...	71	40	84	124	24
	Hāri ...	58	58	...	58	1
	Ungli ...	550	489	185	674	269
	Total ...	759	663	278	941	295
KARAKAT	Chandwak ...	141	79	238	307	81
	Daryapar ...	58	55	6	61	29
	Guzara ...	52	43	31	74	65
	Pisara ...	96	81	57	138	81
	Total for old tahsil ...	347	258	322	580	256
	Add— { Bialsi ...	79	64	47	111	92
	56 villages Haveli ...	56	43	53	101	35
	Total ...	135	107	105	212	127
	Total for new tahsil ...	482	365	427	792	383
	District totals ...	2,455	2,971	1,654	4,625	2,214

Para. 81.—It is necessary to explain the nomenclature of the above heading.

Column 3 contains the number of villages or mauzas in the district, that is, true mauzas, as defined by Thomason, of which there are 3,455. Column 7 contains the number of true maháls, *i.e.*, of maháls as defined in section 3 (1), Act XII of 1881. A true mahál, therefore, is an area under a separate engagement for revenue (or of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed), *and* for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed. Of these there are 2,214 in the district. That is, there are 2,214 areas, each bearing a separate assessment, either actually engaged for or assigned (by release), and each possessing a record-of-rights. Up-country a true mahál is conterminous with one true mauza or with one part of one true mauza, *i.e.*, only one true mauza is represented (in entirety or part) in any one true mahál of this simple kind. Thus, up-country true maháls out number true mauzas. In Jaunpur and the surrounding districts the converse is the case. Here true mauzas outnumber true maháls, and the consequence is that some true maháls must contain more than one true mauza. The 3,455 true mauzas admit of countless combinations into 2,214 true maháls in such a way, that each individual true mauza should be wholly in one true mahál, *i.e.*, without a single true mauza being parcelled out and portions of it included in two or more true maháls. Unfortunately not one of these simple combinations obtains, but the following arrangement has grown up. Out of the 3,455 true mauzas (column 3), 2,971 mauzas (column 4) have remained intact, whilst 484 by a process of fission have become parcelled out into 1,654 portions (column 5). Add these 1,654 portions to the 2,971 entire mauzas, and the result is 4,625 whole mauzas plus portions (column 6) which are the units or atoms that are to be grouped into 2,214 true maháls (column 7). Now there is no name either in English or vernacular to specifically designate these elementary ingredients of a complex true mahál. Natives are wedded to the habit of calling them simply "maháls." Hence I had to resort to compelling my subordinates to speak of the only real mahál there is, that is, the Rent Act mahál, by the name of taluka. This was a misnomer, but it was the only way to make them distinguish between the two totally different things. A concrete instance will make the matter clear. Suppose three villages or true mauzas A, B and C, and three true maháls numbers 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 100 each. Instead of A, B and C coinciding with 1, 2 and 3, respectively, what happens is (that is may be) as follows:—One third of each true mauza is in each true mahál of which the constitution is as below:—

True mahál.	{	No. 1 contains	...	...	...	{	$\frac{1}{3}$	of true mauza A.
		No. 2	"	...	...	{	$\frac{1}{3}$	" " B.
		No. 3	"	...	...	{	$\frac{1}{3}$	" " C.
		No. 2	"	...	...			the same.
		No. 3	"	...	...			ditto.

That is, there are three true maháls each containing three portions of three true mauzas, in all nine mauza fragments. Thus there will be three maps and khasras (mauzawar), but nine jamabandis, khewats and administration papers; that is, one not for each true mahál, but one for every portion of a mauza to be found in the three true maháls. In this district all the papers are bound in one volume, except where size prevents this. Hence there will be 9 volumes for A 1, A 2, A 3, B 1, B 2, B 3, C 1, C 2, C 3, but these 9 volumes only really constitute three records-of-right. For instance, the 3 volumes for A 1, B 1, C 1, constitute the one record-of-rights for true mahál number 1, which therefore contains three separate jamabandis, khewats and administration papers.

I have seen it argued that, as the record is ordered to be mahálwar, that therefore there should only be one jamabandi, &c. In complex maháls the jamabandis, &c., are not mahálwar in the sense of there being one only for each mahál. If this were the case, one jamabandi would contain several different sets of numbers. There is one for every portion of a true mahál belonging to a different mauza, and hence there is a group of jamabandis, &c., for each complex mahál. But the record-of-rights is mahálwar, for

in such maháls a group of jamabandis, khewats, &c., only make one record-of-rights. The word "estate" cannot be used to indicate these portions of maháls situated in different mauzas (or convertibly portions of mauzas belonging to different maháls), for it is synonymous with the true mahál. I have therefore called these constituent atoms of a true mahál "jamabandi maháls" (for want of a better term) since patwáris, having a separate jamabandi for each, call each a mahál; and where these complex maháls exist, it is absolutely necessary to distinguish between the true mahál, for which there is a separate record-of-rights, and the mahál and mauza fragments, for which there is only a separate jamabandi, &c., i.e., only a portion of a record-of-rights. I have seen the aggregate number of jamabandi maháls sent up as the total of true maháls in the district, and formerly in the Board's printed reports the annual totals of jamabandi maháls were put down as "mauzas."

In this report, therefore, I shall always speak of Thomason's mauzas as true mauzas or (simply) mauzas, and of the maháls, as defined in the Rent and Revenue Acts, as true maháls or (simply) maháls, and of the unnamed mauzawar fragment of a true mahál as a jamabandi mahál. It will be noticed that the statements contained in the following paragraphs on land held under zamindari, &c., tenures, only give figures for jamabandi maháls and not for true maháls. This is because true maháls are not necessarily altogether zamindari or pattidari, as any one reading the notes to section 44 of Crosthwaite's Revenue Act (which applied to simple maháls only) would imagine, but in complex true maháls each jamabandi mahál may be of a different status:—

Thus numbers 1 + 2 of the three exemplar maháls might be as follows:—

Jamabandi mahál.			True mahál.		
Portion of mauza.		Tenure.			
1/4 of A.	Zamindari wahid	...	...
1/4 of B.	Zamindari bilijmal	...	...
1/4 of C.	Pattidari nátamam	...	...
1/4 of A.	Pattidari tamam	...	...
1/4 of B.	Bhayachará	...	...
1/4 of C.	Peshkashdari modification of any tenure.	...	...
			No. 1, containing three different tenures.		
			No. 2, containing three different tenures.		

Conversely, of course, one true mauza may contain many parts each held under different tenure and each in a different mahál.

Mauzawar composition of simple and complex maháls.

Para. 82.—The annexed statement shows for each pargana true maháls classified under five different forms of mauzawar composition;—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tahsil.	Pargana.	COMPOSITION OF 2,214 TRUE MAHÁLS.								
		SIMPLE. WHERE ONE MAUZA ONLY IS REPRESENTED IN THE TRUE MAHÁL.			COMPLEX. — WHERE MORE THAN ONE MAUZA IS REPRESENTED IN THE TRUE MAHÁL.					Total true maháls.
		A single entire mauza.	A part of one mauza only.	Total simple maháls.	A group of two or more entire mauzas.	Parts of two or more entire mauzas.	One or more entire mauzas plus one or more parts, i. e., the following combinations.— Columns 3+4. Columns 3+5+6. Columns 5+6.	Total complex true maháls.	Containing so many jamabandi maháls.	
JAUNPUR.	Balsi ...	42	33	75	10	7	...	17	36	92
	Haveli ...	171	151	322	78	58	4	140	440	462
	Kariat Dost ...	4	2	6	3	...	...	3	62	9
	Khapraha ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	28	1
	Rari ...	41	83	124	19	18	1	38	165	162
	Saremu ...	23	23	46	5	11	1	17	71	63
	Zafarabad ...	23	2	25	9	...	...	9	45	34
	Total for old tahsil	304	294	598	125	94	6	225	847	823
	Deduct Balsi + 56 vil- lages Haveli.	64	42	96	18	14	...	32	103	128
	Total for new tahsil	250	252	502	107	80	6	193	744	695
MARI- ABU.	Barsathi ...	51	9	60	23	8	...	31	119	91
	Gopalapur ...	66	22	88	9	9	1	19	81	107
	Mariahu ...	171	97	268	41	35	9	85	339	353
	Total	288	128	416	73	52	10	135	539	551
MACHE- LISHAB.	Garwara ...	51	32	83	36	8	11	55	294	138
	Ghiswa ...	71	8	79	23	1	5	29	140	108
	Mungra ...	31	4	35	5	...	3	8	13	43
	Total	153	44	197	64	9	19	92	507	289
KHAU- HAN.	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	85	1
	Kariat Mendha ...	8	4	12	2	5	5	12	112	24
	Rari ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	58	1
	Ungli ...	126	72	198	45	12	14	71	476	269
	Total	134	76	210	48	17	20	85	731	295
K. RAJAT.	Chandwak ...	21	38	59	5	5	12	22	248	81
	Daryapur ...	14	2	16	11	2	...	13	45	29
	Guzara ...	32	25	57	4	4	...	8	17	65
	Pisara ...	29	16	45	14	20	2	36	93	81
	Total for old tahsil	96	81	177	34	31	14	79	403	256
	Add { Balsi ...	42	33	75	10	7	...	17	36	92
	{ 56 villages Haveli...	12	9	21	8	7	...	15	67	36
	Total	54	42	96	18	14	...	32	103	128
	Total for new tahsil	150	123	273	52	45	14	111	506	384
District totals		975	623	1,598	344	203	69	616	3,027	2,214

Thus in the district there are 975 true maháls or 44 per cent. of total true maháls and 61 per cent. of simple true maháls each of which exactly coincides with one true mauza, whilst there are 623 true maháls (28 per cent. of total true maháls and 39 per cent. of simple true maháls) each of which coincides with one portion of one mauza only. Hence there are 1,597 true maháls (72 per cent. of total true maháls) of the simple kind into which only one mauza (whole or part) enters, whilst there are 616 or 28 per cent. of total true maháls of the complex kind into which more than one mauza (wholes, or parts, or both) enters. Of these, 344 (that is, 16 per cent. of total true maháls or 56 per cent. of complex true maháls) contain in entirety more than one mauza, and 203 (or 9 per cent. of total true maháls or 33 per cent. of complex true maháls) contain portions only of more than one mauza, and 69 (or 3 per cent. of total true maháls and 11 per cent. of complex true maháls) contain more than one mauza in entirety and at the same time more than one mauza in part. Thus of the 2,971 mauzas in the district which have not undergone fission (see para. 80), 975 are contained in the maháls in column 3, and the remaining 1,996 are in columns 6 and 8, and of the 1,654 parts

(of 484 mauzas) 623 parts are in the maháls in column 4, and the remaining 1,031 parts are in the maháls in columns 7 and 8 of this statement.

NOTE (1)—The remarks in these 3 paragraphs (80 to 82) explain columns 3+4+5 in appendix 1.

(2) "The Jaunpur city lands" are divided into 55 muhállas. In reckoning the number of maháls, mauzas, &c., in the district, the city area has been counted as one mauza containing fifty-five true and fifty-five jamabandi maháls. Strictly speaking, each plot settled by Ommaney (see paragraph 279) is a true mahál, but for the sake of simplicity, the city has been treated as a mauza, and its muhállas as maháls in the general statement.

Para. 83.—The annexed statement shows the distribution of 87,819 proprietors over the mauza, jamabandi maháls and true maháls in each pargana. The number of proprietors per mauza and mahál. The explanation given in the next paragraph but one should be borne in mind. For instance, take Khapraha, which is a mahál of 28 mauzas belonging to the Mahárája of Benares. He was counted as a proprietor 28 times. As there are 28 mauzas and jamabandi maháls, only one proprietor is the result to be entered in columns 7 and 8; whilst as there is only one true mahál and the proprietor was counted in each mauza, 28 proprietors is the result to be entered in column 9, although there is really only one individual. Chandwak of course gives the highest percentages (on account of Dobhi), and Pisara in the same tahsil comes next:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Villages.	Jamabandi maháls.	True maháls.	Proprietors.			
					Total.	Per mauza	Per jamabandi mahál.	Per true mahál.
JAUNPUR ...	Bialsi ...	79	111	92	2,824	36	25	31
	Haveli ...	503	762	462	10,619	21	14	23
	Kariat Dost ...	67	68	9	170	3	2	19
	Khapraha ...	28	28	1	28	1	1	28
	Kári ...	178	289	162	3,565	20	12	22
	Saremu ...	65	117	63	1,877	29	16	30
	Zafarabad ...	69	70	34	1,064	15	15	31
	Total for old tahsil ...	989	1,445	823	20,147	20	14	24
	Deduct Bialsi + 56 villages Haveli ...	135	212	128	4,621	34	22	36
	Total for new tahsil ...	854	1,233	695	15,526	18	13	22
MARIAHU ...	Barsathi ...	60	179	91	2,458	15	14	27
	Gopalapur ...	123	169	107	1,978	15	11	18
	Mariahu ...	442	607	353	6,219	14	10	18
	Total ...	725	955	551	10,555	15	11	19
MAOHIL LIBHABH.	Garwara ...	324	377	198	2,500	8	7	18
	Ghiswa ...	207	219	108	2,933	14	13	27
	Mungra ...	104	108	43	1,564	15	14	36
	Total ...	635	704	289	6,997	11	10	24
KHUTAHAN,	Chanda ...	85	85	1	102	1	1	102
	Kariat Mendha ...	71	124	24	949	13	8	40
	Kári ...	58	58	1	116	2	2	116
	Ungli ...	550	674	269	7,838	14	12	29
	Total ...	759	941	295	9,005	12	10	31
KARAKAT ...	Chandwak ...	141	307	81	34,660	246	113	428
	Daryapár ...	58	61	29	1,297	22	21	45
	Guzara ...	52	74	65	856	16	12	13
	Pisara ...	96	138	81	4,302	45	31	53
	Total for old tahsil ...	347	580	256	41,115	118	71	161
	Add. { Bialsi ...	79	111	92	2,824	36	25	31
	56 villages Haveli ...	56	101	36	1,797	32	18	50
	Total ...	135	212	128	4,621	34	22	36
	Total for new tahsil ...	482	792	384	45,736	95	58	119
	District Totals ...	3,455	4,625	2,214	87,819	25	19	40

Para. 84.—In appendix No. 4 will be found a statement which shows by parganas

Division of mauzas how the area held by co-sharers out of the 3,455 mauzas (into amongst owners, which the district is parcelled out) is owned in entirety by (or with what degree of subdivision among) the landowners of Jaunpur. District totals are here appended.

How owned.					Mauzas.	Sharers.	Area owned.	
							Total.	Average per owner.
By 1	proprietor	...	...	...	668	668	185,168	277.18
" 2	"	...	...	...	407	814	122,270	150.21
" 3	"	...	...	...	172	516	36,368	70.48
" 4	"	...	...	...	143	572	30,652	53.66
" 5	"	...	...	...	114	570	32,270	56.61
" 6 to 10	"	...	...	...	398	3,101	1,05,065.63	33.88
" 11 to 15	"	...	...	...	368	4,617	93,344.40	20.22
" 16 to 20	"	...	...	...	272	4,788	76,618	16.
" 21 to 25	"	...	...	...	152	3,468	36,411	15.60
" 26 to 30	"	...	...	...	141	3,956	39,093	9.88
" 31 to 35	"	...	...	...	116	3,490	28,817	8.26
" 36 to 40	"	...	...	...	83	3,135	24,680	7.87
" 41 to 45	"	...	...	...	75	3,240	26,363	8.14
" 46 to 50	"	...	...	...	42	2,029	13,982	6.89
" 51 to 61	"	...	...	...	71	3,937	22,035	5.60
" 61 to 70	"	...	...	...	50	3,288	20,053	6.21
" 71 to 80	"	...	...	...	32	2,463	9,930	4.3
" 81 to 90	"	...	...	...	16	1,406	8,614	6.13
" 91 to 100	"	...	...	...	14	1,332	6,152	4.62
" over 100	"	...	...	...	131	40,489	52,922.11	1.31
Total					3,455	87,819	970,843.16	11.6
Add {					...	...	17,102.63	...
					...	...	2,776.67	...
					...	...	357.76	...
					...	...	768.78	...
Total...					...	...	21,005.84	...
District Total					...	...	991,849	...

Thus in 1,504 mauzas there are from 1 to 5 zamindars in each. In 1,038 there are from 6 to 20. In 399 there are from 20 to 35. In 200 there are from 35 to 50. In 183 there are from 50 to 100, and in 131 there are over 100.

Para. 85.—The total number of proprietors shown in this report is 87,819. It is not to be supposed that the district contains this number of distinct individuals each owning a share in one or more villages. The proprietors entered in each khewat were counted. If any one was entered twice in the same khewat he was only counted once for that khewat; but if his name occurred in numerous different khewats he would be counted several times over, once for each khewat. Thus the Raja and his brother jointly own the 58 villages of Badlapur. They have been counted 58 times, the number of proprietors in Badlapur having been taken to be 116. The number of distinct individuals who own rights is about half the number of proprietors as given in this report. It is impossible to discover whether a man's name occurs in more than one of 4,625 khewats; but the figures have been checked by counting only once all the proprietors who are known to own many villages, and though details are not available, it is safe to assume that there are from forty to forty-three thousand distinct individuals owning landed property.

Classification of proprietary tenures for this report.

Para. 86.—Proprietary tenures are dealt with under the following classification in this report:—

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Land not paying revenue. | { | (1)—Exempted by the State absolutely or conditionally. | { | (a)—in perpetuity |
| | | (b)—for term of years. | | |
| | | (2)—Miscellaneous proprietary holdings obtained from the zamindars not actually paying revenue. | | |
| | | (3)—Land held by Government. | | |
| | | (4)—Land held by Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. | | |
| | | (5)—A certain portion of what are known as "the Jampur city lands," | | |
| Land paying revenue. | { | (1)—Held under zamindari tenure. | | |
| | | (2)—Held under pattidari natamam tenure. | | |
| | | (3)—Held under pattidari tamam tenure. | | |
| | | (4)—Held under bhaiyachari tenure. | | |
| | | (5)—Held under poshkashdari modifications of the above tenures. | | |
| | | (6)—Held as miscellaneous proprietary holdings obtained from zamindars with a quota of revenue attached. | | |

Para. 87.—The amount of land held released from revenue by State sanction is extremely small in this district; in fact so small that I shall mention the mauzas by name, first describing what the former records include. In his No 204, dated 15th December, 1841, Mr. Chester sent to the Commissioner two statements, one of estates released in perpetuity, the other of estates released for life, copies of which will be found at page 294 of the manuscript volume prepared here of Chester's settlement proceedings. Whether he drew up any detailed muáfi registers is nowhere stated, but if he did, they must have been destroyed in the mutiny. His first statement contains 65 villages in whole or part (total area 20,788 acres), of which 53 are shown as "peshkashdari," and 12 as "muáfi." The former ought not to have been included for they were not revenue-free. Early in 1874 the Board ordered "registers Nos. 1, 2 and 3" to be prepared, or, if in existence, to be corrected to date. In June, Mr. Gardner replied (on a report of the record-keeper) that all three registers existed in vernacular (having been prepared by the kanúngos after the mutiny) and could be corrected. In May, 1875, Mr. Moens sent up registers Nos. 1 and 2 and reported that No. 3 had never been prepared; that the tahsildars had sent in lists of all the rent-free lands in the village papers instead of all the revenue-free lands excluded from assessment in 1795; that it would take a long time to prepare, but would be sent when ready. Here the file ends. No such register has ever been commenced, nor do I in the least understand from what papers it was proposed to draw it up. There are lists of old rent-free lands, but there are none of revenue-free lands; and all the original registers of 1795 I have been able to get out of the Benares Collector's office, simply show lump mauzawár or mahálwar assessments without any detail or specification whatever of lands exempted from assessment. The fact is that, since the resumption of chaukidars and gorait's jagirs, the only revenue-free lands are those now shown in the new registers Nos. 1 and 2, which were prepared in the following manner:—Mr Chester's lists of 1841 were taken as starting points, and their entries checked (passing through Mr. Moens' register of 1875) down to 1886. The new papers were then taken, and all entries of revenue-free land contained in them were checked backwards to Chester's time. Out of the 12 villages shown as muáfi by Chester, six find a place in the new registers, whilst the following six have disappeared. (1) Shudnipur, Makandpur and Hinauti. In 1795, Duncan gave this mahál as jágir at Rs. 294 instead of its assessed demand Rs. 1,928. A long decision of Mr. Justice Spankie's shows that this jágir is a mahál settled in perpetuity at a beneficial rate, and not a revenue-free estate. (2) In taluka Bisahupur, Chester showed 20 acres which can nowhere be discovered. (3) So in Fatehpur as regards 33 acres. (4) Chester also showed mauza Arázi Gopalapur 33 acres. No such mauza now exists, nor is the land traceable in mauza Gopalapur, nor can it be found elsewhere. (5) Chester showed Chak Naipunea, but left the area column blank. No such name can be traced in the district. (6) Mirzapur which was resumed in 1860. Chester's statement No. 2 contained two life muáfis, chak Bisahudas (80 acres), and Ghaiaspur Nunari *nisf* (157 acres), resumed in 1851 and 1868 respectively.

Para. 88.—The result of the enquiry described above is that the two registers required by the Board's Circular No. 16, dated 29th April, 1886, contain entries of the following estates:—

The registers of revenue-free lands now prepared.

Register.	Whole or part mauzas.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	No.	Name of mahál.	Area in acres released.	Gross assets of released area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. I. released unconditionally in perpetuity.	Whole	Jaunpur	{ Haveli Sarenu	{ 1 2 3	Zangipur kalan Palhaman kalan Bemella	615.80 311.83 212.94	2,740 1,037 747
		Mariahu	{ Mariahu Mungra	{ 4 5	Chak Karmua khurd Chak Malaitha	1,140.57 108.57 57.18	4,524 461 406
		Total, Jaunpur tahsil		...	...	1,306.32	5,391
		Total, five whole mauzas in three tahsils		...	...	...	...
		Jaunpur	{ Haveli Mariahu Ungli	{ 6 7 8	Saidanpur Chak Kazi in mauza Jogapur Mahál Chak Molina in mauza Sabarhad	8.85 38.59 36.24	38 153 201
		Khutahan	...	9	Arszi Sonbarea in mauza Sidha	10.94	29
		Total, Khutahan tahsil		...	...	47.18	930
		Total, four parts of mauzas in three tahsils		...	...	91.53	401
		Total for register No. I. five whole mauzas and four parts		...	...	1,337.85	5,792
		Total, five whole mauzas in three tahsils		...	...	...	...
II.—Released conditionally in perpetuity, or for a term of years.	7 whole + 2 parts ...	Khutahan	Ungli	10	Taluka Imampur, Ghayaspur, 9 mauzas, viz. ... Bhikaripur ... Bahripur ... Imampur ... Haseapur (3) ... Muhammadiabad ... Mazakkarpur ... Sheikhpur Sutanli (3) ... Sarai Nasib ... Taj-ud-dinpur ...	2,006.39	6,268
		Total for both registers ...		...	...	3,404.24	12,060
		Total, five whole mauzas in three tahsils		...	...	...	...
		Total for register No. I. five whole mauzas and four parts		...	...	...	...
		Total, Khutahan tahsil		...	...	...	...
		Total, four parts of mauzas in three tahsils		...	...	...	...
		Total for register No. I. five whole mauzas and four parts		...	...	...	...
		Total, five whole mauzas in three tahsils		...	...	...	...
		Total, Khutahan tahsil		...	...	...	...
		Total, four parts of mauzas in three tahsils		...	...	...	...

Twelve whole and six part mauzas in four tahsils.

Of the estates shown in the preceding list, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 were in the 1841 register. In addition to these, Mr. Moens in 1875 showed Nos. 4, 8 and 10, the two former of which ought to have been shown by Chester in 1841, but were not. Estate No. 10, the only one in register No. 2, was confiscated at the mutiny and given as jagir to Rai Hingan Lal. On his death, soon afterwards, it was continued to his son for life for half the jama Duncan put on it, Rs. 1,568. Thus it is held at Rs. 784 (half the revenue being released) until the son's death, when it will continue in the same family at Rs. 1,568, and disappear from register No. 2, which will then be blank. The total area released from revenue will then be 1,397·85 acres (gross assets Rs. 5,792), all irresumable save by way of escheat. Thus all these ten estates save Saidanpur (No. 6) which had remained unnoticed were in Mr. Moens' register of 1875; but each has been the subject of separate enquiry now. The subjoined figures show the assessable area contained in the revenue-free land unconditionally released in perpetuity.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Total area.	Deduct barren.	ASSESSABLE AREA.						
					Uncultivated.			Cultivated.			Total.
					Culturable waste including groves.	Latently abandoned.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
Jaunpur ...	Haveli ...	Zangipur kalan ...	615	87	204	24	228	219	8	300	528
		Palhaman kalan ...	312	25	94	1	95	120	72	192	287
		Saidanpur ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9
		Bamaila ...	213	72	24	1	25	90	26	116	141
	Saremu ...	Total ...	1,149	184	322	26	348	438	179	617	965
Mariahu ...	Mariahu ...	Chak Karmua khurd ...	109	8	25	...	25	76	...	76	101
		Chak Kazi, mauza Joga-pur.	36	...	1	...	1	35	...	35	36
		Total ...	145	8	26	...	26	111	...	111	147
Machhlisahr, Khutahan ...	Mungra ...	Chak Malaitha ...	57	1	9	1	10	44	2	46	56
	Ungli ...	Chak Molna ...	26	3	3	...	3	30	...	30	33
		Arazi Sonbursa ...	11	...	...	2	2	9	...	9	11
		Total ...	47	3	3	2	5	39	...	39	44
Total for Register No. I.			1,398	196	360	29	389	632	181	813	1,203

Para. 89.—It must be explained that a certain portion of the land included in the following statement is burdened with some payment. Miscellaneous proprietary holdings not actually paying revenue. In mauza Adampur—Akbarpur there are a few acres which by the Commissioner's decision now pay Rs. 30-3-0 revenue to Government, which was formerly paid to the zamindars and never reached Government. In addition a small proportion of the land shown below (certainly less than one-tenth) pays something to the zamindars. It consists of plots of sir sold by sharers to outsiders with a quota of revenue attached, which is shown in the khewats against the holding. But except in the case of Adampur mentioned above, all this revenue is realized by the zamindars who afterwards pay it to Government. Separate figures for these lands are not available, but the great bulk of the 17,103 acres shown below, is held entirely free from any payment, and falls properly within the purview of the present paragraph. This class of proprietary tenures is, of course, on a totally different footing to that just considered. Here land held by proprietors

without payment, is not exempted from the incidence of the land tax by the State, but its condition of not actually paying revenue is derived from the zamindars, who are powerless to divest any land of its inherent responsibility for the Government demand:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings		
		Villages.	Persons.	Area.
Jaunpur	Bialsi	68	1,770	930
	Haveli	246	1,404	1,545
	Kariat Dost	84	248	310
	Khapraba	13	46	48
	Rari	89	474	485
	Saremu	46	210	365
	Zafarabad	19	51	110
	Total for old tahsil	515	4,203	3,793
Mariahu	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli	91	1,907	1,111
	Total for new tahsil	424	2,296	2,682
	Barsathi	107	Figures not available.	1,222
	Gopalapur	68		488
	Mariahu	211		2,018
	Total	386		3,728
Machhlisahr	Garwara	112	Figures not available.	843
	Ghiswa	122		1,082
	Mungra	74		1,212
	Total	308		3,137
Khutahan	Chanda	33	141	1,447
	Kariat Mendha	32	196	222
	Rari	12	28	43
	Ungli	215	1,115	2,047
	Total	292	1,480	3,759
Karakat	Chandwak	84	708	856
	Daryapur	41	358	323
	Guzara	43	529	740
	Pisara	71	651	767
	Total for old tahsil	239	2,241	2,686
	Add— { Bialsi	68	1,770	930
	56 villages Haveli	23	137	181
	Total	91	1,907	1,111
District Totals	Total for new tahsil	330	4,148	3,797
	DISTRICT TOTALS	1,740	7,924	17,103

In the (new) tahsil of Jaunpur, 2,296 persons in 424 villages hold 2,682 acres. In Mariahu 3,728 acres are found in 386 villages, and in Machhlisahr 3,137 acres in 308 villages. These two tahsils came under revision first of all, and in the preparation of their statistics the number of miscellaneous proprietors was not counted. Hence the entry of "figures not available." In Khutahan, 1,480 persons hold 3,759 acres in 292 villages, and in (new) Karakat 4,148 persons hold 3,797 acres in 330 villages. In the district 17,103 acres are held in 1,740 villages, the number of persons for the three tahsils being 7,924. These holdings are commonest in pargana Ungli (2,047 acres) and Mariahu (2,018 acres), and rarest in Badlapur (43 acres) and Khapraba (48 acres), two parganas which are huge estates belonging to individual proprietors. The above

areas include (besides the small area which does pay revenue already mentioned) lands known as *nankar*, *dihdari*, *shankulap*, &c., but by far the greater portion are rent-free grants originally resumable, transmuted into proprietary holdings by the operation of section 82 of Act XIX, 1873. *Nankar* and *dihdari* are, of course, small plots reserved for the maintenance of a zamindar selling his rights, and are generally held free from all payments. Occasionally I have found instances of "*jamai nankar*" where the vendor pays a small sum as quit-rent to the vendee in respect of his *nankar* holding. This is elsewhere known as "*barbasti*," but no name exists for it here. It is always a nominal sum and has no connection with the revenue.

Land held by Government.

Para. 90.—The annexed table shows the number of mauzas in each pargana in which Government holds land and the area so held :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Area held by Government.	
		In mauza.	Acres.
JAUNPUR	Bialsi ...	11	59
	Haveli ...	178	816.7
	Kariat Dost ...	24	47
	Khapraha ...	8	11
	Rari ...	84	216
	Saremu ...	15	58
	Zafarabad ...	22	55
	Total for old tahsil	342	1,262.7
	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli	21	90.0
	Total for new tahsil	321	1,172.7
MARIAHU	Barsathi ...	21	48
	Gopalapur ...	33	37
	Mariahu ...	90	272
	Total	144	357
MACHHLISHAHAR	Garwara ...	55	135
	Ghiswa ...	59	135
	Mungra ...	35	134
	Total	149	404
KHUTAHAN	Chanda ...	16	70
	Kariat Mendha ...	10	13
	Rari ...	15	83
	Ungli ...	116	396
	Total	157	562
KARAKAT	Chandwak ...	34	81
	Daryapur ...	14	23
	Guzara ...	12	42
	Pisara ...	17	45.60
	Total for old tahsil	77	191.60
	Add { Bialsi ... 56 villages Haveli	21	90
	Total for new tahsil	98	281.60
District Totals		869	2,776.67

Para. 91.—The annexed table shows the number of mauzas through which the Area owned by Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes, and the area it occupies in those parganas (only) through which it runs. The parganas are arranged in their geographical order from north to south :—

	Pargana.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	
		In mauzas.	Acres.
1	Ungli ...	28	308
2	Haveli (less 56 villages)	22	195.78
3	Saremu ...	1	49
4	Zafarabad ...	11	50
5	Haveli 56 villages	2	27
6	Bialsi ...	6	139
District Total		70	768.78

The lie of the line is shown in the following sketch, which is not drawn to scale:—



The measurements were kindly supplied by Mr. G. H. Dennison, Resident Engineer. The total length of line between the Fyzabad and Benares districts is exactly 44 miles 120 yards, of which one mile 673 yards lie in the Azamgarh district, which is cut in two places where its boundary marches with that of Ungli, whilst 42 miles 1,267 yards is the exact length of line actually within this district, which occupies 768·78 acres, and the land taken up by the Railway may therefore be conceived as a strip running straight up through the district with an average width of 48 yards.

Para. 92.—The Jaunpur city lands will be dealt with in the 3rd chapter (see para. 279), where it will be explained how it is that a certain portion of them has never been settled since we acquired the Benares province in 1775. Mention is made of them here to complete the observance of the classification of land not paying revenue in this district, given in para. 86.

Bird's-eye view of the distribution of proprietary tenures over the five tahsils.

Para. 93.—The subjoined table shows at a glance the distribution of proprietary tenures over the five tahsils and district by jamabandi maháls, and percentages of their totals :—

Tahsil,		PROPRIETARY TENURES.							
		Zamindári.			Pattidári.			Bhaiya-cháta.	Total.
		Sole.	Joint.	Total.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Total.		
Jaunpur	Jamabandi maháls ...	177	773	950	2	214	216	67	1,233
	Percentage ...	14	63	77	...	17	17	6	100
Mariahu	Jamabandi maháls ...	208	644	852	...	99	99	4	955
	Percentage ...	22	68	90	...	10	10	...	100
Machhlishahr	Jamabandi maháls ...	199	373	572	1	127	128	4	704
	Percentage ...	29	53	82	...	18	18	...	100
Khutahan	Jamabandi maháls ...	168	617	785	...	151	151	6	941
	Percentage ...	18	66	84	...	16	16	...	100
Karakat	Jamabandi maháls ...	60	331	391	...	399	399	2	792
	Percentage ...	8	43	50	...	50	50	...	100
Total	Jamabandi maháls ...	812	2,738	3,550	3	990	993	82	4,625
	Percentage ...	18	59	77	...	21	21	2	100

Para. 94.—Estates of this class are held by a single individual (zamindari wáhid), or more commonly by a group of joint proprietors (zamindari bil-ijmál). Details are subjoined :—

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Total true maháls.	Total jamabandi maháls.	Jamabandi maháls under zamindari tenure	
				Wáhid.	Bil-ijmál.
Jaunpur	Bíalsi	92	111	12	51
	Haveli	462	762	72	457
	Kariat Dost	9	68	39	29
	Khapraha	1	28	28	...
	Rári	162	289	23	190
	Saremu	63	117	15	70
	Zafarabad	34	70	2	62
	Total for old tahsíl	823	1,445	191	859
	Deduct for Bíalsi 56 villages Haveli,	128	212	14	86
	Total for new tahsíl	695	1,233	177	773
Mariahu	Barsathi	91	179	55	94
	Gopalapur	107	169	38	126
	Mariahu	353	607	115	424
	Total	551	955	208	644
Machhlisahr	Garwara	138	377	163	170
	Ghiswa	108	219	22	159
	Mungra	43	108	14	44
	Total	289	704	199	373
Khutahan	Chanda	1	85	11	74
	Kariat Mendha	24	124	3	100
	Rári	1	53	...	58
	Ungli	269	674	154	385
	Total	295	941	168	617
Karakat	Chandwak	81	307	3	106
	Daryapar	29	61	13	30
	Guzara	65	74	17	35
	Pisara	81	138	13	74
	Total for old tahsíl	256	580	46	245
	Add— { Bíalsi	92	111	12	51
	{ 56 villages Haveli	36	101	2	35
	Total	128	212	14	86
	Total for new tahsíl	384	792	60	331
	DISTRICT TOTALS	2,214	4,625	812	2,738

The total number of jamabandi maháls owned by individual proprietors is 812 or 18 per cent. They are most abundant in pargana Garwara, where they reach nearly 44 per cent., and rarest in Chandwak, where they are just under 1 per cent. The total number of estates owned by joint and individual groups of proprietors is 2,738 or 59 per cent. Jaunpur tahsíl contains the greatest number, whilst Mariahu and Khutahan contain the highest proportions, viz., about 66 per cent. each. It must not be supposed that because 59 per cent. of the jamabandi maháls are held by zamindari groups that therefore the custom of collecting rents and paying revenue through a headman obtains. In by far the greater number of these, each proprietor collects his share of rent and pays his share of the revenue, the office of lambardár being nominal. These estates, however, are still zamindari and not pattidári, because no division of the land has taken place.

On this subject see para. 103 on lambardárs.

Para. 95.—The total number of jamabandi maháls held under pattidári tenure, Land held under incom- either complete or incomplete, is 993 for the whole district. plete pattidári tenure. Of these only three are instances of the complete form. Parganawar details of the remaining 990 jamabandi maháls of the incomplete pattidári form are given in the following statement:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	INCOMPLETE PATTIDÁRI.		
		Jamabandi maháls.	Pattis.	Average pattis per mahál.
Jaunpur.	Bialsi	48		
	Haveli	168		
	Kariat Dost ... ..	...	
	Khapraha ... ..	...	
	Rári	74		
	Saremu	30		
	Zafarabad	6		
	Total for old tahsil	326		
	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli	112		
	Total for new tahsil	214	1,177	5½
Mariahu.	Barsathi	29		
	Gopalapur	5		
	Mariahu	65		
	Total	99	333	3½
Machhlisahr.	Garwara	39		
	Ghiswa	38		
	Mungra	50		
	Total	127	506	4
Khutahan	Chanda ... ..	...	
	Kariat Mendha	20		
	Kári ... ..	...	
	Ungli	131		
	Total	151	813	5½
Karakat.	Chandwak	196		
	Daryapur	18		
	Guzara	22		
	Pisara	51		
	Total for old tahsil	287		
	Add— { Bialsi	48		
	{ 56 villages Haveli	64		
	Total	112		
	Total for new tahsil	399	2,659	6½
	DISTRICT TOTALS	990	5,488	5½

It will be noticed that this tenure is found chiefly in tahsils Jaunpur and Karakat, notably the latter, in which Chandwak scores the highest pargana total of 196 on account of Dobhi.

Para. 96.—As stated in the last paragraph, there are Land held under com- only three jamabandi maháls exhibiting the pattidári tamám plete pattidári tenure. tenure in the whole district. They are:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	JAMABANDI MAHÁL.	
		Name.	Number of pattis.
Jaunpur	Haveli	Kandharpur	2
		Pandepatti	2
		Padampur	4
Machhlisahr	Garwara		
	Total	3	8

Land held under bhaiyachára or bighadam tenure. *Para. 97.*—There are very few estates of this kind in the district. The subjoined figures show those parganas (only) in which they are found :—

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Jamabandi maháls. Bhaiyáchára.
Jaunpur	Haveli	63
	Rári	2
	Saremu	2
	Total, old or new tahsíl ...	67
Mariahu	Mariahu	3
	Barsathi	1
	Garwara	4
	Ungli	4
Machhlisahar	Kariat Mendha	1
	Chandwak	2
Karakat old or new tahsíl ...		82
DISTRICT TOTALS ...		82

Thus there are only 82 jamabandi maháls of that modified pattidári form where possession is the measure of the share (known as bhaiyáchára) in the district, giving the small proportion of not quite two per cent.

Para. 98.—Any of the four different kinds of proprietary tenure already dealt with may be found in what are here known as peshkashdári properties. These differ in no respect from the simple taluka, but in this district the superior proprietors are termed peshkashdárs, whilst the inferior are called *farotars*. What the latter pay is called peshkashi, whilst the former of course pay the “sadr-malguzári.” In appendix No. 14 will be found a list of the peshkashdári properties, which is given as they have now been fully and properly brought on the records for the first time, none of the old registers showing any inferior proprietors in any mahál in the district. Figures by tahsils are as follows :—

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	True maháls in which peshkashdári properties occur.		Peshkashdári properties, 84 jamabandi maháls, and one plot of land in city.			
		Number.	Government Revenue.	Number.	Their Govern-ment Revenue by distribution.	Peshkashi or amount paid by inferiors.	Cash assets in jamabandis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaunpur.	Haveli	8	Rs. a p. 4 206 10 9	17	Rs. a p. 1,973 13 3	Rs. a p. 3,080 12 9	Rs. a p. 5,128 0 0
	Chanda	1	21,381 8 3	13	2,060 8 3	2,816 15 9	4,119 3 0
	Rári Badlapur	1	32,360 8 9	7	5,052 0 0	5,610 0 0	9,080 6 3
	Ungli	6	6,313 14 6	44	2,466 14 6	11,277 5 7	26,864 7 11
	Total	8	60,055 15 6	64	9,577 6 9	19,704 5 4	40,064 1 2
Karakat.	56 villages Haveli	3	1,034 3 3	3	331 3 3	1,137 0 0	1,190 14 7
	Daryapar	1	151 12 0	1	151 12 0	585 0 0	264 2 6
	Total	4	1,185 15 3	4	482 15 3	1,722 0 0	1,455 1 1
	DISTRICT TOTAL, ...	20	65,448 9 6	85	12,036 3 3	24,507 2 1	46,647 2 3

There are 20 true maháls in the district (at Rs. 65,449 revenue) in which peshkashdári properties are found. They contain 237 of those mahálwár fragments of mauzas, or mauzawar fragments of maháls (whichever way you look at them) which I have termed “jamabandi maháls,” out of which 153 are of the ordinary kind contain-

ing only one group of proprietors, whilst 84 are peshkashdári properties containing superior and inferior proprietors. There is also a parcel of land in Rasulabad in the city recorded as peshkashdári of the muhalladar. Hence the total of 85 peshkashdári properties. The revenue payable (by distribution) to Government in respect of these 84 jamabandi maháls is Rs. 12,036, whilst the peshkashi or amount paid by the inferiors to the superiors is Rs. 24,507. Thus Government gets 50 per cent. of what the superior proprietors get. The cash rentals in the new jamabandis equal Rs. 46,647, which the *farotars* receive, and out of which they have to pay Rs. 24,507, as already mentioned, to the peshkashdárs. There is also land at kind-rents and land without rent, and the *farotars* are in entire possession of all *sír* and sayar, the peshkashdárs merely receiving so much money. The Rasulabad muhalladar receives Rs. 8, so-called peshkashi, but pays no revenue to Government. It will be observed that what the *farotars* receive from the land, what they pay to the peshkashdárs, and what the latter pay to Government, has no proportion to each other. In the Katahri estate in Daryapar, where the cash rents are less than the peshkashi, there is a great deal of *sír* land. The superior khewats are all zamindári, but the inferior ones, *i.e.*, of the true zamindárs, of course, exhibit the four different proprietary tenures. The peshkashdár, wherever he can, buys up the inferior rights. If this were carried out entirely, the dual form of proprietary rights would disappear by merger of all *farotars*' rights.

As regards the payment of cesses by peshkashdárs or *farotars*, see para. 24.

Para. 99.—This para. is merely inserted here as a reminder that there is such land, and to complete the classification of land in respect of which revenue is paid. The area of such holdings is very small and is included in the statement in para. 89, from which it cannot be separated as is there explained.

Land held as miscellaneous proprietary holdings obtained from zamindárs, with a quota of revenue attached.

Para. 100.—The shares of Hindus and Muhammadans are regulated by their laws of succession. Entries in the khewat of course show actual possession, not theoretical ancestral shares. In the 82 bhaiyáchára properties which the district contains, since the "area occupied" is the measure of the share and is entered in its proper column, the extent of share (*taedád hissa*) column is left blank, but in all other properties, *i.e.*, in 4,543 jamabandi maháls fractions of a rupee are entered in this column to express the shares of which landowners are in possession. The particular division of the rupee used is endorsed on every khewat. There are 105 distinct sets of fractions in use in this district, a list of which will be found in Appendix 11. Mr. Irvine shows 197 different divisions of the rupee in Gházipur and Mr. Reid showed 73 for Azamgarh. The smallest fraction in Gházipur is in its table No. 124, which shows 2,786,918,400 *sens* as equal to one rupee. Azamgarh does not get beyond 972,000,000 *ruás* (table 73) and Jaunpur stops at 161,280,000 *ghuras* to one rupee. Thus the Gházipur *sen* of table 124 is the two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven millionth part of a rupee according to the English system of numeration, whilst by the French system it is very nearly the three billionth part of sixteen annas. Minute subdivision of share is not an absolutely new thing, as is sometimes supposed. Holt Mackenzie in para. 8 of his Minute on the settlements under Regulation VII of 1822 (dated 19th October, 1826), states that hereditary right was then detailed down to the 1,60,000th part of one bigha (*Set. Rev. Rec. 1822—33*, p. 86). But minute subdivision has by now run riot in Jaunpur and the neighbouring districts, and this is why I have called attention to it. *Sens*, *rens*, *kens*, &c., have different values in different maháls, but when they denote anything very minute they are absolutely useless quantities. In deeds of transfer they are rarely if ever used. The share is expressed in terms of annas, pie, kauris, kants and dants (perhaps), and then cut short by the word *etcetera*. No one can think even in millions, and the expression of shares even so short a distance as merely down to hundreds of thousands of parts of a rupee is ridiculous waste of time. No share consists bodily of a *ren* or a *sen*. These terms are only used to express the fringe of the share.

Para. 101.—The subjoined figures show the number of jamabandi maháls which contain or do not contain village sites, *i. e.*, *ábád* or *ghair ábád*.
 Jamabandi maháls to which village sites belong or do not belong.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Jamabandi maháls.		
		Containing village sites.	Without village site	Total.
Jaunpur	Bialsi ...	110	1	111
	Haveli ...	697	65	762
	Kariat Dost ...	65	3	68
	Khapraba ...	28	...	28
	Rári ...	279	10	289
	Saremu ...	115	2	117
	Zafarabad ...	40	30	70
	Total for old tahsil	1,384	111	1,445
	Deduct Bialsi 56 villages Haveli	210	2	212
	Total for new tahsil	1,124	109	1,233
Mariahu	Barsathi ...	175	4	179
	Gopalapur ...	154	15	169
	Mariahu ...	496	111	607
	Total	825	130	955
Machhlisahr	Garwara ...	365	12	377
	Ghiswa ...	216	3	219
	Mungra ...	108	...	108
	Total	689	15	704
Khutahan	Chanda ...	83	2	85
	Kariat Mendba ...	116	8	124
	Rári ...	57	1	58
	Ungli ...	638	36	674
	Total	894	47	941
Karakat	Chandwak ...	306	1	307
	Daryapar ...	61	...	61
	Guzara ...	70	4	74
	Pisara ...	138	...	138
	Total for old tahsil	575	5	580
	Add— { Bialsi ...	110	1	111
	{ 56 villages ...	100	1	101
	Total	210	2	212
	Total for new tahsil	785	7	792
	DISTRICT TOTALS	4,317	308	4,625

It must be remembered that the village site (*ábádí*) ceases to be a mauzawár institution as soon as true mauzas cease to coincide with true maháls, and jamabandi maháls come into existence. In partitions a portion of the site is generally attached to each mahál. In Mariahu there are, however, 130 jamabandi maháls containing no village site, whilst in Karakat there are only seven. The total number of jamabandi maháls without village site is 308, or nearly seven per cent.

Para. 102.—Fields belonging to proprietors of one mauza but situate within the area of a second mauza belonging to other proprietors, are known as dakhilikhariji fields. They are common in this and the neighbouring districts. A concrete instance will show how they have been entered. Mauza Patti Jiá Rai contains 24 fields, area 17 bighas odd, belonging to mauza Patti Kirat Rai. The fields are, of course, in the map of Jiá Rai and their Nos. are those of the Jiá Rai khasra. On the flyleaf of this khasra is the list of the 24 numbers that belong to Kirat Rai, and in the khasra there is a note against each of them. At the end, from the total number of fields, 1,540, these 24 are deducted as belonging to another mauza and 1,516 are shown. They are, of course, left out of the Jiá Rai jamabandi altogether. In the Kirat Rai papers there is a note outside the khasra

that 17 bighas belonging to this village are situated within Jiá Rai. Then come the 1,390 fields of, and in, Kirat Rai, with their numbers in sequence.

Then comes a supplement showing the 24 fields of, but not in, the village, their numbers being those of the Jiá Rai khasra. In the jamabandi there is a note against each field. In Mariahu there is a village, Uderáj patti, which includes 101 fields (45 acres) within a ring-fence. Of these, 11 fields (5 acres) belong to another village, whilst 322 fields (83 acres), belonging to Uderáj patti, are situated within four outside mauzas.

This dispersion of fields over other mauzas, sometimes contiguous, sometimes distant, occasionally prevents patwáris' circles consisting altogether of contiguous fields although they consist of contiguous villages.

Para. 103.—In 1883 Mr. Roberts described how the lambardári system had become obsolete in Ballia. (See Board's Administration Report, 1882-83, page 27 of Economic History of the Province). Mr. Irvine declares that the system is a purely nominal one in Gházipur and speaks of its "breakdown." The same breakdown has occurred in Benares. In Jaunpur, where the assertion of individual rights has always been particularly marked, the existence of the system is a pure paper fiction. It has decayed almost throughout the whole of the "four sarkárs," and it is useless to endeavour to resuscitate it. The question has been asked from what year the lambardári system dates. I have not traced the use of the name lambardár further back than 1801. Mr. Reid, in his Azamgarh Settlement Report (page 177), quotes a letter from the Lucknow Resident, written in 1801, stating that the treatment of zamíndárs and lambardárs by ámils was faithless, &c., &c. Holt Mackenzie's Minute, written in 1826, on the settlements under Regulation VII. of 1822, alludes frequently to lambardárs and the lambardári system. I have only room here to indicate where some of these allusions can be found, viz., pages 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 99, 102, 104, 108, 111, 112, &c., of the 1872 edition of Revenue Selections for 1822-33. Lambardárs are specifically mentioned once (clause 1, section 2) in Regulation II. of 1826. They were so called because to each of their names a number was attached in the Collector's roll, and the etymology of the name tells us that the word cannot be older than the date when we first began to collect revenue in India. The lambardár was the mukkadám or headman representing the village in a particular way. This particular form of representation was not a systematic institution under native rule, for the ámil made a raiyatwári settlement, or engaged with the mukaddám, or made any other arrangement he chose every year. We tried to stereotype the system, but in the great struggle for landed existence in the Benares province it has been shattered. Where you have dense population, and consequent extreme proprietary pressure on the soil, so that profits are small, coupled with a powerful tenantry, so that profits are still more reduced, it is not in reason to suppose that men will accept a system which, owing to the minute division of proprietary rights in this and neighbouring districts, involves that hundreds shall be represented by one. The village community, which Sir Charles Metcalfe in sentences of historic fame declared to be phoenix-like and indestructible by outward force, has in these parts destroyed itself. There is no corporate body. There is no absorption of the individual in the group. The unit is now the individual and not the village. That status must succumb to contract is no new truth. The tribe gives place to the clan, the clan to the village, the village to the family, and the family to the individual. History teaches that this development is universal and inevitable. The stage where the individual insists on self-representation has been reached in Jaunpur and elsewhere. The so-called lambardár is generally a man of straw. As often as not he owns a merely fractional share of the village. If the statement in para. 93 (birds-eye view of the distribution of proprietary tenures over the five tahsils) is looked at, it will be seen that no less than 77 per cent. of the "jamabandi maháls," in other words 3,550 out of 4,625 khewats, exhibit the zamíndári status, and that 59 per cent. or 2,738

k hewats show the joint and undivided form of that status. But this "joint and undivided" condition exists in name only. In reality the zamindárs are not joint and are very much divided. There has been no partition of lands so as to produce the pattidári tenure, but there has been a division of rents, so that each shareholder collects his share of the rent, and he also pays his share of the revenue. This state of things must occur where proprietary rights are very much subdivided. And this minute subdivision dates very far back in the Benares province. In a vernacular register which I got out of the Benares Collector's office, each page of which bears the signature of J. Duncan in the "*nám malik*" column, only one man's name is entered for each mahál (consisting of many mauzas generally). In an English register now lying before me relating to the years 1197 to 1206 (*i. e.*, the decennial settlement), is a column "names of the renters," but there is only one man's name entered therein against each entry in the preceding columns (name of the mahál); and looking at taluká Bhainsá Deorain, for instance, such entries as the following occur in the remarks column: (1) "Sheu Bakhsh has always had this zamindári. It is therefore confirmed to him. (2) Ditto ditto in regard to Mallú Singh. (3) This is a zamindári right of Pahlwan Singh." I only mention these facts to give point to a warning against imagining that Duncan made personal individual settlements without recognising any minor rights. The idea that less than a century ago only one man was proprietor and that the thousands of proprietors now existing are of very recent growth, is altogether erroneous. Duncan himself perpetually distinguishes between pattadárs and pattidáris. The former were persons to whom he gave settlement pattás. They were few, being under 5,000 for the province. The latter were co-sharers, and they were extremely numerous. Duncan's use of the word pattidár shows that with him it denotes not an owner of a share in a pattidári estate, but an owner of a proprietary share who was not a pattadár. His pattadárs were pattidárs to whom he had given a pattá; his patidárs were pattidárs to whom he had not given one. Their existence is recognized all through the Benares regulations, which were purely the work of Duncan's pen. The published Duncan Records show page after page how numerous were petty proprietors in Duncan's time, and how he recognized their rights. See, for instance, amongst many others, the following pages of the Duncan Records—158, 206, 223, 229, 244, 245, 252, 261, 281. I give these references as the index affords no clue. He continually uses phrases like these: (1) "so minute and inconsiderable are the portions of zamindári (*i. e.*, proprietary generally) rights in the province of Benares:" (2) "such a multitude of small tenures:" (3) "the numerous pattidárs or inferior partners who hold immediately under, (*sic*) though their names were not all specified in, each Government pattá:" (4) "the relative situation of the pattidárs with respect to their principal brethren who are the pattalárs of Government." In sections 23, 25 and 26 of Regulation VIII. of 1793 will be found provisions for appointing sarbarahkárs or managers in joint and undivided estates in Bengal. The Board writing to Duncan, 19th September, 1794, said;—"to obviate the inconvenience of settling with the numerous pattidárs whom you describe as possessing rights, it may be advisable to appoint managers such as are provided for by the 1793 Regulation for Bengal."

Duncan replied (20th October), that he had concluded his settlement without any applications for managers being made, except in one pargana (Karanda), and that it was unnecessary to make any change, as every pattidár could sue to have his own share divided off. The Governor-General, 7th November, 1794, approved of Duncan's view, and said it was inadvisable to appoint managers as suggested by the Board, "as it seemed better to promote and support, as far as could be done, the system of internal management with respect to the pattidárs now in force on the principle of preserving union amongst the different connections of large families, referring occasional and individual claims to the Courts of Adálat," see pages 229, 245 and 252 of the Duncan Records. "The system of internal management with respect to the pattidárs in force," when the Governor-General wrote, is nowhere detailed that I have been

able to discover. The best account of what Duncan's system was intended to be will be found, in Duncan's own words, in the following extracts from the Benares Regulations. "The landholders in the zamíndári of Benares consist for the most part of village zamíndárs paying the revenue of their lands to Government jointly with one or more pattidárs or partners descended from the same common stock. Some of these pattidárs have had their interior pattis or shares rendered distinct; whilst those of the major part still continue annexed to, and blended or in common with, the share or shares of the principal of the family, or of the headmen amongst the brethren, being either one or more, whose names have been usually inserted in the pattás, kabuliats and other engagements for the public revenue. With the general consent of the inferior pattidárs, this mode was adhered to in the aforesaid settlement, leaving an option to such pattidárs as might then or afterwards think themselves aggrieved, or be desirous of separating from their brethren, to prosecute for that purpose in the Adálat. By this mode of procedure, they may obtain a separation of their family share of the estate, and procure a separate pattá, subject to the payment of a proportionate part of the jama assessed on the joint estate; but, in the meantime, *those of the brethren whose names stand inserted in the Government patta, are held and considered to be immediately responsible, through the ámilis, to Government for the whole of that jama.* The only exception to this general rule exists in the pargana of Karanda, where the decennial settlement could only be concluded by a considerable number of these zamíndárs being admitted to enter into kabuliats, in which they themselves agreed to the nomination of certain persons to act on their joint parts, under the description of sarbaráhkars or managers. This expedient was acquiesced in, under the condition that the responsibility of the zamíndárs should remain undiminished, and that they might, whenever they pleased, dismiss these agents, after adjusting accounts with and satisfying them as to any balance that might be justly due to them." [First clause of section 17 of Regulation II. of 1795].

"For the sake of precision it is hereby declared that, wherever the term proprietor or actual proprietor of any taluk, zamíndári village, or other land paying revenue to Government, is or may be used in this or any other Regulation extending to the province of Benares, and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI., 1793, such term is to be considered as applying to the person or persons holding under each separate lease or patta from Government (whether he or they possess the entire proprietary right in such lands or shall be only the principal amongst other pattidárs, distinct or common), *whose name or names standing inserted in such pattas, and who having executed the counterpart kabuliats, has or have thereby become immediately responsible to Government, as well for the payment of the revenue as for the performance of the other stipulations and conditions contained in the quartennial and decennial deeds of settlement; without however affecting or prejudicing the rights, distinct or common, of any pattidárs or sharers where any such shall exist, and which, in case of dispute with the pattadárs or holders of the pattás, are to be determined by the Courts of Adálat,* according to what shall be ascertained to be the respective rights of the parties, agreeably to the principles of justice, and the laws, customs and usages of the district, as referred to in Regulation II., 1795, as far as regards the parties in question." [Section 10, Regulation XXVII. of 1795]. Thus Duncan tells us that the Benares province landholders were village zamíndárs paying revenue jointly with pattidárs or partners descended from the same stock. That some pattidárs had had their shares detached, but that the shares of the majority were merged in the share of the principal of the family or the headman of the village, whose name only was shown in the patta, and who was therefore the pattadár. Further, "for the sake of precision" it is declared that proprietor or actual proprietor means pattadár. Although Duncan said he did not want managers, the system he aimed at was a lambardári one. But I doubt very much if it was ever firmly grafted on the province. In Thomason's Directions to Settlement Officers, the lambardári system of the Benares province is described in para. 155, whilst the lambardári system of the ceded and conquered provinces is given in

the next para. The contrast is not as clear and detailed as could be desired, but it is shown that there was a distinction between the lambardárs of the older and of the more recently acquired territory.

At page 76 of the Benares Gazetteer is the following statement:—"In the earlier days of the permanent settlement the ámils were in the habit of collecting from the owners of fractional shares in the village, but this practice was forbidden in 1808. In that year tahsildárs were appointed upon fixed salaries, who were directed to collect only from the lambardárs, and in the execution of this order the rights of many subordinate proprietors were obliterated." This would indicate that Duncan's pattidárs were paying their own revenue immediately after he had finished his settlement, and shows at how early a date the pattidárs had determined not to be represented by the pattadárs. Duncan's great idea always was to give as few pattas as possible and to let the pattidárs sue if the pattadár in any way interfered with their rights. There were no khewats or administration papers. Duncan gave a man a pattá, took a kabuliát, wrote his name in a book, and the Governor-General declared the jama in the patta to be unalterable. Multitudes of co-sharers existed a century ago. What few files are extant relating to Jaunpur in the first third of this century, show perpetual disputes amongst sharers. Chester in 1841 alluded to the multiplicity of small shares. Duncan's principle was that if the co-sharers liked they could have their rights separated from and not merged in those of the headman. And they did choose to be separated at a very early date, and being separate carried with it the separate payment of revenue. See the Regulations passim. But the separate payment of revenue means the separate collection of rent. Minute shares, individual possession, separate collection of rent, and separate payment of revenue cannot be stopped. A co-sharer in a mahál, where a lambardár exists as a tauzi figurehead, pays Rs. 10 revenue, and gets a receipt to the lambardár but with his own name shown as the bringer of the money, which receipt he keeps. One of the principal causes of difficult collection was that the amount due on each recorded share was not known without the construction of elaborate accounts. By distribution of jamas a quota of revenue is now attached to every separate recorded share, and the amount of road-cess, commutation of jágirs and acreage due in respect of that share is shown in the register of all demands furnished to each tahsil. This ought to make collection easier for the tahsildár, and every other sharer will know the exact arrears of each defaulter, and hitherto many men undoubtedly refrained from paying in full, hoping that in the scramble of the tahsildár to get money from any one who had it, and the obscurity in which individual liabilities and payments were hidden, their burden might fall on some one else. The present demand khatiauni shows (or should show) 2,214 separate demands answering to the 2,214 true maháls in the district. Revenue-free properties have been detailed in para. 88, but though the tahsildár has not to collect revenue in respect of these, he has to collect cesses. The demand khatiauni shows the kharíf and rabi kists in columns 4 and 5 with their instalments (November and January, May and June, respectively) in column 6 against the lambardár or mal-guzár (column 3) of the mahál (column 2). In column 3 one name is generally found, that of an individual who is supposed to represent the mahál, which may consist of several mauzas or parts of mauzas, i.e., which may be complex and not simple, and therefore contain several "jamabandi maháls" using this term in the sense previously explained. Now turn to the receipt khatiauni, and you are at once confronted with entries which totally contradict the theory of the demand khatiaunis. These last perpetuate the doctrine that individuals called lambardárs are the *bonâ fide* acting revenue representatives of all the sharers to be found in the true maháls. Their counterparts, the receipt khatiaunis, reflect the long-established actual practice of these sharers paying their own quotas of revenue. Take a complex true mahál. The probability is that the demand khatiauni will show one lambardár for the entire mahál, i.e., for all the jamabandi maháls it contains. Now look at the khewats, two or three lambardárs are sure to be found entered for each jamabandi mahál, i.e., in each "mauzawar" khewat as they are sometimes called. Thus the demand khatiauni is

behind the khewat. Go a step further and inquire into actual custom and consult the receipt khatiauni, and it will be found that the khewats are themselves behind the age, which makes the demand khatiauni *a fortiori*, an antiquated relic of a once more or less existent but now bygone practice. The demand and receipt khatiaunis should agree and reflect the same facts. Put the two side by side, and it will be seen that the former is a dead-letter. I have had the revenue papers (new mahálwar khewat and wajib-ul-arz), and the tahsili papers (tauzi, kistbandi, demand and receipt khatiaunis) translated into English for a very easily understood instance of a complex mahál (Girdharpur, pargana Haveli, which contains two mauzas only) to exemplify what I mean, but they cannot of course be inserted here. Change in the system of account is necessary, just as a bank would alter the form of its books, if a great change occurred in the way in which monetary transactions are effected. The receipt khatiauni has had to move with the times. I believe that all that is needed is to make the demand khatiauni follow in its wake. The new "register of all demands" supplied to each tahsil shows under the head of true maháls (thus maintaining, of course, that form of entry which shows the joint responsibility) every separate share recorded in the khewats for all the constituent jamabandi maháls, and this affords in itself a demand khatiauni which can be continually referred to when necessary; to make a copy of it annually would be, I submit, a waste of time. It should, I would suggest, be taken as a permanent record of demand, and the necessary mutations in it could be made annually. People often pay revenue when not in possession of a share, in order to get dakhilas to produce as evidence of being in possession. I would compel persons to pay according to the register of demands or to procure a formal mutation therein. This is not interfering with their rights or curtailing their independence. On the contrary, it is desirable to maintain it. But the register is simply a copy of the khewats which have just been completed, and it is only reasonable that men should be made to abide by these. If there is a two-anna share in the khewat with three sharers joint on it, all three of them may be allowed to pay, but the payments of all three should be credited to that share; and if any one of the three sharers wished to separate himself from his brethren and establish a separate payment under a distinct head of account in respect of his (hitherto unseparated) eight pie share, that should not be allowed until he had effected mutation in the khewat. To do this he will have to pay the fees which are justly due from him, and this will put a check on unnecessary and frivolous subdivisions of the shares now entered in the khewats. It should be laid down that no mutations are to be made in the register of all demands save under order of court, and directed that in every case where an order for dakhil-kharij is passed affecting a khewat, the order should at the same time instruct the tahsildár to amend his demand register. If this is not done, this record will in a few years be useless. Rigorously disallowing persons from paying revenue who are not in the register, will probably encourage observance of the provisions in the Revenue Act relating to mutation of names. And unless matters have vastly changed very recently, such compulsion is much needed. Nothing astonished me more when I first came to this district, five years ago, than the way in which sections 97 to 102 had been ignored for years (presumably for generations) by the people of this district. This was due to a variety of causes which need not be detailed here. But the district has got new papers at last, and the great aim should be their correct maintenance. Government has lost thousands of rupees in the past owing to the non-observance of the mutation law. If this continues, the transfer tax will still be evaded and the new papers will be rapidly falsified.

The registers of all demands above mentioned contain the following columns :—

1. Serial number.
2. Name of mahál.
3. Name of mauza (meaning what I have called jamabandi mahál.)
4. Name of lambardár.
5. Number of khata in khewat.
6. Name of proprietor.
7. Extent of his share.

8. Detail of demand	...	{	Revenue.
		{	Acreage cess.
		{	Road cess.
		{	Commuted jagirs.
		{	Total.
9. Revenue kists	...	{	November.
		{	January.
		{	May.
		{	June.
10. Acreage kists	...	{	November and January.
		{	May and June.
11. Road cess kists	...	{	November and January.
		{	May and June.
12. Commuted jagirs kists.	...	{	November and January.
		{	May and June.
13. Remarks.			

The first eight columns have been filled in by the settlement department. The annexed figures show the number of khatas in these registers on which other revenue or cesses, or both have been recorded:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.						Khatas.
JAUNPUR	{	Bialsi	...	...	...	...	857
		Haveli	...	...	...	...	4,202
		Kariat Dost	...	...	...	...	188
		Khapraha	...	...	...	...	28
		Rari	...	...	...	...	1,338
		Saremu	...	...	...	...	764
		Zafarabad	...	...	...	...	261
	Total for old tahsil						7,638
	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli						1,408
	Total for new tahsil						6,230
MARIAHU	{	Barsathi	...	...	...	...	816
		Gopalapur	...	...	...	...	485
		Mariahu	...	...	...	...	2,353
	Total						3,654
MACHHLISHAHAR	{	Garwara	...	...	...	...	1,163
		Ghiswa	...	...	...	...	1,365
		Mungra	...	...	...	...	532
	Total						3,060
KHUTAHAN	{	Chanda	...	...	...	...	89
		Kariat Mendha	...	...	...	...	385
		Rari	...	...	...	...	58
		Ungli	...	...	...	...	3,114
	Total						3,646
KARAKAT	{	Chandwak	...	...	...	...	10,695
		Paryapur	...	...	...	...	478
		Guzara	...	...	...	...	278
		Pisara	...	...	...	...	2,522
	Total for old tahsil						13,973
	{	Bialsi	...	...	...	...	857
		56 villages Haveli	...	...	...	...	551
	Total						1,408
	Total for new tahsil						15,381
	DISTRICT TOTAL						31,971

Thus the tahsils total are as follows:—

Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	6,230
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	...	3,654
Machhlisahar...	...	...	...	...	...	3,060
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	...	3,646
Karakat	...	...	...	...	...	15,381
District	...	...	...	...	...	31,971

These figures represent almost entirely shares with revenue and cesses attached. In revenue-free estates, of course, the khata consists of share and cesses without revenue,

and there are a few other exceptional khatahs ; but the above figures (obtained by counting the khatahs in the registers of all demands which were themselves made from the new khewats) show the number of separate and distinct liabilities in respect of which the various tahsildars have to collect. If an annual demand khatauni is made, following the register of demands, then over 15,000 separate sums for collection must be written up yearly in the case of Karakat. These are original sums and not multiplied by kists.

SECTION II, OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 18 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 104 TO 121.)

Cultivating tenures.

Para. 104.—The various cultivating tenures will be dealt with in the following order :—

Classification of cultivating tenures for this report.

- (1) Sir holdings as defined in section 3 (4), Act XII. of 1881.
- (2) Khudkasht holdings or land actually cultivated by proprietors but not "recorded sir" and not yet transmuted into sir proper by 12 years' cultivation.
- (3) Ex-proprietary holdings created by section 7 of Act XVIII. of 1873.
- (4) Tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates, as defined in sections 5 and 6 of Act XII. of 1881.
- (5) Tenants with a simple right of occupancy under section 8, Act XII. 1881.
- (6) Tenants-at-will or "tenants not having a right of occupancy" in the words of Act XII. of 1881.
- (7) Tenants holding rent-free grants resumable under section 30, Act XII. of 1881.
- (8) Shikmi holdings, or derivative subordinate holdings under any of the above seven primary classes of holdings except No. 2, with which of course shikmi tenures are incompatible. The annexed figures show general totals for the district for the seven primary classes of cultivatory holdings, statistics not having been prepared for shikmis.

Number.	Class.	Villages.	Persons.	Area held in cultivating possession.				Rent of cash-paying area.	Rent rate per cash-paying acre.	Proportions of column 7.—	
				At cash rents.	At kind rents.	Without rent.	Total.			To total area.	To cultivated area.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Add. <div>7</div> <div>8</div>	1-2 Sir and khudkasht.	...	46,706	...	...	...	1,12,660	...	...	11	17
	3 Fixed rate ...	...	1,46,532	3,00,228	...	...	3,00,228	12,23,243	4 1 2	30	47
	4 Ex-proprietary ...	...	469	1,273	54	103	1,430	3,747	2 15 1	001	002
	5 Occupancy ...	...	83,187	1,29,398	11,216	13,137	1,53,751	6,18,830	4 12 6	155	24
	6 Non-occupancy ...	...	45292	46,032	5,702	4,651	55,385	2,27,166	5 0 9	08	09
	Total for the four classes of tenants.	...	2,74,480	4,75,931	16,972	17,891	5,10,794	20,72,986	4 5 8	516	802
	7 Resumable rent-free grants.	...	9,761	...	...	...	8,436	...	...	008	01
	8 Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.	...	7,924	...	...	...	17,103	...	...	017	02
	GRAND TOTAL ..	3,455	3,38,861	4,75,931	16,972	17,891	6,48,993	20,72,986	4 5 8	65	102

These figures follow appendix No. 7, and therefore show no kind-rented area in column 5 against fixed-rate tenants, although they really hold 239 acres, as explained in the paragraph on fixed-rate tenants. Owing to the way in which the registers were commenced seven years ago from which these figures have been taken, the area of "miscellaneous proprietary holdings" (mainly acquired under section 82, Act XIX. of 1873, a few only being the creations of zamíndárs) has been treated as a thing apart. It is 17,103 acres, a portion of which is strictly khudkasht, and the rest held by tenants. Hence the entries against occupancy and non-occupancy tenants relate to tenants of shareholders only, and there are a few more of these two classes (the only two found in these estates) holding from miscellaneous proprietors, not shareholders. Their number is, however, so small that they do not affect averages or rates. No total can be extracted from column 7 to agree with the total cultivated area, (528,586 acres) for this statement refers to land occupied, some of which is not or was not cultivated, and this is the reason why the grand total in column 11 is more than one entire unit.

Para. 105.—The area held by proprietors either as sír or khudkasht is
Sír and khudkasht exhibited with considerable detail in the statement below :—



Sir and Khudkashit.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	DISTRICT TOTALS.				SYR AND KHUDKASHT.						
		Villages.	Area.	Cultivated.	Villages.	Persons.	Area.	Proportions of column 8.			Averages.	
								To column 4.	To column 5.	To column 6.	Each village.	Each person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAUNPUR	Balsi	79	30,547	22,032	72	2,450	5,961	19	27	75.46	82.79	2.40
	Haveli	503	96,095	65,432	380	6,696	14,028	14	21	27.9	36.02	2.09
	Kariat Dost	67	18,831	13,968	15	75	504	2	3	27.52	33.60	6.72
	Khaptala	28	6,322	4,571	4	4	9	...	...	32	2.25	2.25
	Kari	178	43,821	32,530	107	2,501	4,973	11	15	27.94	46.48	1.99
	Saremu	65	19,209	11,854	58	1,635	4,417	23	37	67.95	76.15	2.70
	Zafarabad	69	4,914	3,667	42	697	740	15	20	10.72	17.62	1.06
	Total for old tahsil	989	219,789	151,960	678	14,088	30,332	14	19	30.97	45.18	2.17
	Deduct Balsi and 16 villages of Haveli	185	40,404	29,708	113	3,625	8,235	20	27	61.7	72.87	2.27
	Total for new tahsil	851	179,387	124,352	565	10,463	22,097	12	18	26.23	39.64	2.14
MARIYAH	Barsathi	160	52,465	32,435	102	1,510	4,408	8	13	27.55	43.21	2.92
	Gopalpur	123	28,937	19,574	80	778	2,179	107	11	17.71	27.23	2.80
	Matlahu	442	123,782	80,260	273	4,208	9,659	7	12	91.85	35.38	2.29
	Total	725	205,174	132,269	455	6,496	16,246	7	12	32.41	35.71	2.50
MACHHISHAHAR	Garvara	321	88,034	54,767	172	1,231	4,055	4	7	12.45	23.46	3.28
	Ghiswa	207	75,239	43,512	161	1,924	6,668	9	15	37.8	42.66	3.57
	Mungra	104	56,929	28,598	83	755	2,634	4	9	25.31	3.73	3.49
	Total	635	220,202	126,877	416	3,910	13,327	6	10	21.32	32.54	3.46
KHUTABAN	Chanda	80	21,525	13,501	58	270	1,474	6	10	18.42	25.41	6.86
	Kariat Mendha	71	12,429	9,061	34	323	986	7	10	13.89	29.00	3.06
	Rari	58	23,485	16,346	10	33	144	...	...	2.48	14.40	4.36
	Ungli	550	173,828	10,841	374	5,905	19,331	11	19	35.15	51.68	3.27
KARAKAT	Total	759	231,267	139,911	476	6,531	21,935	9	15	28.90	46.08	3.36
	Chandvak	141	44,706	30,426	128	1,203	17,446	38	56	122.30	134.73	1.69
	Daryapur	58	6,694	10,440	40	1,046	2,808	17	27	4.58	70.45	2.19
	Gazara	52	24,194	16,630	43	764	3,411	14	20	60.17	80.02	4.60
	Hisara	96	29,873	17,933	83	3,668	6,805	23	38	70.88	81.99	1.85
	Total for old tahsil	347	115,467	76,439	294	15,681	30,110	26	40	87.35	103.09	1.93
	Add ... { Balsi ... } 66 villages of Haveli	79	30,547	22,032	72	2,480	5,961	19	27	75.46	82.79	2.40
Total for new tahsil	Total	50	9,855	7,676	41	1,145	2,774	23	29	40.61	65.45	1.99
	Total	135	40,402	29,708	113	3,625	8,235	20	27	61.0	72.87	2.27
	Total for new tahsil	482	155,869	105,147	407	19,306	38,445	25	37	79.97	94.71	1.99
District Totals		3,455	991,849	628,556	2,319	46,706	112,660	11	171	32.61	48.58	2.4

Although *sir* and *khudkasht* are not separated in this statement, yet they have been very carefully distinguished in the new papers. The extraordinary avidity of *zamindars* for *sir* in Jaunpur has often been remarked on, but it is not to be wondered at considering that the wealth of the district is in the hands of the tenantry, nearly all of whom have rights. November 19th, 1842, Mr. Thomason (then on the Board) recorded a note at Jaunpur on the collectorate, in which he said "caution is necessary lest too ready credence be given to the entries in the *jamabandis* regarding the *sir* land." This was immediately after the completion of Chester's revision. Again Mr. Rawlins, when reporting Mr. Smith's revision in 1867, pointed out that a great quantity of fictitious *sir* had been recorded. Mr. Smith's totals and the present ones are here exhibited by *tahsils* in opposition.

Tahsil.					1867.	1886.	
						Total.	Percentage on cultivated area.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	21,074	30,532	*19
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	14,569	16,246	*12
Machhlisahar	...	...	...	...	12,828	13,537	*10.
Khutaban	...	...	...	...	14,800	21,935	*15
Karakat	...	...	...	...	37,189	30,310	*40
Total					100,460	112,660	*17

The new figures are given above for the old arrangement of *tahsils*, in order that the areas may correspond with those of 1867, as far as possible. There is still a little difference, as Smith included *Khapraha* in *Mariahu* instead of *Jaunpur*, but there is practically no *sir* in *Khapraha*, so the only effect it has on its *tahsil* is to reduce the proportion of *sir* to cultivated. The total area of *sir* and *khudkasht* now entered is 112,660 acres. In 1867 no such thing as *khudkasht* was specified. Anything and everything in the cultivation of the *zamindar* was put down as *sir*, and the total was 100,460 acres. So there has been an increase in what now is (or very soon will be) *sir* of 12,000 acres in less than 20 years, about one square mile per annum for the district. This excess, too, is after the entire *sir* entries of the district were revised and several thousand acres struck off, as will be explained in paragraph 276. Putting the technical definition of *sir*, however, on one side, I do not think any one would grudge a *Jaunpur zamindar* whatever he can manage to get recorded as *sir*, provided he does not prejudice existing tenants' rights. It was to prevent this latter contingency that "*sir* revision" was carried out here. In three *tahsils* only over 2,500 acres of tenant cultivation, some occupancy and some even fixed rate, were removed from *sir*, in which this area had been fraudulently included. Causing *khudkasht* of a few years' standing to be entered as *sir* becomes very venial, when it is remembered how small is the margin on which landlords can enhance in this district, and how well-to-do and independent the tenantry are. The total increase in this class of land is practically confined to two *tahsils*, *viz.*, *Jaunpur* and *Karakat*. In the former there is an increase of 9,500 acres or 45 per cent., and in the latter it amounts to 7,000 odd acres or over 48 per cent., and these large increments have occurred in 19 years. In *tahsil Karakat* there is a decrease of about 7,000 acres. The *parganawar* (present) figures for the old *tahsil* are:—

					Sir and khud- kasht.	Percentage on total cultivated.
Karakat	{	Chandwak	...	...	17,246	*56
		Daryapar	...	...	2,818	*27
		Guzara	...	...	3,441	*20
		Pisara	...	...	6,805	*38
					30,310	*40

The enormous quantity of *sir* in this tahsil was noticed by Mr. Rawlins. The fact that more than half the cultivated area is *sir* in Chandwak is caused by that extraordinarily intricate area called tappa or taalluka Dobhi, consisting of 100 villages originally belonging to one family and now divided and subdivided to a fabulous extent by the custom of distributing any share equally amongst all the heirs at every succession. In many villages all the land is cultivated by sharers, and is all shown as *sir*, so that a decrease in *sir* in this tahsil is not to be regretted. There is practically no *sir* in Rāri, Badlapur and Khapraha, and very little in Kariat Dost. In the entire district we find 46,706 persons entered as holding 112,660 acres of *sir* and khudkasht, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total area and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the cultivated area, giving an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres *sir* and khudkasht to every mauza and $2\frac{1}{5}$ acres to every *sir* holder. These proportions are much lower than those of Ghāzipur, where *sir* and khudkasht represent 31·88 of the total area, that is, very nearly one third, and each *sir* holder has $4\frac{1}{5}$ acres.

Para. 106.—There are four classes of non-contractual tenants dealt with by the current Rent Law (Act XII of 1881) which determines their status by (1) prescriptive cultivation or (2) the possession of *sir* at the time of becoming a tenant after December 22nd, 1873. This statutory classification of non-contractual tenants may be summarized thus:—

Group.	Class.	Status.	
With rights, ejectable only under s. 36.	1 Ex-proprietary tenants.	Having a right of occupancy in <i>sir</i> possessed at date of loss of rights if after 22nd December, 1873, at 25 per cent. under competition rents (which are assumed to be paid by class 4) and on same footing as class 3 with regard to enhancement and abatement.	Created by s. 7, Act XVIII. of 1873.
	2 Fixed-rate tenants.	Having a right of occupancy at fixed rates based on the assumption that the rate has not varied from 27th March, 1795, (see para. 111) and unenhanceable save for alluvion, and unabateable save for diluvion.	Classified thus in Act X of 1859, the earliest rent statute.
	3 Occupancy tenants.	Having a right of occupancy, arising from 12 years' continuous actual cultivation, at a rate enhanceable under the conditions in s. 13, and abateable under the conditions in s. 15 of Act XII. of 1881.	
Without rights, ejectable at will under s. 36.	4 Not having a right of occupancy.	Having no right of occupancy on account of less than 12 years' continuous actual cultivation commonly called tenants at-will. The rents of this class are assumed to be the standard of competition rents.	

Whenever mention is made of "the four classes of tenants" in this report, the above four non-contractual statutory classes are referred to.

Para. 107.—The total number of tenants shown in this report is 274,480. No tenant was counted twice in the same jamabandi. Where tenants cultivate land in more than one "jamabandi mahāl" i. e., where their names occur in more than one jamabandi, they have been counted each time.

If ten tenants were joint, and so entered in one khata, they have been counted as ten.

In Ghāzipur the jamabandis are arranged by the tenants. Here they are arranged by the classes of tenants.

There A. B. is entered, and first his exproprietary holding is shown, then his fixed-rate holding, then his occupancy and non-occupancy holdings (if he has all four), followed by the total showing all the land he holds and all the rent he pays. Here all exproprietary tenants are first entered, then all fixed-rate tenants, then all occupancy, then all non-occupancy. So that A. B., for example, would be entered in four different places in Jaunpur. Each system has its advantages and disadvantages, but I think the Ghāzipur mode is the best. It was, however, disapproved of by the officer in charge

at the commencement of this revision, and no change could be subsequently made. One of my predecessors also, when the statistical registers for tenants were commenced, in order to prevent a tenant being counted more than once in the same village, ordered him to be counted in that class in which his name was first found, and afterwards not to be counted as an individual in subsequent classes, although each holding would of course be counted in each class.

Thus if A. B. owned 40 bighas, equally divided amongst the exproprietary, fixed-rate, occupancy and non-occupancy classes, he would be entered four times and would be counted as follows:—

Exproprietary A. B.	...	...	...	...	...	10 bighas.
Fixed-rate	...	...	...	...	...	10 „
Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	10 „
Non-occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	10 „
Total					...	40 „

The result of this is (omitting the cases of tenants holding land in two or three villages) as follows :—

The total number of tenants is quite correct. The number of exproprietary tenants (469) is also quite correct. When we come to fixed-rate tenants, their number (145,532) is correct, save that it does not include fixed-rate tenants, who also, possessing exproprietary rights, have been already shown as exproprietary tenants. The number of these is so few that it may be assumed that there are distinct individuals with fixed-rate rights. The number of occupancy tenants is given as 83,187. This is the correct number of tenants who are (1) only occupancy or (2) only occupancy *and* non-occupancy, but it does not express the full number of tenants in the district who possess occupancy rights.

The number of non-occupancy tenants is shown as 45,292. This is the correct number of tenants whose condition is merely that of tenants-at-will, and who possess no higher rights; but it does not represent the full number of tenants who possess non-occupancy rights, because, where they are possessed in addition to other rights, the possessors, having been counted already in the higher grades, were omitted here.

However, as explained, the grand total of all tenants is right, and the totals of of exproprietary and fixed-rate tenants are right, and the areas shown under the four different classes are absolutely right. When using the occupancy and non-occupancy figures, it should be remembered that, though the areas (153,751 acres and 55,385 acres respectively) are perfectly correct, there are more individuals than those shown (83,187 and 45,292 respectively) who possess that land.

Para. 108.—The annexed statement exhibits in district totals all available statistics in the appendices for tenants of the four statutory classes. The details for Hindus and Muhammadans to the right hand are from appendix V., whilst all the other figures are from appendix VI.

Abstract statement showing tenantry by castes and legal status, with details of persons, area, rent and rent rates.

Caste.	Expropriatory.					Fixed rate.					Occupancy.				
	Persons.	Area.	Percentage of 610,794.	Rent.	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre and bigha.	Persons.	Area.	Percentage of 610,794.	Rent.	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre and bigha.	Persons.	Area.	Percentage of 610,794.	Rent.	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre and bigha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
High castes	345	1,673	.21	Rs. 2,761	...	88,195	198,234	38.81	Rs. 7,02,296	A 3 8 8 B 2 4 8	36,459	77,428	15.16	Rs. 2,59,428	...
Other castes	124	357	.7	986	...	57,317	101,801	19.93	5,20,267	A 5 1 9 B 3 4 11	46,713	75,944	14.87	3,57,651	...
Total	469	1,430	.28	3,747	...	145,512	300,035	58.74	12,22,563	A 4 1 2 B 2 10 3	83,172	153,372	30.03	6,17,089	...
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	20	193	.4	680	A 3 8 4 B 2 4 6	15	379	.7	1,740	...
Grand Total	469	1,430	.28	3,747	A 2 15 1 B 1 14 6	145,532	300,228	58.78	12,23,243	A 4 1 2 B 2 10 3	83,187	153,751	30.10	6,18,830	A 4 12 6 B 3 1 7

Abstract statement showing tenantry by castes and legal status, with details of persons, area, rent and rent-rates—(concluded).

Class.	Non-occupancy.						Total.						Hindus.		Muhammadans.	
	Persons.	Area.	Percentage of 510,794.	Rent.	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre and bigha.	Persons.	Area.	Percentage of 510,794.	Rent.	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre and bigha.	Persons.	Area.	Occupied area.	Percentage of 510,794.	Persons.	Area.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
High castes	12,277	20,685	4.5	Rs. 73,026	...	138,276	297,420	58.23	Rs. 10,37,512	...	283,804	55.56	13,616	2.67	...	...
Other castes	31,960	34,628	6.78	1,53,731	...	136,114	212,730	41.65	10,32,645	...	209,269	40.97	3,461	.68	...	...
Total	45,237	55,313	10.83	2,26,757	...	274,390	510,150	99.88	20,70,157	...	493,073	96.53	17,077	3.35	...	...
Christians	55	72	.1	409	...	90	644	.12	2,829	...	Add { 17,077 for Muhammadans. 644 for Christians.	3.35	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	45,292	55,385	10.84	2,27,166	A5 0 9 B3 4 4 Add muáffs ...	274,480	510,794	100	20,72,985	A4 6 8 B2 13 1	510,794	100	...	...	...	...
							8,436									
							519,230									

It shows that the total area recorded in the possession of exproprietary, fixed-rate, occupancy and non-occupancy tenants held from shareholders is 510,794 acres. Of this area high caste Hindus hold 283,804 acres or 55.56 per cent. and other castes hold 209,268 or 40.97 per cent., the total cultivation by Hindus being 493,072 or 96.53 per cent.; Muhammadans only hold 17,077 acres (3.34 per cent.) altogether, of which high castes have 13,616 acres (2.66 per cent.) and other castes 3,461 acres or .68 per cent. Christians only hold 644 acres, about one square mile, in the entire district.

In addition to the above 510,794 acres, held by the four classes of tenants from shareholders, tenants also cultivate 8,436 acres as resumable rent-free grants and a certain portion of the area shown as miscellaneous proprietary holdings, as explained in para. 104, so that the aggregate area in the district held by cultivators is at least something over $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres. The subjoined figures, picked out of a statement of Mr. Rawlins, are given for whatever they are worth. I have left out all area averages, because the pargana areas in Mr. Smith's register, on which Mr. Rawlins worked, had been incorrectly totalled.



Tahsil.	Pargana.	TENANTS WHOSE STATUS HAS BEEN DEFINED.						Tenants whose status has not been defined.				Totals			
		Hereditary.			Non-hereditary.			Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Rs. a. p.	12
		Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jaunpur	1. Bialai	2,432	7,896	457	695	1,976	6,428	4,868	16,019	62,520	4 2 7	62,520	4 2 7	4 2 7	4 2 7
	2. Ilaveli	7,250	19,083	8,645	11,228	6,771	21,799	17,065	52,110	224,540	4 4 11	224,540	4 4 11	4 4 11	4 4 11
	3. Kariat Dost	802	3,738	19	17	1,842	8,715	2,063	12,476	40,371	3 3 9	40,371	3 3 9	3 3 9	3 3 9
	4. Rari	1,683	5,668	...	...	6,810	21,859	7,493	27,537	98,972	3 9 6	98,972	3 9 6	3 9 6	3 9 6
	5. Saranau	559	1,458	246	746	2,853	7,327	8,168	9,530	27,831	2 14 10	27,831	2 14 10	2 14 10	2 14 10
	6. Zafarabad	639	1,638	...	...	495	1,065	1,134	2,703	14,104	5 3 6	14,104	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 3 6
Mariahu	Total	13,366	39,481	4,367	12,685	19,247	67,193	36,979	116,359	468,338	3 14 9	468,338	3 14 9	3 14 9	3 14 9
	7. Barsathi	3,814	15,002	2,569	10,682	...	...	6,383	26,884	108,712	4 0 10	108,712	4 0 10	4 0 10	4 0 10
	8. Gopalapur	2,468	8,488	2,003	8,273	...	...	4,471	16,761	73,939	4 6 7	73,939	4 6 7	4 6 7	4 6 7
	9. Mariahu	19,336	66,828	1,646	6,424	...	...	20,882	75,252	288,595	3 16 0	288,595	3 16 0	3 16 0	3 16 0
Machhlishahr	Total	25,618	91,318	6,118	26,379	...	...	31,736	116,657	470,746	4 0 6	470,746	4 0 6	4 0 6	4 0 6
	10. Gurwara	2,974	14,160	18	85	8,764	38,150	11,766	52,645	235,497	4 7 7	235,497	4 7 7	4 7 7	4 7 7
	11. Ghisva	4,007	14,850	75	160	5,071	20,809	9,133	35,819	125,447	3 8 0	125,447	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
	12. Mungra	2,962	10,717	270	683	3,954	12,131	7,186	23,481	98,647	4 5 1	98,647	4 5 1	4 5 1	4 5 1
Khutahan	Total	9,943	39,727	363	828	17,789	71,390	28,095	111,945	459,691	4 1 8	459,691	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 1 8
	13. Taluka Singramau, pargana Chanda,	407	3,487	371	2,716	1,736	4,216	2,514	10,419	42,639	4 4 4	42,639	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
	14. Kariat Mendha	482	2,450	372	2,671	1,101	3,084	1,965	8,205	24,764	3 0 3	24,764	3 0 3	3 0 3	3 0 3
	15. Taluka Badlapur	390	3,488	670	4,012	1,286	7,850	2,246	15,350	51,589	3 5 1	51,589	3 5 1	3 5 1	3 5 1
Karakat	Total	2,392	12,165	1,990	13,267	4,753	55,692	9,155	81,134	262,560	3 3 9	262,560	3 3 9	3 3 9	3 3 9
	16. Ungi	3,671	21,690	3,303	22,666	8,876	70,842	16,850	115,098	351,542	3 6 2	351,542	3 6 2	3 6 2	3 6 2
	Karakat, &c.	14,915	31,480	248	423	...	...	15,163	31,103	102,448	5 1 6	102,448	5 1 6	5 1 6	5 1 6
	District Totals	67,512	223,596	14,399	61,981	45,912	209,425	127,923	495,002	19,42,665	3 14 9	19,42,665	3 14 9	3 14 9	3 14 9

According to this statement 127,823 tenants occupied 495,001 acres. We have already seen that Smith's *sir* area was 100,460 acres. The total of *sir* and tenant-cultivation would thus be 595,461 acres, which is Smith's total cultivated area according to his own figures. Hence his area of tenant-cultivation includes all kind-rented land and land at no rent, without specification thereof, and consequently the rent-rates given are lower than what the true rates on cash-paying area really were. The total rent shown, Rs. 19,43,000, must be very near the mark for this district twenty to twenty-five years ago. It is Rs. 1,30,000 less than the present cash-rental, but then the cultivated area now is 34,000 acres more than in Smith's time (see appendix I.) Notwithstanding the general inaccuracy of Smith's jamabandi entries, I am convinced, after nearly five years' experience of his papers, that the total cultivated area, as arrived at through his khasras, is practically correct, and that an increase in cultivation to the extent of say 30,000 acres has undoubtedly occurred since the last revision, due partly to pressure of population, but in a far greater degree to material progress. At the same time the limit of cultivation must have been very nearly reached, and it is quite impossible that there should be any further increase at this rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles per annum.

Para. 109.—Rent-rates on cash-paying area are only shown in appendix VI. for

The effect of caste on classes of tenants without distinction of castes. The annexed statement is worthy of attention :—

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN TENANTS.

Class.	Caste.	Area occupied by classes and castes.	Deduct non-cash-paying area.	Result is cash-paying area.		Divide column 6 by column 5 and result is caste rent-rates for each class on cash-paying acre and bigha.		Discount obtained by high castes off the ordinary rent-rates paid by low castes in each class
				Area.	Rent.	Acre.	Bigha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ex-proprietary ...	High castes ...	1,073	105	968	2,761	2 13 8	1 13 7	12
	Other castes ...	357	52	305	986	3 3 9	2 1 6	...
	Total ...	1,430	157	1,273	3,747	2 15 1	1 14 7	...
Fixed rate ...	High castes ...	198,234	114	198,120	702,296	3 8 9	2 4 9	31
	Other castes ...	101,801	125	101,676	520,267	5 1 10	3 5 0	...
	Total ...	300,035	239	299,796	12,22,563	4 1 3	2 10 3	...
Occupancy ...	High castes ...	77,428	15,039	62,389	2,59,428	4 2 6	2 11 1	22
	Other castes ...	75,944	9,314	66,630	3,57,661	5 5 10	3 7 7	...
	Total ...	153,372	24,353	129,019	6,17,089	4 12 6	3 1 7	...
Non-occupancy ...	High castes ...	20,685	4,114	16,571	73,026	4 6 6	2 13 8	18
	Other castes ...	34,628	6,238	28,390	1,53,731	5 6 8	3 8 2	...
	Total ...	55,313	10,352	44,961	2,26,757	5 0 9	3 4 3	...
All classes ...	High castes ...	297,420	19,373	278,047	10,37,512	3 11 8	2 6 8	29
	Other castes ...	212,730	15,729	197,001	10,32,645	5 3 10	3 6 4	...
	Total ...	510,150	35,102	475,048	20,70,157	4 5 8	2 13 2	...
	Held by Christians.	644	...	644	2,829	...	...	...
	Total ...	510,794	35,102	475,692	20,72,986	...	...	...

These figures show how advantageously (to themselves) high caste tenants hold the land in this district. *En masse* they occupy 297,420 acres at Rs. 10,37,512 to 212,730 acres at Rs. 10,32,645 possessed by low castes. Thus high castes have 85,000 acres more than low castes, but the total rental paid by the two groups is identical; so that if the low caste rent-rates are fair (which they most undoubtedly are) high caste tenants annually intercept the rent of 85,000 acres of land. Amongst ex-proprietary tenants high castes pay Rs. 2-13-8 and Rs. 1-13-1, and low castes pay Rs. 3-3-9 and Rs. 2-1-6 per cash-paying acre and bigha respectively, a difference of 12 per cent. in favor of the former. Amongst fixed-rate tenants high castes pay Rs. 3-8-9 and Rs. 2-4-9, whilst low castes pay Rs. 5-1-10 and Rs. 3-5-0

per cash-paying acre and bigha respectively, so that high castes get an advantage of 31 per cent. High caste occupancy tenants pay Rs. 4-2-6 and Rs. 2-11-1, whilst low castes pay Rs. 5-5-10 and Rs. 3-7-7 per cash-paying acre and bigha respectively, so that high castes benefit by a discount of 22 per cent. The rates for high caste tenants-at-will are Rs. 4-6-6 and Rs. 2-13-8, whilst those for low castes are Rs. 5-6-8 and Rs. 3-8-2 per cash-paying acre and bigha respectively, so that the former pay 18 per cent. less than the latter. The general district caste-rates, without regard to class of tenure, are Rs. 3-11-8 and Rs. 2-6-8 for high castes against Rs. 5-3-10 and Rs. 3-6-4 for low castes per cash-paying acre and bigha respectively. It will be observed that the rates for low caste occupancy and non-occupancy tenants are Rs. 5-5-10 and Rs. 5-6-8 respectively, i.e., low caste tenants-at-will pay practically the very same rate as their brethren with rights. Mr. Patterson found in Fatehpur that occupancy tenants generally paid higher rents than non-occupancy (see para. 28 of Settlement Report and para. 6 of the G. O. thereon.) I believe the reason why non-occupancy low caste tenants pay only a few pie more per acre than tenants of the same caste with rights in the district is that the non-occupancy tenants hold the worst land, and that the zamindárs are contented with the power of ejection. All that a zamindár cares about here is to get a tenant declared to be non-occupancy. If this is decided he goes away from the Revenue court perfectly contented and makes no attempt to enhance the rent. The preceding figures prove conclusively that high caste and low rent are associated in this district. The question is whether the connection is causal or casual. In many districts there is an established custom by which all high caste tenants are entitled to a remission on the ordinary rent-rates solely on account of their caste. According to theory this was originally made to enable them to keep a *halwaha* as they would have been indelibly disgraced if they had ploughed themselves.

Mr. Carnegie in his "Land Tenures of Upper India" (page 40) states that this rebate on account of caste reaches 6 annas in the rupee. Here he contradicts himself in his Kachabri Technicalities (pages 42+178) where he regards 15 per cent. as the maximum. It seems impossible that caste *alone* should procure a remission of 37½ per cent. The deduction is called *charwa* in Fyzabad and *kur* in many places, but I cannot discover that any term exists for it in this district, and natives with long experience of the place assert that if a Brahman and an Ahir were to take up new land (*e.g.*, alluvial) side by side, they would pay the same rent. The figures in the statement above seem to militate against this view, for they show that amongst tenants-at-will high castes pay a rupee less than low castes. It may be replied that this discrepancy is due to former proprietary connection with the soil and not to caste, but then the figures for ex-proprietary tenants confront one. This class is a recent creation and there are very few of them. In it high castes are to low castes as 3 to 1, and they hold more than three times the area and pay less than three times the rent. The difference in rates is only 6 annas per acre, but then it is a difference on a low rent to start with and it amounts to 12 per cent. of that rent. Here both high and low castes are on terms of equality as regards proprietary connection with the soil, and the only point of difference which can cause a different rent-rate seems to be caste. I believe that caste has undoubtedly affected rents in the past. Whether any allowance will be made in the future, now that tenants have been classified and the scarcity of tenants-at-will and the small extent of enhanceable area demonstrated, is improbable. Taking existing rents, the product of the past, it may, I think, be laid down that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the discount on account of caste shown in column 9 of the above statement is due to caste, and the excess to descent from former, or relationship to existing proprietors. The high castes are called *úneh* and the low *ních* or *nánh* in this district.

Para. 110.—The subjoined statement gives full details with regard to tenants of this class for each pargana in the district:—

Ex-proprietary tenants.

EXPROPRIATARY HOLDINGS.

Tahsil.		Pargana.		District totals.										EXPROPRIETARY HOLDINGS.									
1		2		3		4		5		6		Persons.		Area.		Proportions of column 11.		AVERAGE.				Rent-rate per cash-paying acre.	
				Villages.	Area.	Cultivated.	Villages.	Persons.	At cash-rents.	At kind-rents.	Without rent.	Total.	Rent of cash-paying area in column 8.	To column 4.	To column 5.	Each village.	Each person.	In column 3.	In column 6.	Each village.	In column 12.	Each person.	
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
JAUNPUR	Bialai	79	30,547	22,032	4	14	52	...	7	59	106	...	...	...	...	75	1475	421	134	265	757	Rs. a. p.
	Haveli	503	95,095	65,432	28	59	151	...	44	195	464	...	...	...	...	38	696	330	92	1657	786	3 1 1
	Kariat Dost	67	18,831	13,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khapraha	28	6,322	4,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rari	178	43,821	32,530	14	48	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saremu	65	19,309	11,854	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NARAIHU	Zafarabad	69	4,914	3,667	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for old tahsil	989	219,739	154,060	50	124	299	...	51	350	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct Bialai and 66 villages	135	40,402	29,708	11	25	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Haveli.	854	179,337	124,352	39	99	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for new tahsil	160	52,455	32,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barsathi	123	28,937	19,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MACHHISHAHR	Gopalapur	442	123,752	80,260	24	102	219	44	5	268	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mariaba	716	205,174	132,269	24	102	219	44	5	268	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garwara	324	88,034	54,767	6	13	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghiswa	207	75,239	43,512	5	37	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mungra	104	56,929	28,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	635	220,202	126,877	11	50	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KHUTAHAN	Chanda	80	21,625	13,591	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kariat Mendha	71	12,429	9,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rari	58	23,485	16,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ungli	550	173,898	100,841	15	60	137	1	9	147	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	759	231,287	139,941	16	61	138	1	9	148	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandwak	141	44,706	30,426	4	4	5	6	5	16	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KABAKAT	Daryapur	58	16,634	10,440	7	71	97	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guzara	52	22,194	16,520	5	47	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pisara	96	29,873	17,953	5	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for old tahsil	347	115,467	75,439	21	132	296	9	38	343	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bialai	79	30,547	22,032	4	14	52	...	7	59	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Add ... 56 villages Haveli	56	9,855	7,676	7	11	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for new tahsil		135	40,402	29,708	11	25	103	...	7	110	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Totals		482	155,869	105,147	32	157	399	9	45	453	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

From it we see that out of the 854 villages in Jaunpur tahsil (as newly arranged) 815 contain no ex-proprietary tenants, whilst the remaining 39 villages or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. contain 99 tenants holding 196 acres at Rs. 621, no land at kind-rents and 44 acres without rent; total 240 acres. Hence an all-round average of about one-quarter acre of land, and 12 annas cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ acres and nearly Rs. 16 cash-rent for each of the 39 villages and a holding of write thus:— $2\frac{2}{5}$ acres and about Rs. 6-4-0 cash-rent per individual tenant.

The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 3-2-9 per cash-paying acre, the highest pargana rate being Rs. 6 for Zafarabad and the lowest Rs. 3-1-1 for Haveli.

Out of the 725 villages in Mariahu 701 contain no tenants of this class, whilst the remaining 24 villages or 3 per cent. contain 102 tenants holding 219 acres at Rs. 1,000, and 44 acres at kind-rents and, five acres without rent; total 268 acres. Hence an all-round average of about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and Rs. 1-6-0 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 41-11-0 cash-rent for each of the 24 villages, and a holding of $2\frac{2}{5}$ acres and Rs. 9-13-0 cash-rent per individual tenant. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 4-8-11 per cash-paying acre. The figures for this tahsil relate to one pargana only (Mariahu khas) as no ex-proprietary tenants exist in the two remaining parganas, Barsathi and Gopalapur.

Out of the 635 villages in Machhlisahar tahsil 624 contain no ex-proprietary tenants, whilst the remaining 11 villages or less than two per cent. contain 50 tenants holding a total area of 321 acres (all of which is cash-paying) at Rs. 786. Hence an all-round average of half an acre and Re. 1-4-0 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 29 acres and Rs. 71-8-0 cash-rent for each of the 11 villages and a holding of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 15-10-0 cash-rent per individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 2-7-3 per cash-paying acre. In Ghiswa pargana the rate is Rs. 3-5-1, and in Garwara Rs. 2-2-0, whilst in Mungra no tenants of this class are found.

Out of the 759 villages in tahsil Khutahan 743 contain no ex-proprietary tenants, whilst the remaining 16 villages or two per cent. contain 61 tenants, holding 138 acres at Rs. 427, one acre at kind-rent and nine acres without rent, total 148 acres. Hence an all-round average of nearly two acres and nine annas cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres and Rs. 26-9-0 cash-rent for each of the 16 villages, and a holding of $2\frac{2}{5}$ acres and Rs. 7 cash-rent for each tenant. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 3-1-6 per cash-paying acre. In pargana Ungli the rate is Rs. 3-1-9 and in Chanda Re. 1, whilst in the remaining two parganas (Kariat Mendha and Rari) no ex-proprietary tenants are found.

Out of the 482 villages in the (newly-arranged) tahsil of Karakat 450 contain no exproprietary tenants, whilst the remaining 32 villages or nearly 7 per cent. contain 157 tenants holding 399 acres at Rs. 913 and nine acres at kind-rents and 45 acres without rent, total 453 acres; which give an all-round average of nearly one acre and Rs. 1-14-0 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and of over 14 acres and Rs. 28-8-0 cash-rent for each of the 32 villages, and a holding of $\frac{9}{10}$ acres at Rs. 5-12-0 per individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 2-4-7 per cash-paying acre. The highest pargana rate is Rs. 6-3-2 for Chandwak and the lowest Rs. 1-5-7 for Daryapar.

As regards the district generally out of 3,455 villages only 122 (i.e., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) contain 469 exproprietary tenants who hold 1,273 acres at Rs. 3,747, and 54 acres at kind-rents, and 103 acres without rent, total 1,430 acres. Of this total area 345 high caste Hindu and Mammadian tenants occupy 1,073 acres, of which 106 acres are non-cash-paying, and the remain-

ing 967 acres are held at Rs. 2,761, whilst 124 low-caste tenants occupy 357 acres, of which 52 acres are non-cash-paying, and 305 acres are held at Rs. 986. This is the only class of tenants in which Christians are not represented. The above figures give an all-round average of $\frac{2}{3}$ acres and Re. 1-1-3 cash-rent for every village in the district, and an actual average of $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres and Rs. 30-10-0 cash-rent for each of the 122 villages containing ex-proprietary tenants, and a holding of three acres and Rs. 8 cash-rent for each tenant. The district class rent-rate is Rs. 2-15-1 per cash-paying acre. The highest and lowest pargana rates in the district are those for Chanda and Daryapar respectively, just mentioned under tahsil Karakat. For caste rent-rates see para. 109. The provisions of section 20 apply to section 7 of the Rent Act, so that if the rents of this class were all fixed by judicial order under section 7, high-caste ex-proprietary tenants would pay 25 per cent. less than Rs. 4-6-6, the rate for high-caste tenants-at-will, *i.e.*, they would pay Rs. 3-4-9 instead of what they actually pay, Rs. 2-13-8, which amounts to a remission of 35 per cent. Similarly low-caste ex-proprietary tenants would pay 25 per cent. off Rs. 5-6-8, the rate for low-caste tenants-at-will, *i.e.*, they would pay Rs. 4 instead of what they actually pay, Rs. 3-3-9, which amounts to a benefit of 40 per cent. There are naturally very few tenants in this class, as it was only created $12\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, and also because many proprietors, who are sold up, had previously lost possession of their *str.*

Fixed-rate tenants.

Para. 111.—The subjoined statement gives parganawar details for this class of tenants.



FIXED RATE TENURES.																	
AVERAGES.																	
Area in column 8																	
Each village.																	
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This statement shows all the area held by this class as cash-paying for the following reasons. No land can, of course, be held "without rent" by a fixed-rate tenant, but it can be held at a grain-rent. One of my predecessors, however, issued instructions that no tenants were to be entered as having fixed-rate rights at kind-rents. When this was brought to my notice, I cancelled the order, directing that the North-Western Provinces High Court Full Bench decision in *Hanuman Parshad versus Kauleshar Pande* (Indian Law Report, Allahabad, Vol. 1, page 301), should be followed. But this was only in time to affect tahsil Khutahan. Hence in four tahsils there are absolutely no entries of fixed-rate rights at kind-rents. In pargana Ungli of Khutahan tahsil, a few cases occurred in which such rights were proved and recorded, but the whole area only amounts to 239 acres. As so small an area could have no effect on averages, it has not been detailed in appendices; but the whole fixed-rate area has been shown and treated as cash-paying. In the statement in para. 109 on the effect of caste on rent, this grain-rented area is taken into calculation, with the result that it increases the class rent-rate by one pie over that shown in the statement in this paragraph.

Jaunpur.—Out of the 854 villages in the (newly-arranged) tahsil of Jaunpur, no less than 688 (or 80 per cent.) contain fixed-rate tenants to the number of 30,911, who hold 59,777 acres at Rs. 2,34,301. Hence an all-round average of 70 acres and Rs. 274 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 87 acres and Rs. 341 cash-rent for each of the 688 villages in which fixed-rate tenants are found with a holding of almost two acres (three bighas), and Rs. 7-8-0 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 3-14-8, per cash-paying acre. The highest pargana rate Rs. 5-0-1 in Zafarabad, and the lowest Rs. 3-1-0 in Kariat Dosa.

Mariahu.—Out of the 725 villages in tahsil Mariahu, 696 (or exactly 96 per cent.) contain fixed-rate tenants to the No. of 37,391 who hold 80,622 acres at Rs. 3,52,663. Hence an all-round average of 111 acres and Rs. 486 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 116 acres and Rs. 506 cash-rent for each of the 696 villages in which these tenants are found, with a holding of 2½ acres and Rs. 9-7-0 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent rate is Rs. 4-5-11 per cash-paying acre. The three component parganas all exhibit a (practically) uniform rate.

Machhlishahr.—Out of the 635 villages which compose this tahsil, 588 (or 91 per cent.) contain 22,906 tenants of this class, holding 68,569 acres at Rs. 2,60,225. Hence an all-round average of 108 acres and Rs. 409 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 117 acres, and Rs. 443 cash-rent for each of the 588 villages in which fixed-rate rights exist, and a holding of three acres and Rs. 11-6-0 cash-rent for each tenant. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 3-12-8 per cash-paying acre. Pargana Mungra shows the highest rate, Rs. 4-2-8, and Ghiswa the lowest, Rs. 3-8-3, there being no marked discrepancy.

Khutahan.—Out of the 759 villages in this tahsil, 683 (or 90 per cent.) contain fixed-rate tenants to the number of 27,998 holding 53,853 acres at Rs. 2,15,469. Hence an all-round average of 71 acres and Rs. 284 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 79 acres and Rs. 315 cash-rent for each of the 683 villages in which fixed-rate tenants exist with an average holding of nearly two acres and Rs. 7-11-0 cash-rent per individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 4 per cash-paying acre. The highest pargana class rate is Rs. 4-8-10 in Ungli and the lowest Rs. 2-11-11 in Kariat Mendha.

Karakat.—Out of the 482 villages in the (newly-arranged) tahsil of Karakat, 432 (or 90 per cent.) contain fixed-rate tenants to the number of 26,296, who hold 37,407 acres at Rs. 1,60,584. Hence an all-round average of 77 acres and Rs. 333 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 86½ acres and Rs. 372

cash-rent for each of the 432 villages in which fixed-rate tenants exist, with an average holding of $1\frac{2}{3}$ acres and Rs. 6 cash-rent per individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 4-4-8 per cash-paying acre. The highest pargana rate is Rs. 6-4-4 in the 56 villages of Haveli recently transferred to this tahsil, and the lowest Rs. 3-14-0 in Guzara.

District.—Out of the 3,455 villages in the district, no less than 3,087 (or the enormous proportion of 89 per cent.) contain tenants with fixed-rate rights. Of these 88,195 are high-caste Hindu and Muhammadan tenants, holding 198,234 acres, of which 114 are at grain-rents and the remaining 198,120 acres at Rs. 7,02,296, whilst 57,317 are low-caste, holding 101,801 acres, of which 125 acres are at grain-rents and the remaining 101,676 acres at Rs. 5,20,267. Finally, 20 Christians hold 193 acres at Rs. 680. Thus there are 145,532 tenants holding 300,228 acres, of which 239 are at grain-rents and the remaining 299,796 acres at Rs. 12,23,243. These figures give an all-round average of 87 acres and Rs. 354 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of $97\frac{1}{4}$ acres and Rs. 396 cash-rent for each of the 3,087 villages in which fixed-rate tenants exist, with an average holding of almost two acres and nearly Rs. 8 cash-rent per individual tenant. The district class rent-rate is Rs. 4-1-2. Caste rent-rates for this class have been already discussed in para. 109.

The area held by fixed rate-tenants is .30 of the total area of the district, .47 of the cultivated area, and .59 of the area (510,794 acres) held by the four statutory classes of tenants as shown in para. 108. The above figures show how this class towers above all the others, a fact which is discussed further on [see para. 121].

Occupancy tenants.

Para. 112.—Statistics for tenants with a common right of occupancy, holding under shareholders, are given in the an-

nexed table:—



From it we see that out of 854 villages in the head tahsil, 789 (or 92 per cent.) contain 16,313 simple occupancy tenants, who hold 27,543 acres at Rs. 1,29,052, and 271 acres at grain-rents, and 889 acres without rent, total 30,603 acres. Hence an all-round average of 36 acres and Rs. 151 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 39 acres and Rs. 164 cash-rent for each of the 789 villages in which these tenants are found, and a holding of nearly two acres and close upon Rs. 8 cash-rent for each person. The tahsil class rate is Rs. 4-10-11 per cash-paying acre. The highest pargana class rate is Rs. 5-4-3 in Haveli, and the lowest Rs. 381 in Kariat Dost.

Out of the 725 villages in this tahsil, 651 villages (or 90 per cent.) contain 12,728 tenants holding 19,445 acres at Rs. 94,696, and 1,191 acres at kind-rents, and 5,374 acres without rent, total 26,010 acres. Hence an all-round average of 36 acres and Rs. 130 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 40 acres and Rs. 145 cash-rent for each of the 651 villages containing these tenants, and a holding of two acres and Rs. 7-7-0 cash-rent per individual. The class rent-rate for the tahsil is Rs. 4-13-0 per cash-paying acre, the pargana rate, varying from Rs. 4-9-0 in Barsathi to Rs. 5-15-3 in Gopalapur.

Out of the 635 villages in this tahsil, 523 villages (or 82 per cent.) contain 17,480 occupancy tenants holding 29,515 acres at Rs. 1,33,779, and 1,188 acres at kind-rents, and 4,444 acres without rent, total 33,147 acres. Hence an all-round average of 55 acres and Rs. 210 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 67 acres and Rs. 256 cash-rent for each of the 523 villages containing these tenants, and a holding of two acres and Rs. 7-10-0 cash-rent per individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 4-8-6 per cash-paying acre, the parganas exhibiting very little variation.

Out of the 759 villages in this tahsil, no less than 721 (or 95 per cent.) contain 24,187 tenants holding 38,091 acres at Rs. 1,93,886, and 3,988 acres at kind-rents, and 1,725 acres without rent, total 43,804 acres. Hence an all-round average of 46 acres and Rs. 255 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres and Rs. 269 cash-rent for each of the 721 villages containing these tenants, and a holding of 1 $\frac{4}{5}$ acres and Rs. 8 cash-rent per individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 5-1-5 per cash-paying acre, the pargana rates varying from Rs. 5-7-9 in Kariat Mondha to Rs. 6-10-2 in Chanda.

Out of the 482 villages in the (newly-arranged) tahsil of Karakat, 440 (or 92 per cent.) contain 12,479 occupancy tenants holding 14,804 acres at Rs. 67,417, and 2,678 acres at kind-rents, and 705 acres without rent, total 18,187 acres. Hence an all-round average of 38 acres and Rs. 140 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 41 acres and Rs. 153 cash-rent for each of the 440 villages containing these tenants, and a holding of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 5 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 4-8-0 per cash-paying acre, none of the parganas exhibiting any marked variation.

Out of the 3,455 villages in the district, 3,124 (or 90 per cent.) contain 83,187 occupancy tenants holding 129,398 acres at Rs. 6,18,830, and 11,216 acres at kind-rents, and 13,137 acres without rent, total 153,751 acres. Of this area 77,428 acres are occupied by 36,459 high caste Hindu and Muhammadan tenants, of which 15,039 acres are non-cash-paying, and the remaining 62,389 acres are held at Rs. 2,59,428, whilst 46,713 low caste tenants occupy 75,944 acres, of which 9,314 acres are non-cash-paying, and the remaining 66,630 acres are held at Rs. 3,57,661. Finally, 15 Christians hold 379 acres, all cash-paying at Rs. 1,740. These figures give an all-round average of 44 acres and Rs. 179 cash-rent for every village in the district, and an actual average of 49 acres and Rs. 198 cash-rent for each of the 3,124 villages containing occupancy tenants with a holding of 1 $\frac{4}{5}$ acres and Rs. 7-7-0 cash-rent per individual. The district class rent rate is Rs. 4-12-6 per cash-pay-

ing acre. For caste rent-rates see para 109. The highest pargana rate is Rs 6-10-2 in Chanda, and the lowest Rs. 3-7-7 in Kariat Mondha. The area occupied by occupancy tenants under shareholders is .15 of the total area of the district, .24 of the cultivated area, and .30 of the area held under shareholders by the four statutory classes of tenants (510,794) acres.

Para. 113.—The subjoined statement gives full details for tenants-at-will holding under shareholders, a few being omitted who hold under “miscellaneous proprietors” as already explained :—

Non-occupancy tenants.



सत्यमेव जयते

Tahsil.		Pargana.		DISTRICT TOTALS.										NON-OCCUPANCY HOLDINGS.										Rent-rate per cash-paying acre.													
1		2		Area.		Cultivated.		Villages.		Persons.		At cash rents.		At kind-rents.		Without-rents.		Total.		Rent of cash-paying area in column 8.		PROPORTIONS OF COLUMN 11.						AVERAGES.									
Villages.		Re.		Re.		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21	
JAUNPUR	Balsi	79	30,547	22,032	72	1,548	1,308	283	129	1,670	6,235	06	07	21.14	23.19	1.07	76.19	86.45	4.02	4 12 1																	
	Davelli	503	96,036	65,432	418	5,407	5,665	534	349	6,571	35,364	06	11	13.06	15.72	1.21	70.28	84.57	6.53	6 3 9																	
	Kariat Dost	67	18,831	13,988	55	555	884	39	164	1,087	3,148	05	07	16.22	19.76	1.95	46.98	57.23	5.07	3 8 11																	
	Kharicha	28	6,322	4,577	25	204	366	88	37	486	1,397	07	01	17.35	19.44	2.38	49.89	55.88	6.84	3 13 0																	
	Rari	178	43,821	32,530	154	1,740	2,607	68	182	2,857	12,038	06	09	16.05	18.55	1.64	67.62	78.16	6.92	4 9 10																	
	Saremu	65	19,209	11,854	62	1,222	641	110	80	837	2,558	04	07	12.87	13.5	1.69	54.43	57.06	2.94	5 8 3																	
	Zafarabad	69	4,914	3,667	49	194	254	1	4	259	1,560	05	07	3.75	5.28	1.33	22.61	31.83	8.04	6 1 7																	
	Total for old tahsil	989	2,19,739	1,54,060	875	10,853	11,728	1,094	945	13,767	63,260	06	09	13.92	16.48	1.27	63.96	75.76	5.83	5 6 3																	
	Deduct Balsi and 56 vil- lages Havelli.	135	40,402	29,708	109	1,929	1,824	283	152	2,214	9,310	05	07	16.4	20.31	1.15	63.96	85.41	4.82	5 1 8																	
	Total for new tahsil	854	1,79,337	1,24,352	726	8,921	9,904	856	793	11,553	53,950	06	09	13.53	15.91	1.35	63.17	74.31	6.04	5 7 1																	
MARAHU	Barsahi	160	52,455	32,485	142	1,602	1,308	93	370	2,371	4,619	04	07	14.82	16.63	1.42	28.87	32.52	2.78	2 6 8																	
	Gopalpur	123	28,937	19,574	109	931	1,061	51	104	1,216	6,012	04	06	9.88	11.15	5.31	48.87	55.15	5.10	7 9																	
	Marihu	442	1,93,782	80,260	382	4,711	4,640	618	694	5,912	23,721	04	07	13.46	5.58	5.95	53.65	62.09	5.03	5 1 9																	
	Total	725	2,05,174	1,32,262	633	7,304	7,569	762	1,168	10,239	34,352	04	07	13.15	15.07	1.30	47.37	54.26	4.7	4 8 2																	
	Garwara	324	88,084	54,767	276	4,524	3,848	281	341	4,470	15,616	05	08	13.79	16.19	0.98	48.59	56.38	3.45	4 0 10																	
MACHHLESHWAR	Ghiswa	207	75,239	43,512	194	4,169	3,577	214	340	4,131	14,193	05	09	19.55	21.25	0.91	68.35	73.18	3.4	3 15 6																	
	Mungra	104	56,929	28,585	101	2,006	2,330	301	300	2,981	11,781	05	10	28.18	29.02	1.46	113.25	116.64	5.87	5 0 10																	
	Total	635	230,202	1,26,877	571	10,699	9,756	796	931	11,532	41,595	05	09	18.16	20.19	1.07	65.50	72.84	3.88	4 4 2																	
	Chanda	80	21,525	13,591	74	1,024	1,376	39	33	1,441	9,595	06	10	18.0	19.47	1.40	119.93	129.66	9.36	6 15 7																	
	Kariat Mendha	71	12,429	9,163	61	489	786	...	94	830	2,810	06	09	11.6	13.6	1.61	39.0	46.76	5.75	3 13 1																	
KHETAHAN	Rari	58	23,485	16,346	52	333	1,122	143	72	1,209	3,360	05	07	20.6	22.64	3.05	68.10	74.52	10.05	3 8 3																	
	Ungli	550	1,73,828	1,02,841	613	9,551	8,458	2,260	1,123	11,841	48,840	06	11	21.53	23.08	1.24	88.8	95.2	5.11	5 12 4																	
	Total	759	2,31,267	1,39,941	701	11,457	11,691	2,299	1,322	15,312	65,195	06	11	20.17	21.84	1.33	85.89	93.90	5.69	5 9 2																	
	Chandwak	141	44,706	30,436	124	2,273	1,458	275	82	1,815	7,773	04	06	12.86	14.63	0.79	55.17	62.73	3.41	5 5 5																	
	Daryapur	58	16,694	10,440	64	638	548	143	40	731	3,070	04	07	12.6	13.54	1.14	52.93	56.85	4.81	5 9 7																	
KARAKAT	Guzara	52	24,194	16,620	46	825	1,412	119	62	1,593	6,704	06	09	3.63	34.63	1.93	128.92	46.74	8.12	4 11 11																	
	Pisara	96	29,873	17,933	91	1,240	831	214	51	1,096	6,211	04	06	11.41	12.04	0.85	54.28	57.26	4.2	6 4 3																	
	Total for old tahsil	347	1,15,457	75,439	315	4,982	4,249	761	285	5,235	22,764	04	07	15.08	16.62	1.05	65.31	72.26	4.67	5 5 8																	
	Add (Balsi and 56 villages Havelli).	79	30,547	22,032	72	1,548	1,308	283	129	1,670	6,235	05	07	21.14	23.19	1.07	76.19	86.45	4.02	4 12 1																	
	Total	56	9,855	7,676	37	581	516	5	23	544	3,053	05	07	9.71	14.7	1.42	55.09	63.37	8.09	5 15 7																	
Total for new tahsil	135	40,402	29,708	109	1,929	1,824	283	152	2,214	9,310	05	07	16.4	20.31	1.27	63.96	85.41	4.82	5 1 8																		
District Totals	482	1,55,869	1,05,147	424	6,911	6,073	980	387	7,449	32,074	05	07	15.45	17.56	1.08	66.54	75.64	4.64	5 4 6																		
District Totals	3,465	9,91,849	6,28,586	3,055	45,292	45,032	5,702	4,551	55,285	2,27,166	06	09	16.03	18.12	1.32	65.75	74.4	5.01	5 0 9																		

Jaunpur.—From it we see that out of the 854 villages in the (newly-arranged) tahsil of Jaunpur, 726 (or 85 per cent.) contain 8,921 tenants-at-will holding 9,904 acres at Rs. 53,950, and 856 acres at grain-rents, and 793 acres without rent; total 11,553 acres. Hence an all-round average of $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 63 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of nearly 16 acres and Rs. 74 cash-rent for each of the 726 villages containing these tenants, and a holding of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 6 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 5-7-1 per cash-paying acre, the highest pargana rate being Rs. 6-3-9 in Haveli, and the lowest Rs. 3-8-11 in Kariat Dost.

Marialu.—Out of the 725 villages in this tahsil, 633 or 87 per cent. contain 7,304 non-occupancy tenants, holding 7,609 acres at Rs. 34,352 and 762 acres at kind-rents and 1,168 acres without rent; total 9,539 acres. Hence an all-round average of 13 acres and Rs. 47 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 15 acres and Rs. 54 cash-rent for each of the 633 villages containing tenants-at-will, and a holding of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 4 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 4-8-2 per cash-paying acre, the pargana rates varying from Rs. 2-6-8 in Barsathi up to Rs. 5-10-7 in Gopalapur.

Marhlisahar.—Out of the 635 villages in this tahsil, 571 or 90 per cent. contain 10,699 non-occupancy tenants, holding 9,755 acres at Rs. 41,595, and 796 acres at kind-rents, and 981 acres without rent; total 11,532 acres. Hence an all-round average of 18 acres and Rs. 65-8-0 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 20 acres and Rs. 73 cash-rent for each of the 571 villages containing tenants-at-will, and a holding of a little over one acre and Rs. 3-14-0 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 4-4-2 per cash-paying acre, pargana rates varying from Rs. 3-15-6 in Ghiswa to Rs. 5-0-10 in Mungra.

Khutahan.—Out of the 759 villages in Khutahan, 701 or 92 per cent. contain 11,457 non-occupancy tenants, holding 11,691 acres at Rs. 65,195 and 2,299 acres at grain-rents and 1,322 without rent, total 15,312 acres. Hence an all-round average of 20 acres and Rs. 86 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and an actual average of 22 acres and Rs. 93 cash-rent for each of the 701 villages containing tenants-at-will, and a holding of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 5-11-0 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 5-9-2 per cash-paying acre, the pargana rates varying from Rs. 3-8-3 in Rari up to Rs. 6-15-7 in Chanda.

Karakat.—Out of the 482 villages in the (newly-arranged) tahsil of Karakat, 424 or 88 per cent. contain 6,911 non-occupancy tenants, holding 6,073 acres at Rs. 32,074 and 989 acres at kind-rents and 387 acres without rent, total 7,449 acres. Hence an all-round average of $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 66-8-0 cash-rent for every village in the tahsil, and of $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres and Rs. 75-8-0 cash for each of the 424 villages containing non-occupancy tenants, and a holding of just over one acre and Rs. 4-10-0 cash-rent for each individual. The tahsil class rent-rate is Rs. 5-4-6 per cash-paying acre. The pargana rates vary from Rs. 4-11-11 in Guzara to Rs. 6-4-3 in Pisara.

District.—Out of the 3,455 villages in the district, 3,055 or 88 per cent. contain 45,292 non-occupancy tenants, holding 45,032 acres at Rs. 2,27,166 and 5,702 acres at kind-rents and 4,651 acres without rent, total 55,385 acres. Of this area, 20,685 acres are occupied by 13,277 high-caste Hindu and Muhammadan tenants, of which 4,114 acres are non-cash-paying, the remaining 16,571 acres being held at Rs. 73,026, whilst 31,960 low-caste tenants occupy 34,628 acres, of which 6,238 acres are non-cash-paying, and the remaining 28,390 acres are held at Rs. 1,53,731. Finally, 55 Christians hold 72 acres at Rs. 409. The only non-cash-paying land held by Christian tenants in the district is 46 of an acre in parganas Pisara and Chandwak (Karakat) held by non-occupancy tenants. As it is less than half an acre, the entire area held by Christians is always treated as cash-paying. The above figures give an all-round average of 16 acres and Rs. 65-12-0 cash-rent for every village in the district, and an actual average of 18 acres and Rs. 74 cash-rent for each of the 3,055 villages containing tenants-at-will,

and a holding of $1\frac{1}{5}$ acres and Rs. 5 cash-rent for each individual. The class rent-rate for the district is Rs. 5-0-9 per cash-paying acre. Caste rent-rates have been given in para. 109. The lowest pargana rate is Rs. 2-6-8 in Barsathi, and the highest Rs. 6-15-7 in Chanda. The area occupied by tenants-at-will under shareholders is '06 of the total area of the district, '09 of the cultivated area, and '10 of the area held by the four statutory classes (510,794 acres).

Para. 114.—The total area of parcels of land in the possession of “miscellaneous proprietors” has been shown in para. 89. It has been already explained that some of this 17,103 acres is held as khudkasht, and some occupied by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants. Statistics, however, are only available for tenants holding under shareholders, besides whom there are a few more of these two classes holding under miscellaneous proprietors of plots of land, but so few as not to affect the figures in this section [see para. 104].

Para. 115.—I am unable to give figures with regard to shikmi holdings, as they were not included when the statistical registers for tenants were originally started. However, it can be laid down that the number of sub-tenants deriving their title from tenants-in-chief is very small. They will be found in every pargana, but the people of Jaunpur are extremely industrious and prefer personal cultivation, so that the total area held by derivative tenant-holdings is comparatively trifling. It is different, however, with *sir*. All absentee landlords of the banking and commercial classes cultivate their *sir* lands through sub-tenants, and so do high-caste zamindars with much *sir*. Where the zamindars are very numerous and the *sir* area small in comparison, they cultivate themselves, and not through shikmis, *e.g.*, in Dobhi (100 villages) of pargana Karakat.

Probably half the total *sir* area is in the occupation of shikmi tenants.

Para. 116.—The annexed statement shows details by parganas for resumable rent-free grants, muafi khairati, and muafi khidmati.

Tahsil.	Pargana.				Resumable rent-free grants		
					Villages.	Persons.	Area.
JAUNPUR.	Bialsi	...	...	...	63	635	217
	Haveli	...	...	...	171	1,328	843
	Karai Dost	...	...	...	21	74	46
	Khapraha	...	...	...	7	12	9
	Bari	...	...	...	70	252	134
	Saremu	...	...	...	54	233	170
	Zafarabad	...	...	...	19	34	26
	Total for old tahsil	...	...	...	405	2,548	1,445
MAHAUD.	Deduct Bialsi + 56 villages Haveli	...	...	...	89	735	298
	Total, for new tahsil	...	...	...	316	1,813	1,147
	Barsathi	...	...	...	105	506	350
	Gopalapur	...	...	...	169	258	135
	Mariahu	...	...	...	268	1,065	623
	Total	...	...	...	542	1,729	1,108
	Garwara	...	...	...	135	18	399
	Ghiswa	...	...	...	140	66	759
MUNGER.	Mungra	...	...	...	76	124	497
	Total	...	...	...	351	208	1,655
	Chanda	...	...	...	54	235	702
	Kariat Mendha	...	...	...	26	115	84
	Bari	...	...	...	13	23	21
	Ungli	...	...	...	398	3,135	2,439
	Total	...	...	...	491	3,509	3,246
	Chandwak	...	...	...	94	586	268
KARAKAT.	Daryapar	...	...	...	47	382	226
	Guzara	...	...	...	45	341	205
	Pisara	...	...	...	66	348	203
	Total, for old tahsil	...	...	...	252	1,657	902
	Add. { Bialsi	...	...	...	63	635	218
	{ 56 villages Haveli	...	...	...	26	100	80
	Total	...	...	...	89	735	298
	Total for new tahsil	...	...	...	341	2,392	1,200
DISTRICT TOTALS					2,041	9,751	8,436

The total area thus held is only 8,436 acres or '013 of the total cultivation. Khutahan contains by far the largest rent-free area, *viz.*, 3,246 acres, which is twice as much as Machhlishahr contains, and nearly three times as much as any of the remaining three tahsils contain. The total number of "persons" shown is 9,751. In all the other tahsils the average is under one acre per individual. It is evident the number of persons shown in Machhlishahr (208 only) must be wrong, for this gives an average holding of 8 acres or 12 bighas per individual. However, these are the figures furnished, and it is alleged that they are correct. It looks as if two thousand odd would be nearer the mark than 200, judging from other tahsils, but there is no time now to go through the 351 villages which contain these muáfidars.

Para. 117.—In the statement below will be found parganawar figures showing the number of mauzas in which land is occupied by tenants without the payment of rent (not being held as rent-free grants), and the area so occupied:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Land occupied without rent.			
		Behnaur.	Other.	Total acres.	In mauzas.
JAUNPUR.	Bialsi	46.37	313.37	359.74	56
	Haveli	75.90	846.08	921.98	226
	Kariat Dost	1.56	288.95	288.51	39
	Khapraha ... ..	...	53.61	53.61	23
	Rari	10.1	299.42	309.43	86
	Saremu	14.83	142.00	156.83	30
	Zafarabad	0.56	39.93	40.49	10
	Total for old tahsil	149.23	1,921.36	2,130.59	470
	Deduct Bialsi + 56 villages Haveli	53.49	350.52	404.01	77
	Total for new tahsil	95.74	1,630.84	1,726.58	393
MARI- AHU.	Barsathi... ..	16.8	1,881.44	1,897.52	72
	Gopalapur	26.72	724.50	751.22	92
	Mariahu... ..	87.53	3,810.53	3,898.06	223
	Total	130.33	6,416.47	6,546.80	357
MACHH- LISHAHR.	Garwara ... ..	...	1,676.92	1,676.92	204
	Ghiswa ... ..	...	1,772.42	1,772.42	173
	Mungra ... ..	...	1,974.87	1,974.87	103
	Total	...	5,424.21	5,424.21	480
KUTTA- HAN.	Chanda	16.74	44.34	61.8	29
	Kariat Mendha	1.16	200.56	201.72	38
	Rari ... ..	...	118.98	118.98	38
	Ungli	308.19	2,366.67	2,674.86	386
	Total	326.9	2,730.55	3,056.54	491
KARAKAT.	Chandwak	13.59	209.71	223.30	81
	Daryapur	27.25	103.63	130.78	30
	Guzara	57.76	108.48	166.24	39
	Pisara	15.68	197.72	213.40	54
	Total for old tahsil	114.28	618.94	733.22	204
	Add { Bialsi 56 villages Haveli	46.37 7.12	313.37 37.15	359.74 44.27	56 21
	Total	53.49	350.52	404.01	77
	Total for new tahsil	167.77	969.46	1,137.23	281
	DISTRICT TOTALS	719.93	17,171.53	17,891.46	2,032

Behnaur (rice nursery) land is bijar and pays no rent. But 17,171 acres are without rent, but liable and able to pay it.

Para. 118.—In appendix 15 will be found a detailed statement which affords a birds-eye view of the status of occupation for each tahsil. If it is desired to obtain the same view of the condition of any of the 21 parganas, this can be effected by picking out the parganawar figures from the statements given in paras. 89, 105, 110, 111, 112, 113 and 116. The annexed figures show total areas only :—

	Jaunpur.	Mariahu.	Machhishahr.	Khutahan.	Karakat.	District totals.
Villages ...	854	725	635	759	482	3,455
Total area ...	179,337	205,174	220,202	231,267	155,869	991,849
Cultivated ...	124,352	132,269	126,877	139,941	105,147	628,586
Occupied area. { Ex-proprietary ...	240	268	321	148	453	1,430
{ Fixed-rate ...	59,777	80,622	68,569	53,853	37,407	300,228
{ Occupancy ...	30,603	26,010	35,147	43,804	18,187	153,751
{ Non-occupancy ...	11,553	9,539	11,532	15,312	7,449	55,385
{ Total for tenants under share-holders ...	102,173	116,439	115,562	113,117	63,496	510,794
{ Miscellaneous proprietary holdings ...	2,682	3,728	3,137	3,759	3,797	17,103
{ Sir and khudkasht ...	22,397	16,246	13,537	21,935	33,545	112,660
{ Resumable rent-fee grants ...	1,147	1,188	1,655	3,246	1,200	8,436
Total ...	128,399	137,601	133,898	142,057	107,038	648,993

Thus the total area in agricultural occupation, as has been previously noted, exceeds that of actual cultivation, land held not being at all times under the plough. The excess is slightly over 20,000 acres or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Para. 119.—The following figures show for each pargana the number of villages in which grain-rents are paid and the area in respect of which they are paid :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Rents in kind are paid.	
		In mautas.	For acres.
JAUNPUR	Bialsi ...	48	740.13
	Haveli ...	86	2,252.84
	Kariat Dost ...	9	97.00
	Khapraha ...	13	234.00
	Rári ...	23	150.35
	Saremu ...	20	298.02
	Zafarabad ...	2	3.22
Total for old tahsil		201	3,775.56
Deduct Bialsi + 56 villages Haveli		52	743.30
Total for new tahsil		149	3,027.26
MARIAHU	Barsathi ...	54	153.71
	Gopelapur ...	76	160.00
	Mariahu ...	97	1,682.91
	Total	227	1,996.62
Carried forward		376	5,023.88

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Rents in kind are paid—	
		In mauzas.	For acres.
	Brought forward	376	5,023.18
Machhlisbahr	Garwara	156	635.23
	Ghiswa	127	308.40
	Mungra	65	1,040.81
	Total	348	1,981.44
Khutahan	Chanda	7	42.00
	Kariat Mendha	3	1.00
	Rāri	6	12.00
	Ungli	285	6,471.79
	Total	301	6,526.79
Karakat	Chandwak	81	595.36
	Daryapar	26	463.00
	Guzara	28	345.00
	Pisara	58	1,523.65
	Total for old tahsil	193	2,927.01
	Add { Bialsi	48	1,740.13
	{ 56 villages Havell	4	8.17
	Total	52	748.30
	Total for new tahsil	245	3,675.31
	DISTRICT TOTALS	1,270	17,210.42

Para. 120.—There are only 17,210 acres, as already shown, that pay in kind, rents being almost entirely in cash. These cash-rents are cash land-rents or cash field-rents, and not cash crop-rents. (Of course, regard is paid to the crop the land is capable of growing when fixing the rent. The ordinary division of land into goind, manjha and palo is recognized and affects rents. The city lands which will grow tobacco, &c., pay Rs. 40 and 50 per bigha. But when once the rent is fixed it is rent for the land and not for the crop. The only instance of cash crop-rents is in the case of sugarcane. In some villages an entry has been made in the *wajib-ul-arz* that, when tenants sow cane, they pay two or three rupees extra rent per bigha. A proviso is always added that this extra payment in no way affects fixed-rate rights or influences the ordinary rent.

The tenants often contested the payment of this "*beski-ukh*;" but where claimed it was generally found that the custom existed. It is most prevalent, though by no means general, in Khutahan; in other tahsils being only found in a stray village or two.

The stationary condition of rents.
at a glance.

Para. 121.—The few figures below show the real proportions of the four statutory classes of tenants (without details)

		Persons.		Area.		Rent.		Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre and bigha.
		Total.	Percentage on grand total.	Total.	Percentage on grand total.	Total.	Percentage on grand total.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
With rights ...	I.—Fixed rates ...	145,532	53.2	300,228	58.78	12,23,243	59.01	{ A. 4 1 2 B. 2 10 3
	II.—Occupancy ...	83,187	30.31	153,751	30.10	6,18,830	29.86	{ A. 4 12 6 B. 3 1 7
	III.—Exproprietary ...	469	.17	1,430	.28	3,747	.18	{ A. 2 15 1 B. 1 14 6
Without rights ...	IV.—Non-occupancy ...	45,292	16.3	55,385	10.84	2,27,166	10.95	{ A. 5 0 9 B. 3 4 4
	Grand total ...	274,480	100	510,794	100	20,72,986	100	{ A. 4 5 B. 2 13
Add resumable rent-free grants ...				8,436				
Total ...				519,230				

It may be as well to repeat here that only tenants holding under shareholders are included in these figures. Outside these there are a few occupancy and non-occupancy tenants who hold under the miscellaneous proprietors who are not shareholders. But these miscellaneous proprietors of small parcels of land only occupy 17,103 acres in the whole district, and some of it is held khudkasht, so that the area held by tenants is too small to affect these figures. The enormous preponderance of tenants with rights can now be seen. Fixed-rate tenures embrace more than half the tenantry, almost half the area of tenant cultivation, and three-fifths of the district cash-rental. Occupancy tenures include three-tenths of the tenantry, area and rent. Ex-proprietary tenants are too few to mention. Tenancies-at-will contain just under one-sixth of the tenantry, and one-tenth of the area and rent. It is the rental figures which are of paramount interest from the economical point of view. In round numbers, 90 per cent. of the cash-rental is paid by tenants with rights. Over 12 lakhs of rent are incapable of enhancement. Over 6 lakhs are potentially enhanceable, but are not likely to be increased much in practice for many years to come. The margin for ready enhancement is what? One-tenth of the cultivated area, only 55,000 acres, and one-tenth of the district cash-rental, only 2½ lakhs. The present revision is the first occasion on which tenants have been classified, and classification stereotypes what is classified, arrests rates, and abolishes that silent unnoticed enhancement of a few annas per holding, insensibly blending with the original rent, which the zamindárs were able and wont to effect through the patwáris. About the commencement of this century many revenue experts, and there were giants on the earth in those days, advocated the synchronous permanent fixation of revenue and rents. Sir John Shore, in 1789, proposed to specify the maximum amounts payable by cultivators. In 1790 Lord Cornwallis laid down that rents should be raised only through the reclamation of waste, or by getting the raiyats to grow the more valuable crops. To fix the State demand is good, said Holt Mackenzie in 1819, but to record the rights of tenants is far better; and to maintain resident (khudkasht) raiyats we must fix the *raibandi* of each village. If it be true, wrote Lord Hastings in 1822, as would seem to be the case, that the bulk of resident raiyats have occupancy rights, it is necessary that the malguzars should be bound down to realize only the rates of rent ascertained at the settlement. Mr. Duncan was permeated with the idea of putting a fixed limit on rents. Examples of this doctrine might be multiplied indefinitely. The regulations of the permanent settlement, both in Bengal and Benares, laid down that the zamindárs should not recover more from the tenant than the ancient established pargana rate. Tenants did not hold by grace of the zamindárs. They occupied of their own rights, subject to the payment of the thus established maximum

rent, the old pargana rates. Raiyati rent was not a fresh personal obligation for each holding, but the result of the application of the general non-enhanceable pargana rate to the area held. No mention of enhancements of rent beyond this rate can be found anywhere, and declarations of its fixity as a limit are to be found everywhere. Under native rule enhancements were effected by *abwabs*. Mr. Duncan consolidated the *abwabs* of 1187 fasli with the pargana rates of *bonâ fide* rent, and declared the total to be the unalterable pargana rent-rate. After his settlement this rate was not in law liable to enhancement at any further time. In practice, however, the zamîndârs ignored this principle, which was an essential part of the contract of the permanent settlement with them. Not long after the contract had been made, we find it admitted that the settlement had proved one-sided, *i. e.*, permanent for the landlord only, and not permanent for the tenant. The intention in 1793 and 1795 was that the raiyats' rents should be made fixed assets, the share therein both of Government and of the zamîndârs being limited. It appeared as if the State demand was to remain a fixture and the landlord's demand to remain a constantly-increasing quantity. To prevent this, and to ensure to the tenant at a late date what we had intended to give him much earlier, the course of protective legislation inaugurated by Act X. of 1859 was introduced, which seems to have been designed to create rights but permit enhancement. This series of acts have effected two great changes as regards tenants. It would be travelling beyond the record to indicate this subject in more than broad outlines. Briefly, then, recent legislation metamorphosed the old raiyati status, and it has introduced new standards for the determination of the maximum rents payable. Before 1859, tenants were resident and non-resident, not occupancy and non-occupancy. Before 1859, the theoretical rent maximum was the old pargana rate. Now what we aim at may be generally described as "fair and equitable rates." The effects of this remedial legislation as regards Jaunpur are seen in the foregoing figures. There can be no doubt whatever but that the rents of this district, or at any rate by far the greater part of them, have reached a stationary condition which must revolutionize the ordinary relations of landlord and tenant. Could Jonathan Duncan and other philanthropic revenue jurists of his time come to life again, they would here behold the embodiment and realization of their theories. But it may be seriously asked, is this absolute fixation of rents in money an unmixed good? Mr. Colebrooke originally proposed the periodic adjustment of the State demand relatively to the fluctuating price of grain. Holt Mackenzie said that a great fall in the value of silver as against grain was inevitable, and suggested that the assessment should be corrected every 20 or 30 years, so as to preserve its original correspondence with the price of grain. These authorities meant this measure to operate on rents as well as revenue. But the actual legislators were too short-sighted to take any steps to prevent the gradual diminution of both demands. For this is what it comes to. The revenue being fixed in a fluctuating currency, now lamentably depreciated, Government in 1886 receives the number of rupees Mr. Duncan assessed on an estate in 1795, although the value of the rupee expressed in grain has sunk enormously. Rents being now similarly fixed as so much money instead of so much grain, tenants have long paid to landlords and will continue so to pay money rents whose primary purchasing power was x and whose existent purchasing power is $\frac{1}{2}x$ or less. A fall in the value of money finds no expression in either revenue or rent in Jaunpur. There has been a crusade waged against the exclusive appropriation of the 'unearned increment' by landlords. But surely no one save an agrarian radical will contend that there is any reason why it should all go unearned to the tenants. It is quite unlikely that the landlords will, because it is quite unlikely that they can, procure an all-round enhancement of the $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs paid by simple occupancy tenants. This sum may be considered as practically permanent, and thus we get $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rental stationary. The landlords will continue to receive this sum and no more. Its purchasing power or exchange value to them will continue to diminish. The general economic advancement of the country forces up the price of grain. Unearned, a stream of profit sets towards the tenantry. Through no fault of their own, the proprietary body, where rents are permanently fixed in money, will be annually

impoverished. The old-fashioned *batai nisfi* rent would have proved eventually the best thing for the landlord, since under its prevalence he would participate in the profits caused solely by a rise in the price of grain. Periodic adjustments of cash-rents, even so far as to merely keep their exchange value against necessities at par, now seem out of the question. From this inelasticity of rents this singular injustice has resulted, that no share of that rise in the value of land consequent on the progressive value of its products, due solely to economic causes and independent of the raiyat's industry, goes to the landlord in even such a proportion as would compensate him for the reduced quantities of necessities and conveniences which his income from rents can now command.

According to doctrine, rents ought to rise with prices, though not to the same extent (except grain-rents), because a rise in prices means increased cost of labour. In India, rents have followed prices at a distance, and irregularly.

Zamindars do not study prices, but as they rise they will note the improved condition of the tenantry, and then wish to enhance *per saltum* according to oriental fashion. In Jaunpur there will be very small scope for action unless they seek to enhance the rents of all simple occupancy tenants under clause (g), section 13 of the Rent Act. During the last 11 years there have been only 403 applications for enhancement and determination of rent. In 1883-84 there were 60, and in 1884-85 there were 120, these two years, applying 45 per cent. of the 11 years' total. Rents, of course, always rise after a revision of assessment. The present revision of papers only, has caused an increase in enhancement cases and will do so, but not, I believe, to an extent of any real magnitude. Sir William Muir, when Act XVIII. of 1873 was under discussion (see page 1337, Supplement to Gazette, December 13th, 1873) deprecated the fixation of revenue and rent for conterminous periods [as advocated by Mr. Bird over half a century ago] on the ground that the whole revenue system of the North-Western Provinces was based on the assumption that rent was enhanceable. Now India is a purely agricultural country. The foreign drain on its markets increase annually. So does local population, whilst most of the soil is already taken up. Thus the conditions are present which involve an indefinite rise in prices, and we have largely fixed rent when prices have not reached anything like their full limit. Of course it may be said that this does not matter in Jaunpur, as it is permanently settled. But with all sympathy for the tenant, I cannot help holding that we are treating the landlord unfairly by prematurely fixing their share of the produce in money before we know the full money value of that produce.

SECTION 12 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 10 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 122 TO 131.)

Trade.

Para. 122.—The district is essentially agricultural and not commercial, but there is a considerable export and import trade in agricultural produce. The three great staples which must undergo an extensive process of manufacture before they can be brought to market, will be noticed first.

Para. 123.—Indigo planting is pursued, like many other industries, by taking advantage of other people's necessities. The object of the planter is to procure so much plant. This is effected by advancing money to zamindars and tenants when they are in need of it. But (omitting minor variations) these advances fall into two very different classes. Under one system they are advances for so much plant, under the other for so much land. The former is the safer, the latter the more profitable. Under the former the planter contracts to buy the produce of so much land and advances some of the purchase-money. If the crop fails, he pays nothing more and looks to recover the advance in the next year. Under the latter system the planter contracts for the temporary occupation of

so much land. When he has got the land he sows his own crop. If that fails, the loss is his and he has to pay the rent of the land as well.

There is no objection whatever to either system pursued fairly. In that case the planter is a far better banker for the cultivator than the extortionate mahajan. In this district, only the more risky but more profitable system of taking over the land is pursued. In some old reports, written in 1860 by European indigo planters, it is stated that the land is measured and its boundaries, &c., written down preparatory to the writing of a *satta*. In all the *sattas* I have ever seen there is one thing left out which ought to be put in, *viz.*, the numbers of the fields. From experience, I consider that omission of the khasra numbers ought to be made penal.

The following figures are taken from the annual returns to the Agricultural Department:—

Year.	Factories.	Owners.	Pairs of masonry vats.	Hands daily employed in working season.	Maunds of plant consumed.	Maunds of cake manufactured.
1881-82...	A. ... 61 B. ... 24 C. ... 8 93	63	311	2,672	4,78,498	2,074
1882-83...	A. ... 79 B. ... 18 C. ... 5 102	69	307	2,799	4,81,751	2,086
1883-84...	A. ... 63 B. ... 42 C. ... 19 124	102	363	3,301	7,23,950	2,869
1884-85...	A. ... 113 B. ... 5 C. ... 14 132	99	394	6,744	7,82,245	2,022

A.—Worked both this year and last.

B.—Worked this year and year before last, but not last year.

C.—Worked this year only.

The manufacture of indigo by Europeans has declined very considerably in this district. A series of bad years ruined most of the concerns, which passed into the hands of the Benares mahajans. The area under indigo according to the settlement khasras was 10,728 acres. See appendix 10.

Para. 124.—Jaunpur does a larger trade in sugar than in anything else.

Sugarcane. The figures from the same source as those given for indigo are:—

Year.	Acres under cane.	Average outturn per acre in maunds of unrefined sugar.	Average price per maund.
1881-82	52,340	22.32	Rs. a. p. 3 2 8
1882-83	50,768	26.32	2 10 8
1883-84	57,418	26 00	2 14 1
1884-85	60,072	11.00	5 4 0

The area under cane in the settlement khasras was 59,602 acres, whilst 7,321 acres are shown as *ukhal*. The annexed figures give details of sugar factories in connection with the recent Income Tax assessments:—

Tahsil.						Persons.	Factories.
JAUNPUR	{ City ...	...	...	...	...	15	12
	{ Remainder	...	...	...	...	78	65
	Machhlisahar	...	...	...	...	62	61
	Mariaba	...	...	...	...	104	96
	Khutaban	...	...	...	...	106	96
	Karakat	...	...	...	...	82	72
Total						447	403

There are more persons than factories because of partnerships. Statistics about sugar-mills are given in chapter 3.

Cotton. *Para. 125.*—The following figures are from the source already indicated:—

Year.	Acres.	Maunds.	Number of looms.	Number of pieces made.	Value in rupees.
					Rs.
1878-79 ...	4,982	1,067	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	5,018	1,079	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	4,783	1,089	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	5,010	1,376	5,676	285,835	4,16,463
1882-83 ...	4,072	1,106	5,672	283,169	3,81,313
1883-84 ...	2,761	755	5,638	285,592	4,03,026
1884-85 ...	2,492	701	4,262	316,636	4,30,622

These figures are, I understand, furnished by the tahsildars, and are given here for reference. The area found under cotton during this revision (see appendix 10) was only 2,877 acres. As regards exports and imports see the next para.

Para. 126.—At page 76 of the Jaunpur Gazetteer will be found a statement of road-borne traffic for 1880-81. I addressed the Director of Exports and imports. Agriculture demi-officially to ascertain if similar figures were available for the subsequent years, but have received no reply. As regards railway traffic, very full details will be found in appendix 16 (exports) and appendix 17 (imports). I have to acknowledge the courtesy with which Mr. Hartwell, Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, placed at my disposal the Company's classified monthly statements for a period of six years, from which these appendices have been prepared.

The annexed figures show the average annual exports and imports from and to the seven stations in the district during the last six years (1880-85) under the Company's 22 classified heads.

Total exports and imports for the district carried by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Para. 127.—The foregoing figures showed annual averages for individual stations over a period of six years. The following show annual totals for the district during each of those six years:—

Staples.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Borax ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	17
Cotton ...	765	19,224	890	18,525	796	26,362	322	24,934	7,881	37,373	7,985	34,395
Empties ...	268	14,853	822	12,650	268	5,962	487	5,489	641	4,240	519	6,113
Firewood ...	229	17,188	111	2,357	992	805	100	2,728	3,854	132	41	6,776
Fruits ...	483	184	651	226	166	352	205	413	104	279	337	140
Furniture ...	2	176	372	261	166	197	312	371	379	501	380	631
Ghi and oil ...	1,239	1,643	3,661	788	4,235	1,183	2,227	2,080	1,928	1,531	2,192	1,480
G. B. T. packages, Government stores, ...	...	...	...	...	6	11	13	20	...	...	...	...
Grain ...	2,74,094	17,263	1,65,879	48,524	3,16,294	23,678	2,23,852	2,11,354	1,38,708	1,62,976	4,46,209	84,200
Gunny ...	2,608	7,925	2,692	9,398	3,694	15,159	4,993	7,064	5,588	6,003	3,502	11,488
Hides ...	6,402	1,150	6,028	725	5,710	296	6,933	544	7,403	131	6,615	220
Iron ...	81	4,651	309	5,549	327	5,989	1,152	5,224	300	6,719	1,438	6,449
Jaggree ...	1,01,765	26,840	1,32,364	78,745	51,366	49,704	47,621	62,460	34,566	51,597	47,837	35,548
Piece-goods ...	1,541	10,364	255	9,084	408	10,924	552	11,344	604	10,175	381	12,815
Salt ...	385	74,257	889	86,748	1,526	1,02,689	976	1,12,508	3,863	1,18,778	7,697	1,68,419
Seeds ...	18,022	9,222	1,66,660	8,412	3,03,979	14,265	52,265	8,705	81,051	12,527	1,02,239	13,422
Sugar ...	3,29,342	3,494	2,84,232	5,262	3,55,418	12,635	3,07,409	4,564	1,84,505	1,121	2,96,537	2,856
Timber ...	211	1,947	62	802	406	2,040	24	2,021	1,862	1,093	18	498
Turmeric ...	69	84	1,386	63	362	232	89	302	26	112	25	656
Wine ...	1	138	...	42	...	98	4	167	9	223	...	162
Sundries ...	28,972	46,826	29,810	47,062	31,262	40,432	28,152	41,642	46,475	36,590	69,546	55,604
Total ...	7,66,479	2,58,044	7,97,079	3,30,565	10,77,628	3,18,014	6,57,628	5,03,963	5,19,741	4,52,910	9,96,440	4,42,210

The district is an exporting one.

Para. 128.—Thus, as regards railway traffic, the exports always exceed the imports, for the totals are:—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports in maunds.
1880 ...	7,66,479	2,58,044	5,08,435
1881 ...	7,97,079	3,30,565	4,66,514
1882 ...	10,77,628	3,18,014	7,59,614
1883 ...	6,57,628	5,03,963	1,53,665
1884 ...	5,19,741	4,52,910	66,831
1885 ...	9,96,440	4,42,210	5,54,230
Total ...	48,14,995	23,05,706	25,09,289
Average ...	8,02,499	3,84,284	4,18,215

Thus 1882 and 1885 were the great exporting years, whilst in 1883 and 1884 the imports attained their highest, and in the latter year especially very nearly touched exports. It will be noticed that Sháhganj and Jaunpur city stations are almost on an equality as regards exports and imports. The total exports by rail in six years amount to 48,14,995 maunds, giving an annual average of 8,02,499 maunds, whilst the total imports are 23,05,706 maunds, giving an annual average of 3,84,284 maunds. Hence an annual average maundage of 4,18,215 for exports over imports, as detailed above.

Para. 129.—The four chief railway-borne exports are sugar, grain, seeds and jaggree, the annual average being:—

Sugar ...	2,23,240
Grain ...	2,60,837
Seeds ...	1,17,359
Jaggree ...	69,254
Total ...	7,40,690

Thus the total annual average exports of these four staples is no less than $\frac{15}{16}$ of the total rail-exports for the entire district. The sugar trade is one of pure export and is practically confined to Shahganj and Jaunpur city stations, the former having the lead. It is the great trade of Jaunpur. As a rule, over three lakhs of maunds leave the district by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the average over six years being just under three lakhs on account of the falling off in 1884. It goes to Cawnpore, Agra, Lahore, Rajputana, and generally all over Northern India. The grain trade, too, is really a pure export one, as will be shown in the next para. Here Jaunpur and Shahganj, as usual, monopolize the traffic, but the former exports most. The seed trade is merely out-going, and the preceding sentence is applicable. Jaggree will be noticed in the next para.

The four chief railway-borne imports.

Para. 130.—The four chief import staples, with their annual averages, are as follows :—

Salt	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,567
Grain	...	...	...	...	...	92,166
Jaggree	...	...	...	...	...	50,815
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	25,968

Salt is a pure import trade. Grain is imported for re-exportation, but a large quantity of district growth goes away.

Compare the figures 92,166 maunds imported annually and 2,60,837 maunds exported annually. The trade in jaggree is almost entirely confined to Shahganj, and is practically mere transit traffic, the figures being 50,815 maunds imported and 69,254 maunds exported annually. Cotton is an import trade confined to Shahganj and Jaunpur equally.

Para. 131.—The three great marts (mandis) in the district are, Shahganj (in Khatahan), Mungra Badshahpur (in Machhlisahar), and Jaunpur city. The two former are considered in the district to be more important trading centres than the city. According to local enquiry the exports are (1) chini, (2) shakar, (3) gur, (4) wheat, (5) sarson, (6) linseed, (7) hemp, (8) keora, (9) chameli and bola scents, (10) itr (of all kinds), (11) barley, (12) grain, (13) Indian corn, (14) peas, (15) indigo, (16) kiran, (spices, &c.), and (17) tobacco, of which the first ten appear to be regarded as constituting the most important traffic.

Wheat and sugar, of course, head the list. Mungra Badshahpur is the first trading centre of the south-western portion of the district which is not tapped by the railway. It will be noticed that in the figures at page 76 of the Gazetteer already mentioned, Machhlisahar heads the list easily, and this is solely due to the Badshahpur market. The local idea is that the three trading marts rank in the following order :—

- 1—Shahganj,
- 2—Badshahpur,
- 3—Jaunpur,

but that the importance of Badshahpur is increasing more rapidly than that of Shahganj.

SECTION 13 OF CHAPTER I.

(CONTAINING 2 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 132 AND 133.)

Agriculture.

Para. 132.—The system of agriculture in Jaunpur does not differ from that followed in most districts in the north-west, and it is therefore unnecessary to describe at length what has been already described many times over. Mr. Reid's settlement report for Azamgarh contains details which may be taken as generally applicable to Jaunpur. The correspondence of the English calendar months of 1885 with the months of the fasli year, and the Hindus astrological *nakhats* or lunar mansions is here given, and I shall afterwards merely briefly

enumerate the agricultural operations which month by month or *nakhat* by *nakhat* fill up the work-a-day round of the industrious life of the Jaunpur peasant, a peasant who is hardly ever idle:—

1885.						
English months.	Fasli.			Nakhat.	Days.	
	Month.		Days.			
January ...	{	Pus	...	Purba khad	...	7
		Magh	...	Uttara khad	...	13
		Phagun	...	Saman	...	11
			31			31
February ...	{	Phagun	...	Sawan	...	2
			28	Dhanishta	...	14
			28	Sat Bhikha	...	12
			28			28
March ...	{	Phagun	...	Sat Bhikha	...	1
		Chait	...	Purba bhadrapad	...	13
		Baisakh	...	Uttara	...	14
			31	Reoti	...	3
April ...	{	Baisakh	...	Reoti	...	10
		Jeth	...	Asuni	...	14
			30	Bharni	...	6
			30			30
May ...	{	Jeth	...	Bharni	...	8
		Jeth 2nd Intercalary	...	Kirtka	...	13
			31	Rohini	...	10
			31			31
June ...	{	Jeth 2nd	...	Rohini	...	5
		Asarh	...	Mirgasa	...	13
			30	Addara	...	12
			30			30
July ...	{	Asarh	...	Addara	...	3
		Sawan	...	Punarbas	...	14
			31	Pukh	...	14
			31			31
August ...	{	Sawan	...	Pukh	...	1
		Bhadon	...	Ashvika	...	14
			31	Magha	...	14
			31	Purba	...	2
September ...	{	Bhadon	...	Purba	...	12
		Kuar	...	Uttara Phalguni	...	13
			30	Hast	...	5
			30			30
October ...	{	Kuar	...	Hast	...	8
		Katik	...	Chittara	...	14
			31	Suanti	...	9
			31			31
November ...	{	Katik	...	Suanti	...	4
		Aghan	...	Bisakha	...	14
			30	Anradha	...	12
			30			30
December ...	{	Aghan	...	Anradha	...	1
		Pus	...	Dhanishta	...	12
			31	Mul	...	13
			31	Purba khad	...	5

Para. 133.—In *Pus*, which generally coincides somewhat with January, tenants cut their cane and press it, irrigate their wheat, barley, peas and other standing rabi crops, and dig carrots and potatoes.

Magh.—In Magh they continue cutting and pressing their cane and watering their rabi. They also dig potatoes and shakarkands and sow kakris, melons (kharbūza and tarbūza) and vegetables (*tarkāri*) such as *kaddu*, *turai*, *baingan*, &c.

Phagun.—In Phagun they sow their cane for which the soil has been prepared by fallowing and repeated ploughings. It is left fallow (*palihar*) during the rains, when it is ploughed about eight times, so as to take in as much moisture as possible, and again in the cold weather, before sowing, it receives the same number of ploughings. After sowing it is irrigated about half a dozen time during the hot weather, and after each watering the soil is broken up with a *kodali* (*gornal*) to prevent its baking into a crust like iron. If the cold weather rain comes as it ought to, cane is not irrigated in the cold season. Cane land is always manured. From the middle of this month (Phagun) they commence picking early cotton (*manuan*), an operation which lasts until the end of Chait, and from the end of this month they commence cutting the numerous rabi crops which will be mentioned under the next month.

Chait.—In Chait the picking of early cotton is concluded and the cutting of arhar begins, which lasts till the end of Baisākh. The cotton plant is not cut till Baisākh or Jeth. It is of no value, and is used for firewood or woven into wattles which are placed round the walls of cottages to protect them from damage by heavy rain. The sowing of cane is continued in this month and *pan* and *naudha* indigo are sown. Natives here appear to only plough once before sowing *naudha* indigo and to irrigate twice, once before sowing and once later, and to weed two or three times. Beside all this, the following rabi crops are cut by their possessors—*viz.*, wheat, barley, peas, birra, sarson, linseed, gram, masur, wheat and barley (*gojai*), wheat and peas, mustard (*rā i*), tobacco, poppy, aniseed, wheat and gram (*gochana*) sehwan, safflower (*kusum*), potatoes, wheat and sarson, barley and sarson, castor oil, barley and linseed (*jow-alsi*).

Baisākh.—In Baisākh the picking of rariya cotton commences, the cutting of arhar is concluded, and the rabi grains just reaped are trodden out on the threshing-floors. The young cane is manured and watered, kharbuzas grown in fields are also watered and some are cut, and the many detestable varieties of native vegetables are ripe.

Jeth.—In Jeth they go on watering and cutting their melons and watering their cane, finish picking their rariya cotton and manure their kharif land.

Asarh.—In Asarh they plough their wheat land and sow or plant rice, arhar, manuan, cotton, Indian corn, sanai, chari, urad, indigo, manwan, kodo, sawan, mothi, san, juneri, til, ariwi, shakarkand, makra, the short thick kakris called phut, carrots, mung, suthni, castor-oil and many combinations of two or more of some of the above kharif crops. In most of these crops they generally only plough once.

Sawan.—In Sawan they weed their young kharif crops, sow bajra and mothi, and transplant Aghani rice from the nurseries (*behnaur*). The manufacture from khunti indigo commences at the end of this month.

Bhadon.—In Bhadon they cut sawan and the kakris called phut, and commence cutting the naudha indigo.

Kuar.—In Kuar the naudha mahai is in full swing and the following kharif crops are reaped—*viz.*, the common Kuari rices, urdi, Indian corn, kodo, juneri, til, arwi, makra. The cutting of chari commences in the middle of this month and that of sanai towards the end.

Katik.—In Katik they finish cutting san, and sanai and chari, and commence cutting bajra, and sow the following rabi crops:—wheat, barley, peas, birra, sarson, linseed, gram, masur, rai, tobacco, opium, aniseed, sehwan, safflower, potatoes, &c. Koeris also sow rariya cotton. It has a bigger pod than manwan, which is the cotton generally sown by ordinary tenants.

Aghan.—In Aghan they finish cutting bajra, dig young potatoes, and reap Aghani rice, urad, castor-oil mung, carrots and mothi.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY—SECTION I.

(CONTAINING 20 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 134 TO 153.)

Territorial History of the District.

I HAVE placed the history of the territorial development of the district at the commencement of this second chapter, in order to avoid future explanations as to what area is covered by the name Jaunpur at different dates in the fiscal history of that area.

Para. 134 —The Ain-i-Akbari or third volume of the Akbar-námá, in the chapter entitled “taksím jama,” enumerates 15 súbas, one of which, Sarkár Jaunpur in Akbar’s time, contained ten sarkárs and 175 parganas. Amongst these ten are the well-known “four sarkars” the greater part of which was afterwards welded into the “zamindari of Benares” by Mansa Ram and Balwant Sinh. In Akbar’s time sarkár Jaunpur was an immense territory. The four sarkárs altogether then contained 81 maháls or parganas, towards which Jaunpur contributed more than half, the figures being :—

Sarkár.	Mahál or parganas.
Jaunpur	41
Ghāzipur	19
Benares	8
Chunár	13
Total	81

The 41 parganas, included in sarkár Jaunpur in Akbar’s time, are here confronted with their modern disposition :—

Num- ber.	Mahál or parganas.	Remarks.	Where situated now.
1	Aldimau.	Chándipur Birhar of Elliot.	Oudh.
2	Chándipur		
3	Khaspur Tanda.		
4	Sajhauli.		
5	Sacharpur.	One taluka (Singramau) of Chánda is in the present district of Jaunpur. In modern Atraulia.	Azamgarh.
6	Majhaura.		
7	Chánda		
8	Tilahani.		
9	Chiryá Kot.	Now merged in Ghosi.	Ghāzipur.
10	Deogaon.		
11	Sagari.		
12	Kariát Mittu.		
13	Chakesar	Now Mau Natbhanjan.	Ballia, from 1st November, 1879.
14	Ghosi.		
15	Kauria.		
16	Gopalapur.		
17	Muhammabad.	The modern pargana Mahul in Azamgarh was made up of all Nigun, part Ungli and part Surharpur.	Benares.
18	Mau		
19	Nizamabad.		
20	Nigun		
21	Nathupur.	Now joined to Saiyidpur.	Jaunpur, from 1st October, 1818, see paras. 139 and 140.
22	Bhithri.		
23	Khanpur.		
24	Shadiabad.		
25	Bhadaon.	Now Kol Asla	Jaunpur, from 1st October, 1818, see paras. 139 and 140.
26	Kharid.		
27	Sikandarpur.		
28	Kol		
29-30	Haveli Jaunpur.	Some of Ungli is in Mahul, see note on Nigun.	Jaunpur, from 1st October, 1818, see paras. 139 and 140.
31	Zafarabad.		
32	Kariát Dost.		
33	Rári.		
34	Ungli		
35	Kariát Soetha.		
36	Kariát Mendha.		
37	Ghiswa.		
38	Muogra.		
39	Garwára.		
40	Maríahu.		
41	Karúkat.		

Para. 135.—In the year 1609, Abhiman Sinh, a Gautam Rajput, embraced the faith of the prophet, and received from Akbar's successor, the emperor Jahangir, a grant of 22 parganas and the title of Rāja of Azamgarh. I believe the last twenty parganas in the list above (Nos. 22 to 41) correspond to that portion of Akbar's sarkār Jaunpur which was ceded to the English in 1775. The first 21 parganas, therefore, probably represent the territory which was formed into the Azamgarh Rāj at the commencement of the 17th century by Jahangir, and which was resumed in 1771 by Nawáb Shuja-ud-daula. Anyhow, it is important to remember that Akbar's sarkār Jaunpur, of 41 parganas as shown in the Ain-i-Akbari, Elliot's Glossary, &c., only lasted four years after Akbar's death, and that from this date downwards in history "sarkār Jaunpur" (e. g., as used in the Balwant-nāma) means Akbar's sarkār minus about half its parganas formed into the Azamgarh Rāj, afterwards known as Chakla Azamgarh.

Para. 136.—The history of the thus reduced sarkār Jaunpur from the commencement of the eighteenth century to the cession, will be found in paras. 163 to 171. Here it is sufficient to state that about half of Akbar's sarkār came into British possession under Article V of the treaty dated 21st May, 1875, together with the three sarkārs of Benares, Chunar and Ghāzipur.

Para. 137.—The territory thus ceded was administrated by residents for twenty years. In 1781, after Chait Sinh's rebellion, a perpetual settlement of this territory was made with Rāja Mahip Narain and his heirs at 40 lakhs of rupées. This was subsequently considered unfair to inferior proprietors, and accordingly 13 years after we had made this permanent settlement with one mālguzar, the Rāja was induced to resign his rights *in toto* on the 27th October, 1794, and the next year the "Benares Collectorate" was established, i. e., whatever of the four sarkārs was in our possession was made into one immense district.

Para. 138.—The condition affairs rapidly assumed can easily be imagined. In 1816 the gross collections of all sorts exceeded 48 lakhs, and on August 11th we find the Collector, Sir Frederick Hamilton, writing that, although he spent ten hours daily in office he produced little impression on the work. On the 18th of September the Board of Commissioners reported on the matter and sent a copy of the Collector's letter to Government. On the 18th of October (1816) Government expounded the advantages that would accrue from dividing Bihar into districts, but nothing was done for Benares. Previously to this Mr. Barlow had been deputed by Government Order dated 26th April, 1816, to report on the heavy revenue balances in that part of Jaunpur which was furthest from Benares, viz., pargana Ungli, and also on the extraordinary turbulence of the zamindars and raiyats. Mr. Barlow, on the 18th of September, submitted a prolix report dealing with 26 cases of balances which the Board of Commissioners for Bihar and Benares, under date 15th May, 1818, compress into what is still a very voluminous document. It was the old, old story. Rāja Sheu Lal Dubé, the tahsildār of Ungli, had exacted illegal collections, invented fictitious balances, and procured the sale of numerous estates which were bought in by his servants, notably by Shambhar Nath, who afterwards transferred them to Baldat, the seven-year-old son of the Rāja. Sheu Lal Dubé, the founder of the Jaunpur Rāj, possessed himself of property in Benares, Jaunpur, Ghāzipur, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur, and almost everything he acquired was iniquitously acquired. In 1822 the Central Board of Commissioners wrote of him and his family as follows: "It is painful to learn by the conduct of such persons—that when the State by its generosity has raised men from poverty and humble station to rank and affluence—the return is hostility to its interests." Other estates were bought by Muhammadans,

the proprietors in Ungli being mainly Rajputs and Brahmans. The purchasers failed to get possession, and let the estates be sold over and over again, until the Collector of (Benares) ordered them to be held khám. But the zamíndars always turned out ready for battle if a sazáwal came near the village, and so for years they paid no revenue, set our courts at defiance, and embezzled the crops. The Judge and the Collector confounded confusion by their actions, which were both irresolute and illegal, until the Diwani Adalat declared that nothing but military force could put any one in possession. The next year (1817) Mr. Barlow, under orders dated 17th January, was again deputed to Jaunpur to resume the kanúngos' nankar lands, and in a series of reports in February he demonstrated that the tahsildárs and kanúngos were guilty of collusive speculation. The next year (1818) the first of the derivative districts from Benares was formed by lopping off 20 parganas with a land revenue of Rs. 13,91,771 and placing them under Mr. Barlow as the Gházipur Deputy Collectorate. Hence, when the Board did report to Government on Jaunpur, they urged that the four tahsildárs of Haveli, Ghiswa (Machhlisahar) Ungli (Khutahan) and Mariahu, containing 22 parganas with a revenue of Rs. 11,03,218, should be severed from the Benares district and formed into a Jaunpur Deputy Collectorate after the fashion of Gházipur. The total land revenue of the Benares province in 1818 was Rs. 40,92,107, of which Rs. 13,91,771 went to Gházipur, leaving Rs. 27,00,336 for the parent district, until the deduction of Rs. 11,03,218 for Jaunpur left only Rs. 15,97,118.

Para. 139.—Holt Mackenzie returned Government's reply in No. 366, dated 3rd July, 1818, sanctioning the immediate creation of the Jaunpur Deputy Collectorate of the four tahsils mentioned by the Board, and appointing Mr. H. Middleton, the Board's Sub-Secretary, to the post. Thus the independent existence of Jaunpur under British rule dates from 1st October, 1818. I have not been able to ascertain under what orders it was promoted to the dignity of a full Collectorate, but Lord Hastings in 1822 wrote: "In addition to the Collectors of Jaunpur, Gházipur and Gorakhpur, His Lordship in Council is pleased to resolve that two duly qualified officers be appointed Deputy Collectors, with an allowance each of Rs. 1,000, the one to take charge of such portion of the district of Azamgarh, and the other of such portion of Gorakhpur as the Board may suggest." (Selections from Records, North-Western Provinces, 1822-33, page 12). Hence Jaunpur must have been a separate full Collectorate prior to 1st August, 1822, the date of the Governor-General's minute. Mr Middleton was succeeded by Mr. Mainwaring in 1819.

Para. 140.—It will be noticed that the Deputy Collectorate was made of four tahsils containing 22 parganas. What is now tahsíl Karakat was then included in the Hazúr Tahsíl. No list of the 22 parganas is forthcoming. The Gazetteer quotes a letter from the Board to Government, dated 15th May, 1818, as enumerating the following only:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Haveli Jaunpur, including tappa Sarema. | 8. Karakat. |
| 2. Ungli. | 9. Kariat Dost. |
| 3. Ahmadpur. | 10. Kariat Mendha. |
| 4. Barsathi. | 11. Mariahu. |
| 5. Gopalapur. | 12. Mengra. |
| 6. Garwara. | 13. Rázi. |
| 7. Ghiswa. | 14. Zafarabad. |

I think this must be the Board's lengthy report already quoted by me, which contains no list of parganas at all. The Gazetteer also says:—In 1822 the tappa of Guzara was transferred to Jaunpur, and in 1832 the taluka of Singramau and Daunrua in parganas Chanda and Khapraha. Here the Gazetteer is wrong. Guzara was not transferred to this district till 1842, after Chester's settlement, and taluka Daunrua is not in Khapraha but in Kariat Dost. Anyhow, the territory transferred in 1818 must have coincided with the present district, except that it did not include tappa Guzara (with taluka Bhainsa Deorain), and talukas Singramau and Daunrua, and that transfers of villages have been effected with neighbouring districts.

Para. 141. Chakla Azamgarh was included in the Gorakhpur Collectorate at its formation in 1801, but in 1820 the following parganas were attached to Jaunpur :—

Large temporary additions to Jaunpur between 1820 and 1830.

Tahsil.				Pargana.				Revenue.		
								Rs.	a.	p.
Deogaon	...	...	...	Deogaon	...	...	...	88,143	0	0
Muhul	...	...	...	Muhul	...	...	...	1,67,455	0	0
Nizamabad	...	...	...	Nizamabad	...	...	...	2,14,074	8	0
Koclsa	...	...	...	Kauria	...	...	...	28,622	0	0
				Tilahni	...	...	...	24,398	0	0
				Atraulia	...	...	...	55,571	0	0
				Gopalapur	...	...	...	26,686	0	0
4				7				6,04,949 8 0		

In 1821 the Collector of Jaunpur carried on settlement operations in Mahul, Nizamabad and Gopalapur. In 1822, as already stated, the institution of the Azamgarh Deputy Collectorate was ordered, and in 1823 it was formed out of the Nizamabad and Koelsa tahsils. Not until 1830 was Jaunpur relieved of the remaining two extraneous parganas which were then included in the Azamgarh Deputy Collectorate, which became a full Collectorate on 18th September, 1832.

Para. 142.—In 1832 we again find Mr. Barlow in Jaunpur, this time as Judge. He was an energetic officer, and on January 12th and March 12th addressed Mr. G. F. Brown, the Collector, advocating the transfer of taluka Daunrui from the Benares to this Collectorate. On the 29th of September, 1826, the Benares Provincial

Talukas Daunrui and Singramau transferred from the Benares district to Jaunpur in 1832.

Court had decreed the taluka to six claimants equally, and ordered its partition, which decision was confirmed by the Sadr Diwani Adalat. This decree was unexecuted 4½ years afterwards, when Mr. Barlow wrote, because the decree-holders could not agree amongst themselves, and the original proprietors would allow no Government subordinate to approach the property. The most determined obstructionist was Sheoraj Singh, who concealed himself at Benares whilst his four sons committed outrages in Daunrui. This estate is about 13 miles from Jaunpur on the Machhlishahr road, just beyond the Pulguzar bridge, and consists of 36 villages paying about Rs. 11,000 revenue, and now belong to the Mahārāja of Benares. It lies in pargana Kariat Dost, in the very heart of this district, and was at least 40 miles from Benares. The Jaunpur Civil Court could deal with it judicially, but its revenue and police management were still vested in the Benares Collector, and safe in its distance from authority to set our rule at defiance. The Collector in his No. 202, dated 28th March, 1832, forwarded the Judge's communications to Mr. W. Gorton, Commissioner of Benares, recommending the proposed transfer, adding that "within the last three years no less than eight bloody affairs, besides innumerable minor disputes, have taken place in this taluka between the sharers and their rayats." In his No. 203 of the same date he also proposed that taluka Singramau should be transferred to this Collectorate. Singramau is about 30 miles to the north-west of Jaunpur, on the road which is metalled as far as Baksha, and then runs unmetalled into Sultanpur; and must be some 60 miles from Benares. The anomalous retention of these two estates in the Benares Collectorate had been questioned in 1822, but the Collector of Benares had then opposed their transfer in a letter to the Central Board, dated 16th August. The Board, however, sent the matter up to Government on the 17th of September, 1822, but the change was disallowed. Ten years later (31st March, 1832), the Commissioner of Benares reopened the question on the representations of the Jaunpur Judge and Collector, and the Board on the 3rd of July addressed Government in favour of the proposed transfers, which Government sanctioned in its No. 520, dated 31st July, 1832, by which order these estates were made parts of the district in which they were situated, and were brought under control.

Para. 143.—The next territorial changes that took place were with Azamgarh in 1836. When the internal and external boundaries of Azamgarh were being rectified during its fifth settlement, about 50 years ago, it was found that villages belonging to Azamgarh were geographically situated within Jaunpur and Gházipur, and *vice versa*, and their mutual exchange was ordered. Hence it is that to this day 176 permanently-settled mauzas are to be found in six of the 15 temporarily-settled parganas of Azamgarh, out of which Jaunpur contributed, according to Mr. J. Reid's Azamgarh Settlement Report, as follows:—

From Jaunpur to pargana—					Villages.	Total area in acres.	Government revenue.	
							Rs.	a. p.
Deogaon	...	...	...	...	32	16,367	16,437	8 6
Mahul	...	...	...	...	15	2,440	3,984	4 0
Total					47	18,807	20,421	12 6

and received in exchange, according to the same authority, 133 villages whose revenue was fixed at the fifth Azamgarh settlement for 20 years, and has *since been declared permanent* (see page 173, Azamgarh Settlement Report.)

To Jaunpur from pargana—					Mauzas.	Total area in acres.	Revenue.	
							Rs.	
Deogaon	...	...	...	...	15	3,241	3,825	
Mahul	...	...	...	...	118	50,747	57,099	
Total					133	53,988	60,924	

Mr. Chester, however, in his 1841 report, gives the same total as Mr. Reid, but differs in his details by one mauza as follows:—

From Mahul to	...	{	Pargana Ungli	...	...	104	117	133
			Ditto Haveli	...	...	5		
			Ditto Bakhshiat	...	...	8		
From Deogaon to pargana Bakhshiat	...			...	...	16		

In his 18th para. he says, I recommend that the demand fixed upon these estates be declared fixed for ever. The order declaring them permanently fixed does not appear to be traceable. See para. 222.

As no lists of these villages existed either in this district or in Azamgarh, I have placed those furnished me from the Board's office, in appendices 18 and 19.* Both were under the signature of Mr. J. Thomason, the Collector of Azamgarh, and bear date the 1st June, 1836. In appendix 18 the spelling follows the original list literatim. The demand must have decreased between the transfer and the 6th settlement. In appendix 19, the correct spelling (being known) has been inserted. It contains 124 villages (not 133, as hitherto stated) received into Jaunpur, and has been arranged so as to show subsequent changes (if any) between the tahsils of this district. It will be mentioned again in dealing with the old pargana Bakhshiat in para. 223. The interchange of 47 for 134 villages was sanctioned by G. O. No. 6, dated 26th July, 1836.

Para. 144.—The next addition to the district was early in 1842, just after Chester's revision of settlement had been concluded here. In old days pargana Karakat contained four tappas, *viz.*, (1) Chandwak, (2) Pisara, (3) Saremu and (4) Guzara, including taluka Bhainsa Deorain. At the

formation of the sub-collectorate in 1818, the three first were included in Jaunpur (as part of its Hazúr Tahsíl), but the last was for some reason retained in Benares. Several villages also situated within pargana Karakat belonged to Benares. On 15th September, 1841, Mr. Chester sent up the following proposal:—

Villages.	Jama, 1841-42.	TO BE TRANSFERRED—			
		From		To	
		District.	Pargana.	District.	Pargana.
	Rs. a. p.				
Tappa Guzara ...	17,481 9 9	Benares ...	Guzara ...	Jaunpur ...	Blank.
Taluka Bhainsa Deorain.	10,939 5 3		Bhainsa Deorain ...		
Total ...	28,423 15 0				

And on the 10th of November, 1841, he submitted two more. That for villages to be received from Benares was as follows:—

Number.	Villages.	Jama of 1841-42.	TO BE TRANSFERRED—			
			From		To	
			District.	Pargana.	District.	Pargana.
		Rs. a. p.				
1	Gopalapur ...	211 0 0	} Benares ...	Guzara ...	Jaunpur ...	Karakat.
2	Bhitri ...	451 0 0				
	Total ...	622 0 0				
3	Kopa ...	} 1,830 0 0	} Benares ...	Sultanipur,	Jaunpur ...	Ditto.
4	Patrahi ...					
5	Amalia ...					
6	Baihri ...					
7	Dudhaunra ...	356 12 0				
8	Rehari ...	608 0 0				
9	Barhepur ...	} 419 0 0				
10	Indarwa ...					
11	Laharchak ...	13 5 0				
12	Narkata Phonk ...	351 0 0				
13	Balrampur ...	775 0 0				
14	Pandarchha ...	334 0 0				
15	Chandapur ...	} 1,300 0 0				
16	Bagtauli ...					
17	Barwa ...					
	Total ...	5,987 1 0				
	Add ...	622 0 0				
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,609 1 0				

Villages to be given to Benares were as follows :—

Number.	Villages.	Jama of 1841-42.	TO BE TRANSFERRED—			
			From		To	
			District	Pargana.	District.	Pargana.
1	Baraia	1,063 0 0	Jaunpur ..	Mariahu ...	Benares ...	Pandarra.
2	Rasulpur	813 0 0				
3	Chak Bankat	675 0 0				
4	Majhgawan	675 0 0				
	Total	2,531 0 0				

The first two villages in the former list, though then belonging to tappa Guzara, which was then part of the Benares district, are located in tappa Pisara, which was part of Jaunpur, and the remaining 15 villages, though belonging to pargana Sultanipur of Benares, lay within tappa Chandwak of Jaunpur. The four villages in the latter list, though of Mariahu, Jaunpur, were in Pandarra, Benares. The transfer of tappa Guzara, taluka Bhainsa Deorain, and the interchange of these 17 and four villages, were sanctioned by G. O. No. 427, dated 16th March, 1842. The tappa and taluka were not included by Chester in his Jaunpur settlement proceedings, which were finished before the transfer had been sanctioned, but he put the seventeen villages into tappas Pisara and Chandwak and included them in his general statement, whilst he excluded the four villages that are in Pandarra, evidently in anticipation of sanction. The revenue of the four villages gone into Pandarra is now shown in the Benares registers thus :—

	Rs.
Rasulha Chak Bankat	813
Birahi	1,251
Majgaon	976
Total	3,040

showing an increase of Rs. 489 on two mauzas since they left Jaunpur.

Para. 145.—The last change in area was made in 1877, when Mr. Moens recommended that six villages out of taluka Biraon (eight villages) to Benares in 1877. in tappa Barsathi, thasil Mariahu, should be transferred to Benares, as they were situated within that district.

Accordingly Biraon, Bhuli, Parwapur, Kodai, Kharari, Birlina, total area 1,124 acres, were made over to Benares under Government Notification, No. 941A, dated 24th May, 1877. The revenue of the mahal was Rs. 3,681, and Mr. Moens apportioned Rs. 1,915 on the six villages. This sum is the total of the mauzawar jamas written against these six villages in Duncan's vernacular jama wasilbaki for 1202 fasli.

Creation of tahsil Karakat and general rearrangement of tahsil distribution in 1846.

Para. 146.—The above paras. account for all the variations in the area of the district from its formation in 1818 till the present day.

Changes not of area but of internal arrangement will not be noted. In 1818 there were (as we have seen in paras. 138 and 139) four thasils, viz., (1) Hazur Tahsil, (2) Ungli, (3) Ghiswa, (4) Mariahu. No papers exist showing how they were composed, and indeed it is doubtful, as will appear below, if the Collectors themselves knew. There can be no doubt, however, but that the extraordinary arrangement brought to light in 1842 must have been inherited from the first. Twenty-four years after the severance of Jaunpur from Benares, the same four tahsils were in existence and they were not compact geographical areas, but portions of one pargana were nearly

always included within two or more tahsils. The parganawar arrangement seems to have been a matter of obscurity to the district officials. For in a memorandum on the state of the Jaunpur Collectorship, Mr. J. Thomason, then on the Board of Revenue, wrote (19th November, 1842) "a difficulty was raised regarding the adaptation of the old registers of records to the present parganawar arrangement introduced by the survey.....the arrangement of boundaries of the zila and its internal component parts is still incomplete.....There are at present four tahsildárs.....but the parganawar arrangement cannot yet be considered complete." And in 1843 Mr. Edmonstone, a new Collector, wrote :—"Now that the late survey has made us acquainted with the locality of each pargana, before, I conceive, imperfectly known."

At all events, the latter writer, on his appointment to the district, found it in a very anomalous condition. In his No. 87A, dated February 20th, 1843, he reported that, compared with other districts, nothing struck him so much as the inadequacy of the Jaunpur tahsili arrangement. And small wonder, since the then constitution of the district is accurately epitomized in the following table :—

Number.	Pargana.	Number of maháls of each pargana in each of the four tahsils.				Total maháls in pargana
		1	2	3	4	
		Hazúr.	Ungli.	Ghiswa.	Mariabu.	
1	Jaunpur	547	37	...	...	384
2	Sarenu	52	...	...	...	52
3	Zafarabad	31	...	...	...	31
4	Kariat Dost	7	1	...	...	8
5	Bári	37	72	...	...	109
6	Ungli	7	227	...	...	234
7	Chanda	1	...	...	...	1
8	Kariat Mendha ... ..	...	24	...	...	24
9	Mariabu	177	...	...	184	361
10	Barsathi	20	...	80	...	100
11	Gopalapur	31	...	...	66	97
12	Ghiswa	13	...	95	...	108
13	Mungra	9	...	38	...	47
14	Garwara	11	...	116	...	127
15	Balsi	35	...	...	56	91
16	Pisara	57	...	...	...	57
17	Chandwak	63	...	...	...	63
18	Guzara + Taluka Bhainsa Deorain	65	...	...	...	65
18	Total	893	361	329	306	1,889

The Hazúr Tahsil was enormous. It included six parganas in entirety and 11 in part. It touched Oudh on its north-west side and included what is now the Karakat tahsil in the south-east corner of the district.

It contained 893 maháls (almost half) out of a total of 1889, and its peshkar (as he was then termed) collected close upon seven lakhs out of a total revenue of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Not only were parganas dispersed over tahsils, but villages (some of them joint and undivided) paid their revenue partly in one tahsil and partly in another. Mr. Edmonstone sent up a very strong recommendation for the establishment of a "dependent peshkari" (to the Hazúr Tahsil) at Karakat. He regarded this as a half measure, but feared that a full tahsil would be disallowed on the score of expense.

The scheme hung fire till 1846, when Mr. C. D. Tulloh in his No. 179, dated 30th April, 1846, urged the adoption of Mr. Edmonstone's proposals, as slightly modified by himself, but demanded a full tahsildari and not a dependent peshkari at Karakat. Mr. Tulloh's arrangement, which had been practically sanctioned beforehand by Mr.

Thomason (now Lieutenant-Governor) when he visited Jaunpur in December, 1845, was as follows :—

PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.				PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.			
Tahsildari division.	Pargana.	Number of maháls.	Jama.	Tahsildari division.	Pargana.	Number of maháls.	Jama.
			Rs.				Rs.
Hazúr Tahsíl.	Jaunpur ...	347	1,49,370	Hazúr tahsíl.	Jaunpur ...	384	1,61,397
	Ungli ...	7	24,677		Bíalsi ...	91	46,269
	Barsathi ...	20	31,260		Rári ...	109	90,831
	Bíalsi ...	35	19,574		Saremu ...	52	22,122
	Pisara ...	57	31,576		Zafarabad ...	31	8,964
	Chandwak ...	63	33,902		Kariat Dost ...	8	21,559
	Rári ...	37	54,588		Talluka Khapraha in Mariahu.	1	8,650
	Saremu ...	52	22,122		Chanda ...	1	21,381
	Zafarabad ...	31	8,964		Kariat Mendha ...	24	9,963
	Kariat Dost ...	7	21,401		Total, 9 ...	701	3,91,142
	Garwara ...	11	49,623	Ghiswá tahsíl.	Ungli ...	234	1,60,403
	Gopalapur ...	31	21,964		Ghiswa ...	108	81,693
	Ghiswa ...	13	37,259		Mungra ...	47	73,889
	Mungra ...	9	46,598		Garwara ...	127	1,26,763
	Mariahu ...	117	89,340		Total, 3 ...	282	2,82,347
	Chanda ...	1	21,381		Mariahu ...	300	1,86,169
	Tappa Guzara and Bhainsa Deorain ...	55	28,231		Gopalapur ...	97	58,809
	Total, 17 ...	893	6,91,758		Barsathi ...	100	80,359
	Ungli ...	227	1,35,756		Total, 3 ...	497	3,25,338
	Kariat Mendha ...	24	9,966	Karakat tahsíl.	Chandwak ...	63	33,902
	Rári ...	72	36,322		Pisara ...	57	31,576
	Kariat Dost ...	1	158		Tappa Guzara and Bhainsa Deorain ...	55	28,231
	Jaunpur ...	37	12,026		Total, 3 ...	175	93,710
	Total, 5 ...	361	1,94,230				
Ghiswá.	Ghiswa ...	95	44,434				
	Mungra ...	38	28,061				
	Garwara ...	116	77,139				
	Barsathi ...	80	49,099				
	Total, 4 ...	329	1,98,735				
Mariahu.	Mariahu ...	184	1,05,479				
	Gopalapur ...	66	36,841				
	Bíalsi ...	56	26,695				
	Total, 3 ...	306	1,69,015				
GRAND TOTAL, 29 ...			1,889	12,53,273	GRAND TOTAL, 19 ...		
By addition ...			...	12,53,743	1,889		
					12,52,294		

The total revenue under "present arrangement" is apparently that of 1843 in Mr. Edmonstone's time, whilst that under "proposed arrangement" is the demand of 1846 in Mr. Tulloh's time. In his No. 168, dated 19th June, 1846, Mr. E. P. Smith, Commissioner, recommended the scheme for sanction, summarizing it thus :—

Number.	Tahsildari.	Parganas.	Maháls.	Sadr jama.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
1	Hazúr Tahsíl ...	9	701	3,91,142 1 4	Unavoidably straggling. One pargana, but huge. As compact as could be wished. New tahsildari needed.
2	Ungli ...	1	234	1,60,403 15 0	
3	Ghiswa ...	3	282	2,82,347 1 9	
4	Mariahu ...	3	497	3,25,338 10 0	
5	Karakat ...	3	175	93,710 13 9	
Total, 5 ...		19	1,889	12,52,942 9 10	

Up till 1846, eighteen parganas were divided into 29 portions. Mr. Tulloh concentrated entire parganas within tahsíl boundaries, except as regards taluka Khapraha, which (following Mr. Edmonstone's suggestion) he separated from pargana Mariahu and included within the Hazúr Tahsíl. Eighteen parganas were thus arranged in only 19 portions instead of 29.

He differed from Mr. Edmonstone in putting pargana Baisi into the Hazúr Tahsíl instead of into Karakat, the new fifth tahsíl. This transfer of Baisi into the Karakat tahsíl was made last year, forty years after Mr. Edmonstone proposed it. The Board reported the suggested arrangement in their No. 329, dated the 24th July, and Government in its No. 3333, dated 12th August, 1846, sanctioned "the revised establishment, sadr and mufassil, of the Collectorate of zila Jaunpur, amounting to Rs. 2,440-8-0 per month" with effect from October 1st.

The number of parganas in 1846 versus 1841.

Para. 147.—The arrangement of Chester's general statement for 1841 is merely parganawar, as follows :—

1. Baisi.
2. Gbiswa.
3. Garwara.
4. Haveli Jaunpur (which includes Daryapur).
5. Karakat { Tappa Chandwak,
" Pisara.
" Saremu.
6. Kariat Dost.
7. Kariat Mendha.
8. Mungra.
9. Rári (78 maháls) with taluka Badlapur (No. 79), which contains 58 mauzas.
10. Taluka Singramau of pargana Chanda.
11. Ungli Mahul.
12. Zafarabad.
13. Mariahu, { Mariahu including taluka Khapraha (28 mauzas).
" Taluka Barsathi.
" Gopalapur.

Tappa Guzara came into the district in 1842, and was included within pargana Karakat. So there were still only 13 parganas, to the tahsílwar arrangement of which Chester's general statement and report afford no clue. How these 13 parganas were intricately combined into four tahsils before 1846, and were from that year formed into five incomplex tahsils, has just been explained. In 1846 the constituent tappas or talukas of parganas Karakat and Mariahu are counted as themselves parganas, and hence we get 18.

Para. 148.—In his No. 151, dated 2nd April, 1849, Mr. Ommaney (the only Collector of old times who has left his name in the district) proposed the following transfers :—

Mauza.	Revenue in 1848-49.	From		To	
		Tahsíl.	Pargana	Tahsíl.	Pargana
Bhagsari	Rs. 825	Jaunpur.	Saremu. Haveli.	Karakat.	Pisara. Chand- wak.
Narhan (with Chakrit)	1,790				
Pachwa including Usarpur	879				
Sarauni	1,886				
4	4,555	...	...	...	...

The villages are close to the Karakat tahsíl, but belonged to outside parganas contained in the Sadr tahsíl, and had been overlooked when the entire district was recast in 1846. The Commissioner recommended the transfer in his No. 84, dated 7th April; the Board supported it in their No. 186, dated 24th April, and Government sanctioned it in G. O. No. 1780, dated 19th May, 1849, with effect from the year 1849-50.

Para. 149.—On the 5th of April, 1850, Mr. Ommaney, Collector, sent up an application for the transfer of taluka Singramau (all of the old pargana Chanda that is in Jaunpur, the rest being in Oudh) and taluka Badlapur from the Sadr to the Khutahan tahsíl, which was sanctioned by G. O. No. 2557, dated 22nd August, 1850, with effect from 1st October. The northern portion of pargana Rári, i.e., the large taluka

of Badlapur, containing 58 mauzas, area nearly 24,000 acres, was thus included in the northern tahsíl (Khutahan), whilst the southern part of the pargana, which consisted of 178 mauzas and contained about 44,000 acres, was retained in the Sadr tahsíl.

Creation of an entirely new pargana christened Daryapar Date undiscoverable.

Para. 150.—It was probably about this time that pargana Daryapar was created. It consists of that portion of pargana Haveli which lay between Saremu and Pisara north of the Gumti. In Smith's papers it is shown as a tappa in pargana Karakat. Thus its creation must date from before the mutiny and must be later than 1846, since the Haveli pargana suffered no reduction in the rearrangement of the district then effected. There is no trace of the transfer in the Board's office. Local enquiry could detect no copy of, or clue to, the order amongst the Daryapar zamíndars, but an idea seems to exist that the change was made in Ommaney's time.

Smith's general statement, and how 21 parganas are arrived at.

Para. 151.—Smith's general statement exhibits the following arrangement of the district as obtaining after the mutiny :—

Tahsíl.		Pargana.
1. Jaunpur	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haveli Jaunpur. 2. Tappa Saremu. 3. Zafarabad. 4. Bialsi. 5. Kariat Dost. 6. Rári.
2. Mariahu	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tappa Barsathi. 2. " Gopalapur. 3. Mariahu.
3. Ghiswa	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ghiswa. 2. Mungra. 3. Garwara.
4. Ungli	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kariat Mendha. 2. Chanda. 3. Badlapur. 4. Ungli.
5. Karakat	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Karakat—4 tappas
6. Tahsils	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Parganas.

Pisara.
 Daryapar.
 Guzara.
 Chandwak.

Daryapar is now seen to be in existence as just explained. Smith was wrong in leaving Khapraha in Mariahu. It was formally transferred to the Jaunpur tahsíl in the 1846 rearrangement of the district. Separating it from Mariahu and counting it as a pargana of tahsíl Haveli, and each of the four tappas in Karakat as a separate pargana, we then get the 21 parganas of which the district has for many years been said to exist.

Para. 152.—Early in 1884, M. A. Robinson, Collector, advocated the establishment of a sixth tahsíl at Badlapur, as previously suggested by Mr. Ward. This scheme was not sanctioned on the ground of expense. But it was demonstrated that some redistribution of existing arrangements was necessary, in order to lessen the area and work of the Sadr tahsíl and increase that of Karakat.

March 13th, 1885, I proposed that pargana Bialsi and the portion of Haveli lying between Saremu, Daryapar, Bialsi and Zafarabad should be transferred from tahsíl Jaunpur to tahsíl Karakat. This was accepted, and by Notification No. ¹⁵⁵³ 1.—792, dated 8th September, 1885, Bialsi plus 56 mauzas of Haveli were put into the Karakat tahsíl with effect from 1st September.

Present arrangement of district, dating from 1st September, 1885.

Para. 153.—Hence from 1st September, 1885, the arrangement of the district is as follows :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Area.		Revenue in general statement.
		Acres in general statement.	Square miles by survey, see para. 4.	
				Rs. a. p.
Jaunpur.	Haveli, (less 56 villages) ...	86,240	134.87	1,19,537 14 3
	Kariat Dost ...	18,831	29.38	21,541 6 6
	Khapraba ...	6,322	9.91	8,650 0 0
	Rári ...	43,821	68.58	60,083 4 11
	Saremu ...	19,209	30.11	20,904 0 0
	Zafarabad ...	4,914	7.65	8,385 10 6
	Total ...	1,79,387	280.50	2,39,102 4 2
Mariahu	Barsathi ...	52,455	320.46	78,441 13 0
	Gopalapur ...	28,937		58,212 5 0
	Mariahu ...	1,23,782		1,85,732 4 7
	Total ...	2,05,174	320.46	3,22,386 6 7
Machhlisahr,	Garwara ...	88,034	137.49	1,36,772 11 10
	Ghiswa ...	75,239	117.78	81,737 11 0
	Muogra ...	56,929	89.07	73,883 12 0
	Total ...	2,20,202	344.34	2,82,394 2 10
Khutahan	Chanda ...	21,525	33.83	21,381 8 3
	Kariat Mendha ...	12,429	19.52	9,966 3 6
	Rári ...	23,485	37.00	32,380 8 9
	Ungli ...	1,73,828	271.70	1,62,115 1 9
	Total ...	2,31,267	362.05	2,26,823 6 3
Karakat	Balsi ...	30,547	47.72	45,951 6 4
	Chandwak ...	44,706	69.93	38,447 9 2
	Daryapar ...	16,694	25.99	17,893 13 0
	Guzara ...	24,194	37.79	28,210 15 0
	56 villages Haveli ...	9,855	15.40	17,194 0 9
	Pisara ...	29,873	46.71	32,399 2 9
	Total ...	1,55,869	243.54	1,80,096 15 0
	District Totals ...	9,91,849	1,550.89	12,49,803 2 10

SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 2.

(CONTAINING 7 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 154 TO 160.)

Akbar's Settlement.

In this section I shall describe briefly Akbar's method of assessment, and his settlement of the four sarkárs, with especial reference to Jaunpur.

Preamble.

Akbar's classification of soils and principle of assessment.

Para. 154.—The way in which the revenue was assessed by Akbar was as follows:—

Soils were classified according to the length of time they remained fallow. In ascending scale of richness they were (1) Banjar (बंजर) land, fallow for five years and upwards (cf. our parti kadim).

(2). Chanchar (चंचर) land, fallow for three or four years. Wilson says untilled for a year or more but not for very long (cf. our parti jadid).

(3). Parauti (परौती) occasionally fallowed for a short time (cf. palihar chaumas, &c.).

(4). Pulij (पुलिज) never fallow.

The unit of assessment was an acre of pulij land in which three grades were recognized. The produce of three bighas (one first, one second, and one third grade) of pulij being divided by three gave the normal outturn of the unit of assessment. One-third of this was declared to be the State's share of the produce, i.e., according to Akbar's Revenue Code the Government demand was limited to one-third of the normal produce

of an acre of pulij. This one-third was, from experiments made at the time, declared to be as follows :—

Rabi.					Kharif.				
			M.	S.				M.	S.
Wheat	...	...	...	4 12	Cotton	...	...	...	2 20
Barley	...	...	...	4 12	Common rice	...	...	...	4 13
Linseed	...	...	...	1 29	Māsh	...	...	...	2 23
Peas	...	...	...	3 23	Mūng	...	...	...	1 29
	&c.	&c.			Jawār	...	...	...	3 18
						&c.	&c.		

These were the standard revenue rates *in kind*; but, said Akbar, “ whenever it will not be oppressive to the subject, let the value of the grain be taken in ready money at the market price,” and for certain crops cash payments were made compulsory.

Parauti was not taxed when fallow, but whilst under cultivation it paid the same as pulij. Chanchar and banjar when cultivated paid progressive jamas of a more or less complicated kind for the first four years, and then in the fifth year came under the full pulij rates. Grazing land was taxed by a poll tax of a few dams on cattle, from which a specified number of plough-cattle were exempt. One dam per bigha was the measurement fee, and a tax of ten seers of grain per cultivated bigha (the dahseri) was levied in kind and stored in granaries to feed Government cattle and provide against famines.

Para. 155.—The annexed table exhibits the *cash* revenue “ rates of collection” on an acre of pulij (for a few sample crops) for 19 years of Akbar’s reign in Suba Illāhabās, and consequently in sarkār Jaunpur. The Aīn-i-Akbari gives these “ rates of collection” in dāms, but they are here shown in rupees reckoning 40 dams to the rupee.

Akbar’s 19 years’ cash revenue “ rates of collection” for sarkār Jaunpur.



Para. 156.—For some of these crops, cash-payments were optional, for others necessary. But as these cash-rates were determined by converting the revenue in kind, exemplified above into dams according to the market prices of the day, the ascertainment of them was productive of so many inconveniences, that finally an average was struck of the cash-rates for the last ten of the recorded 19 years, and a decennial settlement was made by declaring this average rate fixed for the next ten years.

It is frequently stated that in Akbar's decennial settlement the assessment was fixed at the average of the last ten years' *collections*, i.e., irrespective of what the *rates* were for those ten years. The *Ain-i-Akbari* itself (following Gladwin's translation) says that the "*rates of collection*" were determined by converting one-third of the normal produce of a bigha of pulij into cash at the current market prices, and that for the decennial settlement the *rates of collection* for the 15th to the 24th year of Akbar were added together, and that one-tenth of this total was taken as the annual rate for the next ten years. If this is so, if the average of ten years' *rates of collection* (and not of ten years' *collections*) was the assessment, then Akbar's decennial settlement amounts to this, that no rates were assessed on the *land*, but that crop revenue rates in cash were fixed for ten years. Payment in cash appears to have been made compulsory for all crops, for if it remained optional for some, it would be necessary to calculate how much grain at the market rate of the day was equivalent to the decennial cash-rate, and the difficulty sought to be removed would continue. Anyhow, the figures in the final column of the preceding statement must represent Akbar's decennial crop revenue-rates for sarkár Jaunpur.

Para. 157.—The chapter in the *ain*, headed *taksim jama*, however, simply shows so many lakhs of dams for each pargana in the particular sarkar, as if the revenue were assessed on the land and not on the crop. This chapter enumerates 15 subas, one of which, Illahábás, contained 175 parganas (at Sikka rupees 53,10,695) grouped under ten sarkars, amongst which are the well-known "four sarkars" for which the following figures are given in the original, excepting, of course, columns 6 and 8.

The areas in column 7 taken from the *ain* must refer to cultivation only, i.e., the area assessed by Akbar, for the grand total is less than the area of this district.

Sarkar.		Parganas.	Dáms (40 to the rupees).			Rupees.	Area in bighas.	Area in acre at 3,136 square yards to one of Akbar's bighas
			Revenue.	Sayarghol (alienations)	Total.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Jaunpur	...	41	5,63,94,127	47,17,654	6,11,11,781	15,27,795	870,265	563,874
Gházípur	...	19	1,34,31,300	1,31,825	1,35,63,125	3,39,078	288,770	187,104
Benares	...	8	88,69,318	3,38,184	92,07,502	2,30,187	136,663	88,548
Chunar	...	13	58,10,654	1,09,065	59,19,719	1,47,993	106,270	68,856
Total	...	81	8,45,05,339	52,96,728	8,98,02,127	22,45,053	1,401,908	903,382

The detail for sarkar Jaunpur is as follows :—

	Maháls or parganas.	Dams.	Sikka rupees in round numbers (40 dams = 1 Re.)
1	Aldiman	30,99,990	77,500
2	Ungli	27,13,551	67,839
3	Bhūtri	8,44,357	21,109
4	Bhādaon	2,29,514	5,738
5	Tilahnī	6,54,363	16,359
6-7	Jaunpur with Haveli	42,47,043	1,06,176
8	Chandīpur	14,67,221	36,681
9	Chanda	9,89,286	24,732
10	Chirīa Kot	8,70,848	21,771
11	Chakēsar	2,86,586	7,165
12	Kharid	14,45,743	36,143
13	Khāspur Tāndā	9,86,953	24,674
14	Khanpur	3,06,020	7,650
15	Deogaon	25,83,205	64,580
16	Rāri	13,26,229	33,155
17	Sajhāuli	29,38,209	73,455
18	Sikandarpur	17,06,417	42,660
19	Sagri	12,74,721	31,868
20	Surharpur	11,64,095	29,102
21	Shadiabad	17,00,742	42,518
22	Zafarabad	1,56,926	3,923
23	Kariat Mittu	5,51,410	13,785
24	Kariat Dostpur	4,81,524	12,088
25	Kariat Mendhā	3,94,870	9,872
26	Kariat Soetha	2,06,753	5,169
27	Kot	13,63,332	34,083
28	Ghīswa	12,41,291	31,032
29	Ghosi	10,37,934	25,948
30	Garwara	5,13,942	12,848
31	Kauria	3,41,890	8,547
32	Gopalapur	1,60,403	4,510
33	Karakat	23,02,748	57,569
34	Mariāhu	52,89,465	1,32,236
35	Muhammādad	32,29,063	80,726
36	Mungra	5,29,730	13,243
37	Majhaura	4,20,164	10,504
38	Mau	2,09,067	5,226
39	Nizamabad	6,20,592	1,50,515
40	Nagun	7,58,796	18,970
41	Nathupur	2,73,472	6,837
Total by addition		5,63,38,465	14,08,467
Total in Ain-i-Akbarī		5,63,94,127	14,09,833

Akbar assessed what is now the Jaunpur district to 5½ lakhs of rupees.

Para. 158.—Picking out Akbar's parganas which are now in this district [except part of Ungli and part of Chanda], we get :—

Serial No.	Mahál or pargana.	Sikka rupees.
2	Ungli	Rs. 67,839
6+7	Jaunpur with Haveli	1,06,176
9	Chanda	24,732
16	Rāri	33,155
22	Zafarabad	3,923
24	Kariat Dost	12,088
25	Kariat Mendhā	9,872
26	Kariat Soetha	5,169
30	Garwara	12,848
32	Gopalapur	4,510
33	Karakat	57,569
34	Mariāhu	1,32,236
36	Mungra	13,243
14	Add Bīalsī then in sarkār Benares ...	4,83,310 13,690
		4,97,000

Distributing the Sayarghal proportionally to the revenue, we must add one-third of the Jaunpur and $\frac{1}{15}$ of the Benares alienations, or Rs. 39,300 and Rs. 8,500 respectively, making the gross revenue Rs. 5,44,800; but as the alienations on account of the garrison of the solitary stone fort (Jaunpur) in the sarkar (the others were brick) are known

to have been very large, it is undoubtedly within the mark to say, notwithstanding the subtraction of parts of Ungli and Chanda, that the gross revenue of the present district in the time of Akbar was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

Para. 159.—Except Mr. J. Grant's statement of the valuation of the State demand by Alamgir in 1685, which will be found in para. 209, I have not been able to trace anything bearing on the fiscal history of Jaunpur between the above assessment by Akbar at the end of the 16th century and the point where the Balwant-nāma takes up the history of the Benares province at the commencement of the 18th century, as described in the next section.

Para. 160.—By Alamgir's assessment the four sarkārs in 1685 were valued at 14 lakhs more than in Akbar's time. The detail of Alamgir's figures is not known, so his valuation of that area, which now forms the modern district of Jaunpur, cannot be deduced. As just stated, Akbar's assessment on the present district must have been about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. His grain revenue-rates have been given in para. 154, and his equivalent cash-rates for 19 years in para. 155. Take one instance, say wheat. The State demand on wheat grown on a bigha of normal pulij was 4 maunds 12 seers, say $4\frac{1}{4}$ maunds. The cash equivalents for this demand for 19 years give an average of Rs. 1-9-9 per bigha of normal pulij. Thus Rs. 1-9-0 was the average market price of $4\frac{1}{4}$ maunds of wheat during this 19 years. The difficult question is, what did Akbar's maund weigh according to our British Indian ponderary system? James Prinsep, in that rare book "Useful Tables," (page 111), puts it at 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. av., but if the sum as stated by him is worked out it gives 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. av. Anyhow, we may agree with him that we are near enough in assuming Akbar's maund to have been half our present maund. This would make Rs. 1-9-0 the price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of wheat, which is equivalent to $51\frac{1}{2}$ seers of our present weight, for one rupee. Barley, worked out in the same way, will give the same figures. Thus we get the value of the rupee as expressed in grain in Akbar's time. This was low, but still Akbar's assessment cannot be considered very low. In para. 157, what must be the cultivated area of the whole of Jaunpur sarkar is shown to have been 563,874 of our acres in Akbar's time. Assume half of this to be now in this district and we get 281,937 acres to pay $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, for in those days the cultivated area only was assessed. This would make Akbar's revenue rate as nearly as possible Rs. 2 per cultivated English acre, or expressed in wheat or barley at Akbar's prices 100 modern seers, i.e., $2\frac{3}{4}$ maunds, which assumes that an acre of normal pulij produced $8\frac{1}{4}$ maunds of wheat and barley. Considering what India was three centuries ago, this would appear to be a high estimate of produce.

It is worthy of mention here that, though Akbar at the end of the 16th century valued the four sarkars at over 22 lakhs, and Alamgir about 90 years later valued them at over 36 lakhs, they were in the first quarter of the 18th century (after half of Jaunpur had gone to form the Azamgarh Rāj, but otherwise unaltered) granted as jagir and produced five lakhs only to the jagirdar, as will be shown in the following section.

SECTION 3 OF CHAPTER 2.

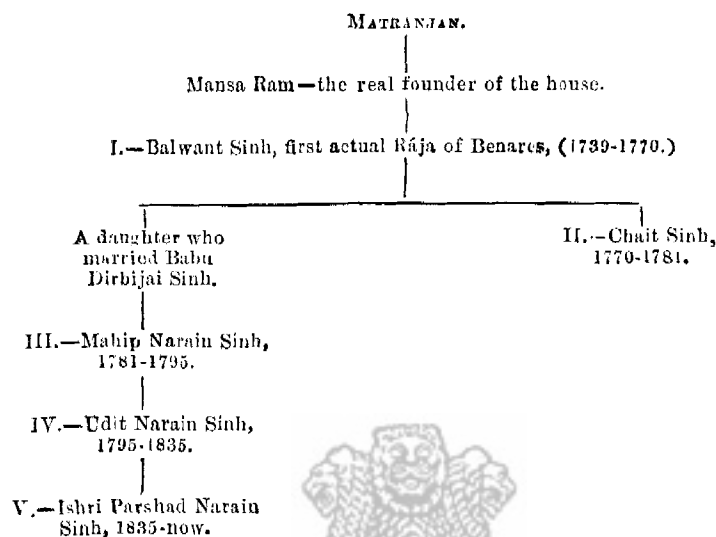
(CONTAINING 14 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 161 TO 174.)

History of the Benares province from early in the 18th century till the arrival of Jonathan Duncan in Benares.

Para. 161.—In dealing with the history, either general or fiscal, of any modern district which once formed part of the Benares province, it must be remembered that the descendant district cannot be separated from the parent province until so late as 50 or 60 years ago. The fiscal unity of the Benares province remained intact till 1818, and up to that date (at all events) the

history of any portion of this territory is the history of the whole. It is impossible to exhibit the development of Jaunpur or any other of the neighbouring permanently-settled districts apart from the ancestral province. In the following section I shall endeavour to trace the growth of the land tax and course of fiscal history in the province during the last century prior to the formation of the permanent settlement.

Para. 162.—As the Rajas of Benares are intimately concerned with the history of the permanent settlement of the province, and are frequently mentioned in the following pages, the bottom of their pedigree is inserted here for reference :—



Para. 163.—The Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah (1719-1748), at the commencement of his reign, gave the four sarkars of Benares, Jaunpur, Rustam Ali acquires the four sarkars about 1727. Ghâzipur and Chunar as jagir to a nobleman of his court, whom the Balwant-nama styles Nawab Mir Murtaza Khan. According to this work they produced him a yearly revenue of five lakhs of rupees, the probable meaning of which is that he appointed a Nazim who paid him this amount. It must be remembered that the kingdom of Azamgarh had been carved out of sarkar Jaunpur long before this, (see para. 135) and that “sarkar Jaunpur,” as used here and hereafter, cannot mean more than Akbar’s sarkar Jaunpur minus the Azamgarh Râj. This raj was resumed by Shuja-ud-daula in 1771. In 1722 Sâdat Ali Khan was appointed as first Viceroy or Nawab Wazir of Oudh. Hitherto the abovementioned four sarkars had formed part of the suba or viceroyalty of Allahabad, under which head they are, of course, enumerated in Elliot’s Glossary and Mr. Grant’s view of the Finances of Bengal, published in the fifth report on the affairs of the East India Company. Circa 1727 they were detached from it, taken away from Murtaza Khan and assigned to Sâdat Ali, it being a condition of the grant that he should pay an annual quit-rent of seven lakhs to Murtaza Khan. Sâdat Ali immediately sub-leased them to an old associate of his, Mir Rustam Ali Khan, for eight lakhs.

Para. 164.—Mansa Ram, father of Balwant Sinh, left his native village, (called *Tuthureah* by Oldham and *Ootataria* and *Ootaria* in the Balwant-nama) and proceeded to the court of this new Governor of Benares. He entered the service of Rustam Ali, a pleasure-loving careless individual, and, ingratiating himself in his favour, rose rapidly. Rustam Ali loaded him with honors, and in 1738 obtained for him through Murtaza Khan a grant of the title of Râja from Muhammad Shah. This Mansa Ram declined for himself, but accepted for his son Balwant Sinh. Rustam Ali soon became a mere roi faineant, Mansa Ram being the real ruler of the dependency, and he finally supplanted his master in the following manner.

Para. 165.—In 1737 Sâdat Ali Khan was summoned to Delhi by the emperor Muhammad Shah. He appointed his nephew and son-in-law, and subsequent successor, Safdar Jang, to act as his deputy during his absence. The enemies of Rustam Ali (who was a friend of the absent Nawab) thought they had secured an opportunity of injuring him, and accordingly poured out accusations against him before Safdar Jang, who started from Faizabad to expel Rustam Ali from his post. At Jaunpur he was met by Rustam Ali's friends, who told him that Mansa Ram was the secret instigator of all these complaints. Mansa Ram easily allayed the suspicions of Rustam Ali, awakened by these reports, and Rustam, little dreaming of the issue of the mission, actually sent his trusty and well-beloved Mansa Ram to Jaunpur with rich presents for the Nawab to appease his wrath and induce him to return to Faizabad. Mansa Ram, who was an exceedingly adroit diplomatist, dispelled the anger of Safdar Jang, and reconciled him to Rustam Ali. During the negotiations he offered an increase of fifty per cent. (four lakhs) on the existing tribute for the continuance of his master in the governorship of the four sarkars, i. e., he bid twelve lakhs on behalf of Rustam Ali. At this juncture a letter arrived from Sâdat Ali Khan ordering sarkar Ghâzipur to be given to a certain Shaikh Abdulla, whose history may be found [page 15. *et seq.*] in the Balwant-nâma. Safdar Jang thereupon determined to make over Ghâzipur to Abdulla, and to maintain Rustam Ali in the three remaining sarkars. Mansa Ram strenuously opposed this reduction of his master's dominion, but Abdulla retorted by bidding sixteen lakhs for all four sarkars.

So far Mansa Ram had, at all events ostensibly, acted with fidelity to Rustam Ali, but his enemies, taking advantage of his absence from Benares and of the protracted negotiations, induced Rustam Ali to believe that his envoy was really working for himself. A second ambassador was accordingly despatched, who was instructed to address the Nawab direct and to totally ignore Mansa Ram. The latter, not wishing to fall from his high estate with the rapidity that characterizes the vicissitudes of power in oriental courts, freed himself from the imbroglio by treating his master as he had himself been treated, and made overtures to the Nawab on his own behalf. Finally, the four sarkars were assigned at the sum (sixteen lakhs) offered by Abdulla. Ghâzipur was given to Abdulla at three lakhs, and Mansa Ram received in the name of his son Balwant Singh, the other three sarkars at thirteen lakhs, i. e., one lakh more than he had originally bid for all four on account of Rustam Ali, but the post of Governor of the Jaunpur Fort was excluded from Balwant Singh's sanad. Rustam Ali was powerless to oppose his supersession, and departed quietly to Allahabad. Mansa Ram ruled for one year only and died in 1739, and his son Balwant, whom he delighted to honour, reigned in his stead.

Para. 166.—Balwant Singh's first step was to send a large *nazar* to Delhi and procure the confirmation of his title of Râja and of himself in his father's place. For nine years Balwant Singh paid his revenue regularly to the Nawab's *sazawals*, who were located at Benares to receive it. In 1749 Nawab Safdar Jang went to Delhi. Balwant Singh instantly rebelled and expelled the *sazawals*. After some little time Safdar Jang marched into Benares, crushed the rebellion, and (1752) confirmed Balwant Singh in his dominion, subject to the payment of an additional two lakhs, making a total of fifteen lakhs. Shuja-ud-daula succeeded Safdar Jang as Viceroy of Oudh, and, being incensed at an attempt on the part of Balwant Singh to bribe the commandant of the Chunar Fort to surrender it to him for one lakh of rupees, marched to Benares. Balwant Singh submitted, offering five lakhs of rupees in cash and an annual enhancement of the same amount. These proposals were accepted, and Balwant Singh received a fresh sanad.

Para. 167.—Meanwhile Shaikh Abdulla of Ghâzipur had died in 1744. His oldest son Fazl Ali was living at Lucknow, so a younger son named Karam-ullah installed himself in his father's place.

Fazl Ali, therefore, went to Nawab Safdar Jang and offered to pay four lakhs of rupees instead of three. The proposal was accepted, and Fazl Ali obtained his rights and ousted the usurper. In 1747 Nawal Rai, the Deputy of the Nawab Wazir, removed Fazl Ali and reinstated Karam-ullah. Fazl Ali repaired to Safdar Jang, who refused to veto the act of his Deputy. However, Karam-ullah died, and Fazl Ali was appointed to succeed him on payment of a second extra lakh of rupees. Thus the revenue of sarkar Gházipur was now five lakhs instead of three. Soon afterwards the district of Azamgarh was made over to Fazl Ali. In 1761 the Nawab's Deputy was sent to expel him on account of his mis-government, and Balwant Sinh lent an auxiliary force. Fazl Ali was routed and fled, and sarkar Gházipur was made over to Balwant on payment of eight lakhs of rupees.

The State demand on the four sarkars.

Para. 168.—The continuous growth of the demand on the four sarkars (and other landed property gradually acquired)

may be epitomized thus:—

1720	5 lakhs levied.	(In sábi Iláhábás).
1722	7 " "	(Henceforward
1722	8 " "	in Oudh till the
1733	12 " offered.	cession in 1775).
1738	16 " offered.	and accepted.

Henceforward we find two demands instead of one—

	For Benares, Jaunpur, Chunar.	For Gházipur.	Total.
1738	13 lakhs levied	3 lakhs levied	16 lakhs.
1744	No change	4 " "	17 "
1747	Do.	5 " "	18 "
1752	An extra 2 lakhs offered	No change	20 "
1756	A further 5 lakhs offered	No change	25 "
1758	No change	8 lakhs levied	28 "
Result by 1758	20 lakhs	8 lakhs,	28 lakhs.

These figures give us a total of 28 lakhs by 1758. But Balwant Sinh, who lavished his gold when it was politic to do so, was equally lavish of promises in order to temporize, and his offer of two lakhs increase in 1752, and of five lakhs increase in 1756, probably never passed beyond the stage of mere talk. For Khair-ud-din, the author of the "Book of Balwant," when narrating the events of the year 1180 Hijri, (June, 66-May 67), states that Nawab Shuja-ud-daula asked Clive's permission to expel the (to him) obnoxious Balwant, but replaced this request, when he saw Clive favoured his turbulent vassal, by a demand for 10 lakhs more revenue, and that it was finally agreed that Balwant should pay three lakhs *over and above his former revenue of twenty and a quarter lakhs*. As will be seen afterwards, this promise of three lakhs does not seem to have been regarded.

Para. 169.—In 1764 the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula and the titular emperor Shah

The abortive cession of the Benares province to the English in 1764.

Alam, in order to befriend Kasim Ali, went to war with the English and proceeded to invade Bengal. And with a mighty following came the battle-loving Balwant, who was ever ready to fight on the side he thought would win. According to the Baiwant-nama, the Nawab, doubting his fidelity, sent him to the other side of the Ganges. On the 23rd October, 1764, the Nawab was routed at the battle of Baxar by Major Hector Munro, which led to the most important historical results. Shah Alam immediately joined the English and threw over his recent ally the Nawab, and sought to depose him. By articles executed at the end of 1764, he formally severed "the country of Gházipur and the rest of the zamindari of Rájá Balwant Sinh" from the Nizamat of Shuja-ud-daula, and ceded it to the English, i.e., he transferred this territory from Oudh to the East India Company, declaring that Balwant Sinh was "to pay the revenues to the Company." In return, the English were to put him (Shah Alam) in possession of the

rest of the Nawab's territory. Balwant Sinh appears to have furnished 8 lakhs of rupees which paid our troops, and he received a one-year's lease of his territory from us. Mr. Marriott was deputed to Benares as Resident after the completion of the above arrangements. According to Hastings (in his answer to the first article of impeachment), the President and Council of Fort William in 1764 declared that Balwant Sinh had "acted a wavering and double part" during the war with Shuja-ud-daula, and sent instructions to Major Munro that, if Balwant Sinh had not joined him or entered into any agreement with him, he was to be dispossessed of the zamindari of Benares and his person secured. If this had been done no Family Domains would probably have existed now. But (according to Hastings) Balwant made a compact with and joined Munro and then deserted him until after Shuja-ud-daula's defeat, when he was received back by General Carnac and Mr. Randolph Marriott, who, of their own accord, made a treaty with him, of which the Council disapproved, but submitted to be bound by. The whole of these proceedings described above were, however, quashed by the Court of Directors as soon as they were reported. Their disapproval appears to have been due to the facts that the responsibilities were great and the prospective profits small. Accordingly, on 16th August, 1765, Clive, who had just come out from England, concluded the Treaty of Allahabad, a treaty of alliance between the East India Company and the Nawab, by which the Company resigned to him (*i.e.*, restored to Oudh) all that Shah Alam had transferred to it the previous year. By Article V the Nawab solemnly engaged to continue Balwant Sinh in all his districts, on condition of his paying the same revenue as before, and by Article VII the English agreed to make over possession of these districts on 27th November, the date on which their one year's lease to Balwant Sinh would expire. Thus the province of Benares was in our possession for about one year, 1765 (by virtue of the abortive treaty of 1764, in which the emperor deprived the Nawab of his rights and gave them to us), ten years before it finally passed into our hands by the celebrated treaty of 1775, whereby the Nawab himself relinquished all his rights in our favor.

Para. 170.—In 1770 Balwant Sinh died and was succeeded by his fifth wife's son, Chait Sinh, who, as his mother was a Chandel Rajput, was illegitimate. He made an offer to pay 22 lakhs revenue to the Nawab. This shows that Balwant Sinh's third promised increase (three lakhs in addition to 20½ lakhs) was never paid. Shuja-ud-daula gave Chait Sinh a patta for Balwant Sinh's territories at 22,48,449, the details of which are :—

						Rs.
Paid by Rāja Balwant Sinh	Benares	...	...	...	...	12,00,607
	Bhadoi	...	...	...	...	1,30,000
	Lakhnesar	...	...	...	...	16,000
	Bijaipur	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
	Gāzīpur	...	...	...	...	5,00,000
	Shadiabad	...	...	...	...	40,000
						<hr/> 2,86,607
Deduct Nankar half of the jagir of Bhadoi and Altamgha, &c.,						88,158
Net revenue paid by Rāja Balwant Sinh						<hr/> 19,98,449
Increase settled with Rāja Chait Sinh						2,50,000
Net revenue to be paid by Rāja Chait Sinh						<hr/> 22,48,449

On 6th September, 1773, (so in Aitchison, but query 1770) the Nawab gave the new Rāja a formal *quat-nama* confirming him in his territories at this jama.

Para. 171.—In 1775 Asaf-ud-daula succeeded his father Shuja-ud-daula, and one of his first acts was, by a treaty dated 21st May, 1775, to cede the Benares province to the East India Company. The cession was made by Article V, which is so important that I present it *verbatim*.

ARTICLE V.

The said Nawab, for the defence of his country, as above specified, declares that he has given up of his own free will and accord unto the English Company, all the districts dependent on the Rájá Chait Sinh, together with the land and water duties, and the sovereignty of the said districts in perpetuity. That the English Company shall, after one month and a half from the date of this treaty, take upon them the sovereignty and possession of the districts under Rájá Chait Sinh, as hereunder specified, viz.—

Sarkár Benares.
Sarkár Chunar.
Saktigarh.
The "districts" of Jaunpur.

Bijaipur.
Mulboos kawss (*sic*) elsewhere Mulboos khas.
The sárkar of Gházipur.
The pargana of Sikandarpur, Kharid, Shadiabad,
Tappa Saraiha, &c., as formerly, the mint and
kotwali of Benares

According to the Balwant-nama (pages 76-77) the Nawab was tricked into this treaty by the dexterous cunning of Mr. Bristow, Agent to the Governor-General at Lucknow.

Thus the Benares province passed irrevocably into our hands by the treaty of Lucknow in 1775, ten years after the grant of the Diwani of the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The acquisition of Benares at this date was the work of Francis and not of Hastings; and it is noteworthy that it was the only territory acquired by the Bengal Government during the administration of Warren Hastings.

Para. 172.—On 15th April, 1776, the Governor-General granted a sanad to Chait Sinh which states: By treaty dated 21st May, 1775, the Benares province has been ceded to the East India Company. It therefore confirms Chait Sinh, who is to pay Rs. 23,40,249 at Benares, or 22,66,180 less 2 per cent. *hundianwan*, i. e., net Rs. 22,21,745-1-15 gaudas at Calcutta. (For details see page 48, Vol. II, Aitchison's Treaties). The customary patta and kabuliát under the same date were exchanged.

In 1778 Hastings, on the eve of war between England and France, called on Chait Sinh for an extraordinary contribution of five lakhs. The next year he demanded the same sum, and the following year he again made a like request.

All these proceedings were determined on in Council. In 1781 he resolved to fine Chait Sinh 50 lakhs, and proceeded from Calcutta to Benares for that purpose, with the full powers of the Governor-General in Council delegated to him. On August 16th, the Resident, under Hastings' orders arrested Chait Sinh. A rescue was attempted and Chait Sinh escaped; a general émeute ensued, and Hastings fled to Chunar. The English troops then rallied and routed the Rájá's forces, when Chait Sinh fled to Gwalior. Thus Chait Sinh disappears from the stage of Benares history. By the customary unwritten law, which then prevailed in India, powers paramount could, on emergent occasions, demand extraordinary subsidies in excess of the fixed tribute from their feudatories. Hence Hastings was not acting *ultra vires* when he thrice demanded five lakhs.

Moreover, it was only the intervention of the English that stopped Shuja-ud-daula from crushing the Benares family, whom he longed to extirpate; so that Chait Sinh was bound to us by every tie of gratitude, for he owed us his very existence: still his punishment was excessive. "It was a grievous fault, and grievously hath Cæsar answered it." It was Hastings' harsh treatment of Chait Sinh that constituted one of the chief charges afterwards preferred against him, and inspired the highest eloquence of Fox and Francis.

Para. 173.—On Chait Sinh's flight, Hastings (26th September) returned to Benares, and on the 30th proclaimed Mahip Narain, who was then 18 years' old, as rája. Balwant Sinh by his first wife had a daughter only. She married Babu Dirbijai Sinh and

Our first settlement of the Benares province at 22 lakhs with Rájá Chait Sinh.
Our second settlement of the provinces (with Rájá Mahip Narain) at 40 lakhs in perpetuity.

Mahip Narain was their eldest son. A patta was given to him dated the first day of the fasli year 1189, equivalent to 14th September, 1781, fixing the revenue at 40 lakhs "as a fixed and perpetual sum, without alteration, for every year." He gave a kabuliati under the same date, acknowledging that the Company had given him the province of Benares in perpetuity "for the entire sum of forty lakhs of Benares Siccas as a fixed and perpetual settlement for every year."

Whenever a permanent settlement has been made it has been regretted afterwards. Later on this settlement of the province with the rāja was considered unjust to landed proprietors; so in October, 1794, exactly 13 years after it had been concluded, the rāja was induced to give in a relinquishment in consideration of getting one lakh out of the realizations in excess of the sum of 40 lakhs, at which the province had been settled with him. (See D. R. pages 243, 251, 273, 274, 285). It is an inevitable conclusion that this agreement for forty lakhs with the rāja must have greatly influenced Duncan when he was making his assessments. In some way or other the province had to yield this sum.

The details of the demand are here given condensed from page 52, Vol. II, of Aitchison's Treaties, with a few explanations inserted:—

Patta dated 14th September, 1781, to Rāja Mahip Narain.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Conformably to the papers, &c.	49,06,002 12 0	53,06,002 12 0
Increase to the advantage of the Sarkār ...	...	4,00,000 0 0
Three jagurs and restored allowance to rozinadars (this reduction created by Hastings.) ...	...	61,496 0 0
Expenses of Amānat mahāls, i.e., expenses of collection in villages under direct management.	41,119 6 10	1,43,777 15 0	
Mudāfi mahmūlī customary remissions made annually to village zamindars after they had paid up their collections.	1,02,598 8 10 gandas.		
Revenue of Khairagarh payable to Nawab Wazir. Khairagarh was not a part of Benares merely administered by the rājā for the Nawāb.	...	13,06,002 12	
My jagurs, &c., with those of my dependents.	Half pargana Bhadohi (rājā's jagir).	1,58,341 0 0	1,98,046 14 0
	Pargana of Mahaich (Dirbijai Singh's jagir.)	60,000 0 0	
	Pargana of Saiyidpur (Ausan Singh's jagir)	54,000 0 0	
	My salary, &c., and those of my dependents.	6,30,400 15 0	
	A fixed and perpetual sum, Benares Sicca Rs.,	...		40,00,000 0

Khair-ud-din's account of this settlement (B. N. 119), is extraordinarily accurate for a native historian. He says: The Governor-General now proceeded to make arrangements for the government of the country. Babu Dirbijai Singh, father of Mahip Narain, was directed to produce a rent-roll of the four Sarkars under Chait Singh. As, however, all records had been destroyed, it was with great difficulty that such a list was procured. From this paper it appeared that the total income, including jagirs to Babus, was 49 lakhs. The Governor-General, allowing four lakhs for extraordinary sources of revenue, fixed the sum at Rs. 53 lakhs; from this he deducted Rs. 13 lakhs for jagirs to Babus, allowances to zamindars, expenses of police and other establishments, and settled the revenue payable by Rāja Mahip Narain at Rs. 40 lakhs, and granted him a sanad to that effect. Parganas of the value of Rs. 1,65,000 as jagirs, and pargana Khaira Mangror were also granted to the Rāja, pargana Mahaich being granted to Babu Dirbijai Singh.

The Benares Residents
prior to Duncan.

Para. 174.—Before showing how Duncan dealt with this demand of 40 lakhs, mention must be made of the Residents

who preceded him.

The Benares Residents were :—

1.	Mr. Randolph Marriott	...	...	1763	
2.	" Francis Fowke	...	...	1775	} Revenue 22 lakhs odd.
3.	" Thomas Graham	...	...	1776	
4.	" Francis Fowke (again)	...	...	1780	} Revenue 40 lakhs.
5.	" William Markham	...	...	1781	
6.	" Francis Fowke (again)	...	...	1783	
7.	" James Grant (early)	...	...	1786	
8.	" Jonathan Duncan	...	...	1787	

Mr. Marriott held sway for a short time as Resident (in vernacular "sazáwal") at Benares during the currency of the Treaty of 1764, as already mentioned. In 1775, after our real acquisition of the province, Mr. Francis Fowke was appointed through the influence of Sir Philip Francis, whose protégé he was. By the death of Colonel Manson in September, 1776, Hastings obtained the ascendancy in the Council and forthwith removed Mr. Fowke, and appointed Mr. Thomas Graham. When a surface reconciliation took place between Hastings and Francis, Mr. Graham was withdrawn and Mr. Fowke reappointed. As soon as the old feud broke out again, Hastings displaced Mr. Fowke for the second time, and appointed Mr. Markham. Mr. Fowke had great influence with the Directors at Home, and they ordered that he should be restored to the post. Hastings had to yield, so for the third and happily the last time, early in 1783, this singularly incompetent and dishonest individual became Resident. But at the commencement of 1786 Mr. Fowke and the Assistant Resident Mr. Berne thought it best to resign their appointments and depart Home quickly. Mr. James Grant was made Resident and Mr. Pelegrime Treves (whose real name was Travis, he being the son of George IV's Jew money-lender described by Thackeray) Assistant Resident. Mr. Grant was the last of the Residents who preceded Mr. Duncan. Mr. Shakespear, in his introduction to the Duncan Records, says there are very few public documents at Benares of a date anterior to Mr. Duncan's time. Perhaps it is as well. The salary of the post was Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and it was only coveted for the sake of the "emoluments."

All Duncan's predecessors appear to have been corrupt, but Fowke and Grant were the worst. The latter had considerable ability, and certainly realized the entire revenue in 1786-87 (1191 fasli), which had never been done before. Mr. Grant created several new sources of residential income. This state of things was connived at by the then Governor-General, Sir John Macpherson; but in August, 1786, Lord Cornwallis happily arrived in India. The management of Benares prior to Duncan's deputation represents the nadir of British mal-administration. There we touched bottom. The new Governor-General soon heard of the corruption of the Residents, and in November of the same year is found writing to Mr. Duncan of "the Augean stables of Benares." He saw that prompt measures were necessary for the reasons that (as he himself wrote) "the Rájá is a fool, his servants rogues, every native of Hindustan (I verily believe) corrupt, and Benares 600 miles from Calcutta." He therefore removed Mr. Grant, whose peculations were the subject of a long investigation. Mr. Duncan having to perform the unpleasant task of recording evidence in Benares and forwarding it to Calcutta. The summing up was very lenient to Mr. Grant. Some of the charges preferred by the Rájá were found true, but nothing was done to him, in consideration that he had remained unemployed for three years. Thus terminated this disgraceful episode.

SECTION 4 OF CHAPTER 2.

(CONTAINING 38 PARAGRAPHS: Nos. 175 to 212.)

Jonathan Duncan's administration and the Permanent Settlement.

Para. 175.—Omitting personal contracts made with the Benares Rájás (which

List of various settlement operations affecting Jaunpur since the cession of Benares in 1775.

will be duly noticed in this section), the district of Jaunpur has under English rule (dating from 1775) been the subject of settlement proceedings of a more or less extensive character, and of varying importance on four separate occasions, and of survey on three occasions. We have :—

- (1)—The settlement without survey by Mr. Jonathan Duncan made permanent with effect from 27th March, 1795 (see para. 207).
- (2)—The settlement proceedings of Mr. Charles Chester, 1839-41, preceded by professional survey by Lieutenant Abbott, Revenue Surveyor, October, 1839 to April, 1840.
- (3)—The preparation of village records by Mr. William Smith, 1860-67, accompanied by plane table measurement by amins.
- (4)—The present preparation of a new record-of-rights (1877-1886) based upon scientific cadastral survey (1877-81).

The first three of the above four operations will be noticed in this chapter, whilst the revision of records just completed and now under report will be dealt with in chapter 3.

Para. 176.—For 12 years (from the cession in May, 1775) the Benares province had been mal-administered by corrupt and incompetent Residents, and this vast tract was in a deplorable state of ruin and decay. On Lord Cornwallis rested the responsibility of purifying the executive and restoring the country to prosperity. He determined, despite all obstacles, to send to Benares the very best man on whom he could lay his hands. He therefore fixed on Mr. Jonathan Duncan, whom he regarded as second only to Sir John Shore as a revenue authority, and with great difficulty prevailed on him to give up his important post of Secretary of the Public and Revenue Departments, and accept the Benares Residency on Rs. 5,000 per month. This remarkable man was born at Wardhouse, county Forfar, Scotland, on 15th May, 1756.

He came out to this country when he was sixteen, and at the early age of thirty-one was selected by the Governor-General as the man in India fitted to carry through the herculean task of reintegrating a ruined province. He took over charge at Benares on the last day of August, 1787.

In 1792 he went to Calcutta and thence proceeded on a commission to the Malabar coast to settle the territory taken from Tippoo Sâhib, where he remained all 1793, returning to Benares in March, 1794. At the end of 1795 he was appointed Governor of Bombay, an office which he held for nearly 16 years, dying in harness 11th August, 1811, after 39 years' splendid and uninterrupted service. There is a symbolical monument erected to him in St. Thomas' Church, Bombay, but as regards this part of India "*si monumentum queris, circumspice.*" His work and his influence have proved more enduring than brass, and his name is to this day a household word in every village of the four sarkars.

Para. 177.—It will be convenient to explain at the outset the old system of revenue administration in the Benares province and also certain terms which are used throughout the Duncan Records, but are often somewhat imperfectly understood. From the oldest time we find the distribution recognised between raiyats and zamindars. The exact original status of the latter is a vexed question, which is beside the scope of this report. But at all events they possessed certain rights which themselves constituted a property, in that it was transferable.

In Upper India generally the position of village zamindars was at least this. They cultivated certain land (*sér*), they enjoyed certain manorial rights (*sayar*), and they conducted the internal administration of the village under the constitution known to us as that of a village community. The nucleus of what we now call rent as opposed to revenue appears to have, at all events, existed in Benares at the end of last century. (See Duncan's remark about hak-zamindari, page 66 D. R., and "the undefined power of the zamindars," page 236 D. R.) The State demand to a share of the produce might be collected from the raiyats (1) not through the zamindars, or (2) through their agency. In the latter case, whatever else they may have received from the raiyat for themselves, they collected from him in respect of the land the State demand on which and out of

which they received a small percentage on account of expenses of collection. Todar Mal studiously ignored the village zamindars and directed the amils to collect direct from the raiyats. This system of raiyatwari collection probably existed more on paper than in reality. At any rate, when the Mughal empire was breaking up, village zamindars flourished all over Northern India.

Para. 178.—Besides village zamindars, there were pargana or goshwara zamindars, who sometimes owned the entire pargana they administered, and sometimes owned only a small portion of it, but collected the State demand of all the villages and controlled them generally by virtue of their feudal supremacy over the tribe in possession.

Para. 179.—When there were no pargana zamindars the right to collect the State demand was farmed to some one who was styled amil. He might happen to be a village or pargana zamindar, but, as amil with regard to the villages in his lease (i. e., within his *amildari*), he was simply the contractor for the payment of the public demand.

Para. 180.—Throughout the Duncan Records we find the words “sadr settlement” and “mufassil settlement” (with their correlatives “sadr” and “mufassil” jama) and “under-renters.” The sadr settlement was the primary contract made by the highest revenue authority in the particular tract of the country with the amil (*amildari* settlement), or with the pargana zamindar (*goshwara zamindari* settlement.) The sadr jama was the amount the amil or pargana zamindar contracted to pay to the highest revenue authority. The State demand was a right to a certain proportion of the produce (or its cash equivalent) of every mauza. But in old times it did not suit the State to make a mufassil settlement, i. e., to assess and collect from each village separately. The system of sadr settlements was in vogue. The right to assess and collect from every mauza in a whole pargana or other large area was transferred by temporary sale. The transferee was responsible for the transfer price (*sadr jama*), but was allowed to pay it in instalments. What he acquired was the right to make the mufassil or mauzawar settlement, which was then a secondary contract made by the State lessee, with “under-renters” or raiyats.

Para. 181.—The term “under-renters” denotes either village zamindars or village farmers. The village zamindars contracted for their own village, the village farmer (*mustajir* not amil) was an individual to whom a village was made over, if there were no village zamindars forthcoming, or if they declined to accept their village on the sadr renter’s (*amil’s* or pargana zamindar’s) terms. He might be a raiyat in the village or a zamindar in another village, but as regards the particular village thus made over to him he was always called *mustajir*.

Para. 182.—The State sometimes failed to lease the right to assess and collect from certain villages, and had to make its own collections from the raiyats. Collections made direct from the raiyats, whether by the State or by its renter-in-chief, were styled *kaccha*, *kham*, *khas* or *amani*. All four terms may be found in the published Duncan Records, but the last is the word used throughout Duncan’s settlement papers.

Para. 183.—The amil received a patent of office (*amilnama*) and gave a written engagement (*kabuliat*) with respect to the tract leased to him (his *amildari*). Sometimes he sub-leased his rights or delegated his powers to a deputy (*naib*). He employed a host of underlings to go about collecting. He had an office for business (*kachahri*) and a treasury. The latter was managed by his banker, who arranged for payment of his jama in Benares. Actual payments into the Raja’s treasury were made by *dakhilas* (short-term bills) by the Benares bankers, whose out-station agents were the amil’s local treasurers. The amil was allowed a rebate of 10 per cent. on the sadr jama (*dahyak*), 12 annas per cent. was also deducted

as the banker's charge (known as half *bharat*), and the net *sadr jama*, which was thus 89½ per cent. of the gross *sadr jama*, reached the Rāja.

Para. 184.—In place of the many “coercive processes” known to our revenue law the amil had but one, *viz.*, personal ill-treatment. Rack, scourge, *peine forte et dure*, bastinado, chains, were all resorted to until the defaulter either paid up or died. Only Brahmans escaped this treatment. They, indeed, defied the amil, and when dunned for their revenue, forthwith hacked themselves with razors or burnt their old female relatives in enclosures called “*kurhs*,” so as to render the obnoxious tax-gatherer an object of divine displeasure.

Para. 185.—Rāja Balwant Sinh, like Henry VII of England, strengthened his own position by crushing all baronial power. The pargana Balwant Sinh's policy towards zamindars. zamindars he dispossessed and generally put to death, replacing them by amils, to whom he gave *annual* leases of parganas, and the village zamindars he also ousted to an enormous extent. Thus Duncan in his great settlement report (dated 25th November, 1790) stated that out of about 5,000 zamindars, who existed in the Benares province, only 3,000 were then in possession, 2,000 having been ejected by Balwant Sinh prior to our acquisition of the country (D. R., page 159). Although ousted from all village administration, they remained in possession of the *str* and *sayar*, and under Balwant's rule and that of his son Chait Sinh, the country was prosperous.

Para. 186.—From the accession of his grandson, Mahip Narain, it rapidly went to ruin. For six years the administration was carried on by naibs Rapid rise of the country under Rāja Mahip Narain or deputies, all of whom were appointed by Hastings.

These were (1)—The Rāja's own father Dirbijai Sinh, for about one year.

(2) Jagdeo Sinh, for about two years.

(3) Ajaib Sinh, appointed August, 1784, with whom the Rāja was for the first time associated. In August, 1787, the month in which Duncan came to Benares, the post of naib was abolished, and Mahip Narain proceeded to make his own settlement (the only one he ever made) for 1195 fasli, *i.e.*, October, 1787 to September, 1788. It was a disastrous failure. The average *sadr* collections under the naibs were Rs. 40,72,000. His settlement was for Rs. 42,85,000, showing an increase of 20 per cent., obtained by inducing the amils to bid against each other and accepting the highest bid.

Para. 187.—Mr. Duncan went on tour through the province with the Rāja from 18th January till 19th April, 1788, and was horrified by what Mr. Duncan resolves on immediate interference. he saw. He therefore determined on a general reformation in the realization of revenue, and it is from this point that his celebrated settlement administration commences. This divides itself into two portions.

(1) His work for the one year's settlement of 1196 fasli, October, 1788-September, 1789, see para. 190.

(2) His work for the permanent settlement of 1197 fasli (October, 1789-September, 1790,) which he commenced in 1789 and continued to retouch and polish until he went to Bombay in 1795. It may be stated here by anticipation that there is a vast difference between these two settlements independently of the question of permanency. That for 1196 fasli was a settlement of the old style. It was simply a *sadr* settlement. *Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter*. Duncan probably effected it in order to get breathing time before he attempted his master effort, a general mufassil settlement. It is, however, necessary to study Duncan's work as a whole in order to understand his permanent settlement.

Para. 188.—After his return from tour, Duncan drew up what he calls his *Nukam-* Duncan's great Regulation of June, 1788 nama or Regulation of 25th June, 1788. This document was a manifesto of Duncan's policy, and is in itself his Rent Code as regards tenants. Its 12 articles are therefore presented here as summarily as possible.

Preamble.—To promote cultivation for 1196 fasli, and to begin to introduce such a settlement in this country as may remain permanent, it is hereby ordered.

- (1) That a regulation form of cultivator's lease be established.
- (2) Which must specify the rod by which lands paying revenue in kind are to be measured.

(3) That the Rājā shall proclaim parganawar rabi and kharif rates at which revenue in kind shall be commuted into cash.

(4) Agor batai—i.e., division of produce *after it is reaped* is abolished. Revenue in kind must be paid by kankut (appraisement whilst the crop is standing).

(5) Lease must state by what proportions the produce (or value) is to be divided between amil and cultivator.

NOTE.—Equal proportions (Nisfā nisf) were the almost universal custom, any excess over half which the amil got was called Zabitana.

(6) With regard to cash-paying land the lease must specify length of rod; and the bare rent (māl) and cesses (abwāb) which obtained in the last complete year of Chait Singh's administration, i.e., 1187 fasli, are to be amalgamated and *their total is to constitute the cash rate per bigha for 1196 fasli*, beyond which no cesses can be demanded.

(7) Village zamindars and village farmers must issue the prescribed leases to all cultivators; amil to do so where village is amāni. Rates for waste lands to be fixed so that the cultivator agrees.

(8) Rājā to send out amins to distribute the leases.

(9) Kanūngos' cess abolished.

(10) Amins to induce cultivators to engage for waste lands at such rates as the cultivators agree to.

(11) Pattas to be attested by kanūngo and amil, and copies kept by kanūngo.

(12) Amins to report fees due to pargana kazis and chaudharis and send in shajras or abstracts of probable cultivation in 1196 compiled from the leases distributed. The form of prescribed lease stated that all land, whether paying in cash or kind or waste now taken under cultivation, must be measured by a rod of 3 dirā ilahi, 20 rods being the length of the side of a square bigha, and re-asserted the provisions of the regulation about rates for *nakli*, *bhaoli* and waste land.

It will be observed that this regulation was designed to protect tenants so as to improve and extend cultivation, one-fourth of the province being waste. The pattas mentioned in it are simply tenants' leases, determining the area of holdings by a uniform measure and their rents by uniform rates.

Para. 189.—Next Duncan submitted his report dated 12th September, 1788, to the Governor-General in Council, in which he reviews the Rājā's settlement for 1195 fasli, and develops his own views (pages 17-48, D. R.). It was acknowledged by G. O. dated 3rd October, 1788, which approved of Duncan's proposals generally, sanctioned his tenant regulation of 25th June, and authorized him to take upon himself the entire conduct and formation of the new settlement of 1196, "availing himself of the Rājā's interposition no further than he might think proper."

Thus, in 1195 fasli, what Duncan did was to legislate on behalf of the down-trodden cultivators. In 1196 he proceeded to make his first settlement.

Para 190.—He intended to have the whole country measured and the area of actual cultivation determined, which was to be assessed to the revenue rates of 1187, i.e., the rates entered in the cultivators' leases under his regulation, which undertaking he estimated would "take up a month or two, (pages 54 and 78, D. R.) He soon, however, found that this would be the work of years not months. It is a national calamity that Mr. Duncan thereupon once for

all abandoned his cherished scheme of survey and fell back, in his own words, "on making the settlement by the *next surest criterion*, viz., the kanúngos' reports and estimates of the state of actual produce compared with their former accounts and corroborated by the Resident's own judgment, aided by that of the most experienced native officers, and tried in some instances by the examination on oath of the kanúngos" (page 78, D.R.)

The kanúngos furnished an estimate for the year 1197 fasli, which Duncan checked by his favourite standard, the assessment in 1187 fasli by the Rája's high assessment in 1195 fasli. If satisfied, he accepted the kanúngo's estimate (daul), and, deducting from it (1) dahyak, (2) muafi and mujrai (customary remissions), (3) kanúngo's nankar, (4) half bharai, the net result was declared to be the amount to be paid by the amil from whom a new form of engagement was taken, by which they bound themselves to pay the demand within the first ten months of the year, to observe the Resident's Regulation of 25th June, 1788, and to submit returns to the kanúngos of the fiscal condition of every village in their amildari. Balwant Sinh only allowed his amils to collect from the tenants during the first nine months of every fasli year, so that they might have the last three months free to prepare their cultivation for the coming fasli year, and he gave the amils one month more to make their sadr payments.

This wise rule was disregarded under the naib's administration, but was now restored by Mr. Duncan. In January (1789) the Rája had suggested to Mr. Duncan that he would get more money if he granted leases for a term of years instead of one year (page 61, D.R.) Mr. Duncan granted a great many leases for five years at slightly progressive jamas in backward parganas in order to foster cultivation and improvement, some amils taking quinquennial leases with a higher initial jama than that entered in the one year's lease at first granted them.

Financial results of this settlement. *Para. 191.*—The result of the settlement is here epitomized.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Total available <i>mál</i> , <i>abwáb</i> , &c.	...	...	...	40,91,028	2	9
Deduct,	{ Dahyak (not always exactly 10 per cent.	...	Rs. a. p.	3,69,883	5	0
	{ Half bharai	...	...	44,267	12	9
	{ Chhút muafi	...	...	83,156	11	6
	{ Kanúngo's nákar lands	...	...	43,225	3	6
				5,40,533	0	9
Deduct,	{ Remaining gross funds	...	...	35,50,495	2	0
	{ Alienations jagirs	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Rebates on kanúngos' dauls, &c.	...	Total ...	60,061	1	3
Remainder	...	...	...	34,81,434	0	3
Increase, given this year by amils who obtained five years' leases	...	...	...	95,535	6	3
Total of the settlement of 1196	...	...	...	35,76,969	7	0

Constituted as follows :—

28 amils with leases for 1196 only	...	...	12,44,414	1	6
38 amils with quinquennial progressive jama leases	...	...	23,32,555	5	6
66 amildaris	...	...	35,76,969	7	0

				Rs.	a.	p.
Estimates assuming the annual leases are renewed at present value and reckoning the quinquennial ones at their progressive jamas.	1197 ... {	28 amils at	...	12,44,414	1	6
		38 do.	...	24,01,122	5	6
		66 at	...	36,45,536	7	0
	1198 ... {	28 amils at	...	12,44,414	1	6
		38 do.	...	24,69,305	5	6
		66 at	...	37,13,719	7	0
	1199 ... {	28 amils at	...	12,44,414	1	6
		38 do.	...	25,19,762	8	6
		66 at	...	37,64,176	2	0
	1200 ... {	28 amils at	...	12,44,414	1	6
		38 do.	...	25,64,260	14	3
		66 at	...	38,08,674	15	9

This settlement Mr. Duncan characterized as “moderate and suited to the decayed state of the country.”

Prospective deficit in collection of the 40 lakhs. *Para. 192.*—As regards the Company’s demand on the *Rāj* of 40 lakhs, the Resident supplied the following estimate for 1196:—

				Rs. a. p.		
Assets...	{ By land revenue	...	...	35,76,969	7	0
	{ Deduct majrai	...	...	62,098	7	3
	{ Remainder	...	...	35,14,870	15	9
	{ Add customs	...	...	3,92,996	10	9
Total, ways and means				39,07,867	10	6
Liabilities,	{ Sadr charges of collection	...	...	1,26,950	8	0
	{ Net amount due to Company after usual deductions.	...	...	38,82,732	2	0
	{ Total needed	...	...	40,09,682	10	0
	{ Deduct ways and means	...	...	39,07,867	10	6
Deficiency				1,01,814	15	4

The *Rāja* was not held liable for this deficiency as he had had nothing to do with the settlement.

Para. 193.—The *kanúngos* had been abolished by Balwant Sinh. Hastings reappointed them—but they remained of no account. Mr. Duncan restores the *kanúngos* to office and exalts their power. Duncan took them up and made them very powerful, so that we find him writing: “It is surprising what an influence they have already acquired, so that the *amils* are quite unable to collect their kists without their immediate aid and agency.” Duncan is considered to have been, and undoubtedly was, too dependent on the reports of *kanúngos*, but it should be remembered that he had no better source of information, and that they owed their restoration to this powerful benefactor.

Para.—194.—Duncan’s 1196 *fasli* settlement will be found detailed at length in his report dated 26th April, 1789, which occupies 50 pages of the Duncan Records (66-116). It should be remembered that this settlement was nothing but an old-fashioned *sadr* settlement on the native model. The province was divided into 66 tracts each of which was settled *en bloc* with an *amil*. Mr. Duncan’s only innovations were (1) that he based his 66 *jamás* on 66 *dauls* or *kanúngos*’ estimates (for that particular year) instead of leaving them to competition, and (2) that he bound his *amils* not to take a higher rate from the cultivators than that of 1187, which he considered the last year of reasonably good administration. Up to this date Duncan had dealt with the *Rāja*, had dealt with the *amils* and *pargana zamíndars*, had dealt with the *kanúngos*, had dealt with the tenants, but he had made no attempt to deal with the village *zamíndars*.

Para. 195.—Mr. Duncan’s elaborate report was acknowledged by the Governor-General in Council in a lengthy order dated 17th June, 1789, which, *inter alia*, covered a copy of the Government orders on the formation of a permanent settlement *with the landholders* in the province of Behar, which scheme it described in the now time-honoured sentence as “a system which had for its objects the ascertaining and limiting the demand of Government upon its subjects, and securing to them in perpetuity the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.”

The Resident was to report whether he considered the province ripe for such a measure, or whether it should be deferred. In the former instance, after obtaining the *Rāja*’s consent, he was to take steps to introduce the system from the beginning of 1197 *fasli*. The main points in the settlement rules for Behar were:—

Settlement to be made with the *actual proprietors of the soil* for 10 years, at the end of which term it would (with the Directors' sanction) become permanent. Jamas to be assessed by the Collector on fair and equitable principles from the best statistics he could get of the lands (omitting sayar collections), *without a measurement of them*. Duncan must have known all about the intentions of Government beforehand, for on 14th June [three days prior to the Calcutta date of the Government order, and as he himself says (page 138) a fortnight before he received it] he had issued instructions that the amils and kanúngos were to summon the *village zamíndars* and the former were to grant the zamíndars leases for their villages according to the kanúngos' estimates, and the zamíndars, having got leases of their villages, were bound to grant leases to the cultivators for their lands according to the Regulation of 25th June. Duncan, 2nd October, replied to the Government order and stated that he intended to go to Calcutta to consult with Lord Cornwallis.

Para. 196.—On 21st October the Governor-General in Council ordered that a Government orders a “settlement of the zamíndari of Benares be made for the period decennial settlement. of ten years, commencing with the year 1197 fasli, agreeably to the Resolutions of 20th May and 18th ultimo, communicated to the Collector of Behar.” Duncan apparently visited Calcutta in October, for on 5th November, 1789, he went into camp with the Rája to make the decennial settlements. On 26th December, 1789, he forwarded a progress report to Calcutta, in which he explained his different actions in places where he had the previous year issued quinquennial farming leases which were still in force, and were now most terribly in the way, and in places where the one year's leases had expired and there was no existent sadr settlement to clash with the introduction of the new scheme of mufassil settlement.

Para. 197.—At the beginning of 1198 fasli Duncan submitted (25th November, 1790) to Government his great report on the permanent settlement of the districts of the Benares zamíndari, a précis of which occupies 52 pages of the published Duncan Records (pages 155-207). His settlement was at first decennial or quinquennial, afterwards declared good for the lives of the zamíndars, finally declared permanent with effect from 27th March, 1795 ; [see para. 207].

The parganawar totals of his assessments are tabulated in the annexed statement respecting which the following explanation is offered. The terms *unsettled* and *settled* are Duncan's own. He called lands *unsettled* for which no mufassil settlement (as opposed to sadr settlement) had been made, *i.e.*, where the jama for each village was not separately ascertained and fixed under Resident's signature. By “settled” he indicated that the jama of *each village* in the tract had been so fixed. Areas left *unsettled* remained at their old sadr or lump parganawar jamas of 1196 fasli. Only one-ninth of the total revenue was composed of these big lump jamas which were *not* the sum of multifarious village assessments. The entries in the column “unsettled,” are of exactly the same nature as the entries against Duncan's 66 amildaris in his 1196 fasli report. Those under the head “settled” are of a totally different kind. They are not lump parganawar amils' jamas, but totals arrived at by summation of all the small jamas which Duncan assessed mauzawar. In the *unsettled* tract the state lessees were left to go on collecting as they always had done, *i.e.*, by either granting temporary leases to the village zamíndars or farmers, or by collecting according to the produce directly from the raiyats. I have included the whole province in this table, and not confined it to the parganas which now constitute the district of Jaunpur, because it affords a birds-eye view of Duncan's work, and there is no similar statement elsewhere. As regards the pargana without a name at Rs. 33,036-10-0 in Mirzapur, Duncan (page 172) mentions nine parganas as “settled” but enumerates only eight. A ninth pargana at Rs. 33,036-10-0 is necessary to make up the total settled jama ; but I have failed to detect its name, and the Collector of Mirzapur was unable to help me.

Statement of Duncan's Permanent Settlement of the Province of Benares, reported 25th November, 1790.—The jamas below are initial jamas, which by progression will increase to the extent of Rs. 2,62,908-3-0. (See para. 201.)

Sarkar.	UNSETTLED.			SETTLED.		
	Pargana Taluka Mauza	... P. ... T. ... Tal. ... M.	Jama.	Pargana Taluka Mauza	... P. ... T. ... Tal. ... M.	Jama.
ALLAHABAD	P. Ehadohi, now in Family Domains, district Mirzapur.	...	Rs. a. p. 1,75,559 0 0	...	...	Rs. a. p. ...
	P. Gangapur, now in Family Domains, district Benares.	...	78,588 10 0	Dihat Amanat, Tikri	...	23,399 7 3
	Tal. Karowna	...	65,113 4 9	P. Athgaon	...	40,280 5 0
	Tal. Harhwa	...	3,501 0 0	Tal. Jajhupur	...	30,680 5 3
	M. Sheopur	...	701 0 0	Tal. Karnudani	...	12,664 2 0
BENARES	Tal. Lohra	...	1,47,903 14 9	P. Katehar	...	1,17,329 13 3
	Tal. Surykerout	...	27,632 14 3	M. Dihat Mutafarikat	...	10,615 10 0
	Tal. Chitapur	...	8,042 11 9	P. Pandraba	...	48,012 8 3
	Tal. Jakhu	...	11,395 5 6	P. Sheopur	...	45,412 13 0
	Total, unsettled	...	15,563 15 3	P. Bialai (now in Jaunpur),	...	45,265 0 0
CHUNAR	Tal. Musepur	...	62,634 14 9	...	...	3,79,060 0 0
	2,10,538 13 6	P. Agori	...	53,251 13 6
	3,988 4 0	P. Bilegarh	...	11,960 9 0
	P. Bhini	...	90,890 8 0
	P. Haveli Chunar	...	41,802 2 6
	P. Kariat Sikhar	...	53,523 0 0
	P. Majhwa	...	27,764 8 3
	M. Jarkor	...	2,901 0 0
	P. Rahnur, now in Benares,	...	3,686 10 9
	Omitted from published Dun- can Records and name not known.	...	33,156 10 0

This total, he explained, as well the produce of land and agriculture except the siwai item. This is not quite accurate, since it included the Garwara batta or profit by exchange (about 9 per cent.) on Mudhosahi pice in which the revenue was paid. The siwai Duncan had very carefully kept separate from land revenue proper, and they were collected amáni by the amils, *i.e.*, not from zamíndars or farmers, but directly from the persons liable.

Para. 198.—Appended to this report were certain figures (page 197), which I have thrown, with a little explanation, into the subjoined tabular form, which may be regarded as Duncan's settlement, "general statement" for 1197 fasli :—

Population.	Zamíndárs.			Area in bighas.			Free lands Kishanar tan.	Revenue rates.	"The real value of the country" <i>i.e.</i> , of land produce and of customs.
	In possession.	Out of possession.	Total.	Cultivated	Uncultivated.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2,911,586	3,204	2,531	5,735	2,713,461	6,64,693	3,378,154	1,138 mauzas of unknown area valued at Rs 2,00,000	Varying from 2 annas to Rs. 20.	<p>Total revenue by permanent settlement of 1197 including Rs 85,879-36 jagirs to a few dispossessed pargana zamíndars ... 42,69,369 10 9</p> <p>Escaped assessment because kanúngos concealed it ... 7,843 15 3</p> <p>What the total by permanent settlement 1197 should have been ... 42,67,213 10 0</p> <p>Add value of free lands, see column 8 ... 2,00,000 0 0</p> <p>44,67,213 10 0</p> <p>Add Rája's jagirs not included in above figures ... 4,40,326 13 0</p> <p>Total "corrected" revenue ... 49,07,540 0 7</p> <p>Add customs for 1197, ... 5,01,118 1 9</p> <p>Total assets of province (mál + permit) including assumed assessments on alienations ... 54,08,658 2 4</p>

Para. 199.—Where Duncan had granted annual amildari leases (sadr) in 1196 fasli, he made decennial village settlements with the zamíndars (mufassil) in 1197 fasli, abolishing sadr settlements *in toto* throughout this area, and merely employing the former amils as tax-gatherers, who were to still receive their old 10 per cent. commission, but as pay. Where he had granted quinquennial amildari leases (sadr) in 1196 fasli, he made quinquennial village settlements with the zamíndars (mufassil), so that throughout this area the old form of sadr settlement and the new form of mufassil settlement co-existed till the end of 1200 fasli, when both sadr and mufassil leases were to expire. Duncan recommended that the quinquennial village leases should be extended for six years and the amils retained as tax-gatherers, so that in 1201 fasli exactly the same status would obtain in this area as in that in which he made decennial settlements in 1197 fasli. In the area where the quinquennial amildari leases were still current, and wherever Duncan's mufassil jama turned out much more than the sadr amildari jama, the amils pocketed the surplus for the four remaining years of their leases, *i.e.*, they collected the mufassil jamas, but only paid the sadr jamas until their leases were up.

Para. 200.—The amils, in collecting their revenue, issued dastaks and charged talbana. Duncan found that many persons had been ruined by the extortionate exaction of this precess fee, so from 1197 fasli he abolished it as an amil's collection, and had all realizations under this head credited to Government.

Para. 201.—At the conclusion of his report, Duncan prophesied an increase of about a lakh in the land revenue for 1198 (from progressive jamas), and that such increase would finally aggregate Rs. 2,62,908-3-0, making the total land revenue Rs. 45,22,277 13 9

Thus, settled in 1197 fasli „ 42,59,369 10 9

Subsequent increase by progressive jamas and amils' profits

falling in from 1201 fasli „ 2,62,908 3 0

45,22,277 13 9

Para. 202.—Thus as Duncan says (page 198) “the real value of land produce of Benares cannot be computed at higher than from 49 to 50 lakhs of rupees.” We may take it therefore that Duncan estimated the land assets of the province in 1790 to be 50 lakhs. This of course bears no relation to our “corrected rentals,” “estimated assets,” &c., or any other modern formula. In old days certain parganawar rates existed. They were not rent-rates (except in the sense in which old-world civilians use the word rent for what we now distinguish as revenue) but revenue-rates, *i.e.*, they indicated the cash or grain value which was by custom *the due of the State* in that territory from every bigha *under cultivation*. The amils' myrmidons went into a village, measured up whatever land they found cultivated, multiplied it by the well-known local rate, and then harassed everybody until they had received the product. Whatever the zamíndars may have got bore no reference to these rates, which were simply begotten by the State demand. Duncan ordained that all tenants should receive pattas at these rates, and they did so in 1196 fasli. But what they got were pattas at revenue-rates not rent-rates. The village zamíndars had not then been settled with, *i.e.*, had not been put into that position and clothed with those rights from which it resulted that suddenly a hard-and-fast distinction between revenue and rent was created. Just as Duncan had seen in 1196, that the tenants were protected by receiving leases, which were declaratory that the *revenue* rates to which their fields were liable were those of 1187 fasli, so he intended to assess villages when making his decennial settlement with zamíndars in 1197 fasli on the *same* rates. But he had no time to measure cultivation, so he settled with the zamíndars on the kanúngos' decennial dauls, which must have been estimated cultivation multiplied by the revenue rates, unless they were merely lists of collections. It is impossible to make out from all the dauls I have seen (those for Jaunpur) what the figures really were. Now-a-days we take half the potential rent. If Duncan had measured a village he would have taken the whole of the result produced by multiplying its area by the revenue rate. The zamíndars were to get their profits (rent) from culturable land then uncultivated, and, where this was excessive, Duncan forestalled some of the future profits (rent) by progressive revenue jamas. 1197 fasli, by the limitation of the State demand and the recognition of a secondary demand of the zamíndars, rent in its strict sense sprang into existence. When Duncan states that the real value of the land is 50 lakhs, he means the real revenue value or State demand. He never gives us any valuation of total produce multiplied not by the parganawar revenue-rates but by the actual market value of the day, from which one can estimate what proportion of produce was taken by the State and what left to the cultivator. This 50 lakhs did not all find its way into the State treasury. Some 14 or 15 lakhs have to be deducted on account of (1) Rája's jagirs; (2) jagirs of dispossessed pargana zamíndars; (3) kanúngos' nankar lands; (4) Chhút muafi, &c; (5) amils' commission, about 35 or 36 lakhs being the net State receipts in 1195 fasli and 1196 fasli.

Para. 203.—The Government Order dated 11th February, 1791, on this voluminous report—

- (1) Asked for Duncan's opinion as to the appropriation of the surplus.
- (2) Abolished the loom-tax, but retained the other siwai collections.
- (3) Confirmed the quarteennial settlements for a further term of six years, so as to render the settlements decennial throughout the entire areas shown

in the preceding statement under the head "settled," and declared the assessments shown for the last year of increase (if any) permanent FOR THE LIVES of the village zamíndars.

(4) Sanctioned Duncan's settlement proceedings generally.

From this time forward Duncan merely extended and improved his great work of 1719. As regards the surplus, Rani Gulab Kunwar (the Rájá's grandmother) considered (and justly) that, as Hastings had concluded a permanent settlement at 40 lakhs with the Rájá, he should receive all surplus receipts. The Board ordered that the Rájá should get all save what he agreed to abandon for the improvement of the country. They remarked: "It did not appear desirable that a greater land revenue should be assessed on the zamíndari of Benares than might be sufficient, in addition to the receipts from the customs, to make good the fixed annual payment of 40 lakhs to Government with the charges of collection hitherto defrayed from the mulki treasury, and to furnish a surplus adequate to provide for part of the expense of the Judicial Establishments, and also for the maintenance of the College, making of roads, bridges or other works for the improvement of the zamíndari, and for allowing of some addition to the Rájá's income." They directed that the Resident should settle with the Rájá the amount he would allow to Government for these purposes. He to get the remainder. Duncan did the exact opposite. He fixed the amount payable to the Rájá at one lakh, leaving the remainder to Government. The Rájá assented and the Government approved. Thus the personal settlement with the Rájá disappears.

Para. 204.—The Board in their address dated 19th September, 1794, issued further directions about the permanent settlement, directed the preparation of a quinquennial register (really a khewat), intimated that a Collector should be appointed to superintend the collection of the revenue of the province, and requested Duncan to draft the necessary regulations before they were deprived of his valuable services. October 20th, 1794, Duncan submitted the draft of Regulation I of 1795: 13th August, 1795, he reported that the amount of revenue payable by the proprietors had been settled in such a manner FOR THE LIVES of the parties as to admit of the Board's declaring the settlement PERPETUAL whenever Regulation I of 1795 should be published. He had made a few remissions where he had found the assessment heavy. About 4,700 pattas had been granted in 1197 fasli, of which 700 became non-effective in five years.

Up to date the Resident had granted 386 to those who originally held them, 271 to others, and only 84 of those issued in 1790 were now non-effective, and over half of the lands left amáni in 1790 had now been rendered mushakhasi, i.e., settled with zamíndars or farmers. Under Regulation II of 1795 zamíndars were allowed to pay hazúri, only 3½ lakhs were thus paid, which showed that the amils were not oppressive.

Para. 205.—One sentence of Mr. Duncan's is so important that I quote it verbatim. "Land had already become in Benares a most desirable property, if it might be judged from the degree of avidity, not unfrequently degenerating into violence, that was now made by the parties to acquire it, insomuch that the excess of this desire might be averred to be at the time by far the principal if not the only serious evil existing in this part of the country. On this head several of the natives, judging from the immediate effects, did not hesitate in intimating their doubts of the expediency of that policy, which had restored the great body of landholders and rendered them already comparatively rich and affluent, insomuch that it was a common saying that those zamíndars who seven years ago had scarcely the means of a precarious subsistence, had now many of them horses in their stables and more money than they ought to require to spend, which was supposed, especially by the amils, to render them

impatient of control, at the same time that it furnished them with the means of resistance, to root out which was said to have been one of Rájá Balwant Sinh's chief motives for the general level to which he reduced them."

Para. 206.—Between September, 1794, and August, 1795, Duncan drafted 44 regulations. August 13th, 1795, he submitted a farewell report in continuation of his great permanent settlement report of 25th November, 1790, in order to bring it down to date. After this he proceeded to take up the governorship of Bombay, having in eight years accomplished the colossal enterprise which Lord Cornwallis had selected him to carry out. According to the title-heading of Regulation XXII. of 1795, the office of Resident was abolished in that year, *i.e.*, after Mr. Duncan's departure, from which date the province was made into a Collectorate, but we certainly find persons styled "Residents" for many years afterwards.

Para. 207.—It may be as well to explain exactly the date from which the permanent settlement runs. The question was discussed in the appeal of Babu Dhanpat Singh, Calcutta High Court, May 5th, 1864, (see Weekly Reporter, page 62), when it was argued that the permanent settlement *was* the decennial settlement subsequently made permanent. The district of Purneah was the one directly in question in this case, and it was contended that, as the decennial settlement for Purneah was completed in 1789, that therefore the date of the permanent settlement for that district was 1789. But Jackson, J., held that the date of the permanent settlement was *the date on which the decennial settlement being declared to be perpetual*, the permanent settlement came into force. The proclamation, which (for Bengal) declared the settlement to be permanent, is contained in Regulation I of 1793 [passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 1st May, 1793] and section 1 of that regulation distinctly states that it "is to have force and effect from the 22nd March, 1793, the date of the proclamation." Hence in Bengal proper the permanent settlement dates from March 22nd, 1793. Following this ruling, it results that the date of the permanent settlement for "the lands in the provinces of Benares" is to be found in Regulation I of 1795 passed by the Governor-General in Council on 27th March, 1795. Now Mr. Irvine in his digest of Rent Law (para. 145) puts the date of the commencement of the permanent settlement in Benares at September, 1789, that is, the beginning of the fasli year 1197, as given in a side note to section 2 of the regulation. But the Benares permanent settlement was formed thus. During the following years :—

<i>Fasli.</i>							<i>Christian.</i>	
							September.	September.
1197	...	...	...	...	...	...	1789 =	1790
1198	...	...	...	...	...	...	1790 =	1791
1199	...	...	...	...	...	...	1791 =	1792
1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1792 =	1793
1201	...	...	...	...	...	...	1793 =	1794

progressive jamas were in force, which stopped at the end of 1201 fasli, so that from 1202 fasli the jamas show no increase. Some amils in 1196 fasli had obtained parganas under quinquennial instead of the usual annual leases. Hence in 1197 fasli Duncan settled with village zamíndars, farmers, &c., for 10 years, where the annual amils' leases had expired, and gave quinquennial leases to the zamíndars, &c., where the amils' quinquennial leases had still four years to run. Now section 2 of Regulation I. says that Lord Cornwallis had desired to introduce the principles of the decennial (note, not permanent) settlement into Benares "from the beginning of the year 1197 fasli," and that in consequence Mr. Duncan made the abovementioned arrangements, which were reported to Government in 1789 and 1790, and that on 11th February, 1791, the Governor-General in Council approved of them and confirmed the quinquennial zamíndari leases for six years more, so that the settlement with all the zamíndars, &c., ran for 10 years from 1197 fasli, and would have expired at the end of 1206

fasli, but that the Governor-General declared (still on 11th February, 1791,) that so long as they paid "the revenue stipulated in the last year of the increase" it should not be enhanced *during their lives*. But continues section 2 of Regulation I [passed on the 27th of March, 1795] the Governor-General in Council has *now further resolved* that the revenue *shall be fixed in perpetuity*, and that the pattadars shall never be liable for more than the highest annual jama in their pattas, and Mr. Duncan is therefore ordered to issue the proclamation contained in section 3 of this regulation. This 3rd section (the proclamation) consists of six clauses. The first states that the Governor-General on 11th February, 1791, confirmed and approved the quartennial and decennial settlements formed in the fasli year 1197 (1789-90) and placed the quartennial pattas on the same footing as the decennial, and that he now declares the highest annual jama fixed by these pattas to be fixed in perpetuity. The remaining five clauses of the section set forth the reservations and conditions annexed to the contract. The date of the commencement of the permanent settlement of Benares can only be taken to be September, 1789, on the theory that the permanent settlement is the decennial (or quartennial, &c.,) settlement subsequently made permanent, which is what Justice Jackson overruled. By his decision the permanent settlement begins from *the date on which the decennial or quartennial, &c., settlement is declared to be perpetual*. Now it was only declared to be perpetual by Regulation I of 1795, which was passed on 27th March, 1795, and it therefore follows that this is the date of the commencement of the permanent settlement for the province of Benares.

Para 208.—Shortly before the deputation of Mr. Duncan to Benares, Mr. James Grant "the Superintendent of the Khálisa or Exchequer Office," also known as "Chief Sarrishtadar Grant," wrote a series of pamphlets which created a great sensation at the time. They are as follows:—

Chief Sarrishtadar Grant's disquisitions on the rental assets of our Indian possessions at the end of the 18th century.

- 1.—Historical and comparative analysis of the finances of Bengal.
- 2.—Historical and comparative view of the revenues of Bengal. These two are dated April 27th, 1786.
- 3.—Supplement to the historical and comparative analysis, dated 30th January, 1787.

They were designed to show that English officers had everywhere been deceived by natives, and that the revenue-paying capacity of our possessions was far in advance of our collections. At that time there were two conflicting views as to the assessment of Bengal, one that it was enormously over-assessed, the other that it was prodigiously under-rated. Mr. Francis was the advocate of the former, Mr. Grant of the latter. Mr. Shore, in an elaborate Minute dated 18th June, 1789, exposed the unreliability of Mr. Grant's estimates, which must be ranked amongst the most astounding exaggerations ever published.

Para. 209.—His account of the Benares province will be found in his "Supplement" in appendix 4 of the celebrated fifth report. His figures are epitomized here, as they are historically important. I have preserved his totals although the details do not always support them.

Mr. Grant on the four sarkars down to about 1750.

1.—*Shumári Jama of Todar Mal, 1582.*

Sarkar.				Number of parganas.	Area in bighas of 3,000 square ells.	Dams 40 to the rupee.	Gross standard revenue in sikka rupees.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	41	8,70,265	5,63,94.127	14,09,853
Benares ...	...	...	...	8	1,56,863	88,60,318	2,21,507
Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	19	2,88,770	1,34,31,020	3,35,775
Chunar ...	...	...	...	13	1,06,270	58,10,654	1,45,266
Total				81	14,22,168	8,44,96,119	21,12,401

2.—*Shumdari jama in 1685—the 27th year of Alámگیر.*

Sarkar.	Number of parganas.	New jama in dāms 40 to the rupee.	Total standard revenue in rupees.
		Rs.	Rs.
Jaunpur	42	7,58,67,950	22,88,742
Benares	8	1,42,77,982	4,37,161
Ghāzipur	17	1,84,48,791	4,79,414
Chunar	14	2,06,10,830	4,04,728
Total	81	12,92,05,553	36,10,045

3.—*Shumdari jama, 1747, at the death of Muhammad Shah.*

Sarkar.	Number of parganas.	Area in Bengal raiyati bighas.	Jama in dāms 49½ to the rupee.	Standard gross revenue in rupees.
			Rs.	Rs.
Jaunpur	41	26,10,795	11,96,39,809	24,05,393
Benares	8	4,70,589	1,91,10,470	3,80,475
Ghāzipur	17	8,66,310	2,56,06,478	4,44,346
Chunar	18	3,18,810	2,46,31,971	5,42,061
Total	84	42,66,504	18,89,88,728	38,62,275

The above figures are for the four sarkars as constituted in Akbar's time. But by 1747-48 at the death of Muhammad Shah the zamindari of Benares only included 17 of the 41 parganas in sarkār Jaunpur according to Mr. Grant. It has been already explained that more than half of the Jaunpur parganas were formed into the Azamgarh rāj in 1709. Mr. Grant accordingly gives the following figures :—

4.—*Zamindari of Benares in 1747.*

Sarkar.	Number of parganas.	Gross revenue in rupees.	
		Rs.	
Jaunpur	17	9,04,704	} At 48 dāms to the rupee. At 49½ dāms to the rupee. At 49½ dāms to the rupee.
Benares	8	3,80,475	
Ghāzipur	17	4,44,346	
Chunar	18	5,42,061	
Total	60	22,71,586	
Add for parganas Bhadohi and Kantit in Sarkar Allahabad.	...	2,65,251	
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	25,36,837	

Mr. Grant's speculative estimate of the value of the Benares province at the cession in 1775.

210.—But, says Mr. Grant, there is reason to believe that this income of 25 lakhs odd was only the net jama. He then states that at the death of Mansa Ram (1739), the zamindari in his possession was only :—

5.—

Sarkar.	Parganas.	Rupces.
Jaunpur	6	9,18,218
Benares	10	9,04,148
Allahabad	2	6,28,515
Total acquisitions of Mansa Ram	18	24,50,889

But that his son Balwant Sinh in his 30 years' reign acquired.

6.—

Sarkar.					Parganas.	Rupees.
In Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	5	3,00,000
In Chunar	...	...	...	...	14	8,30,764
In Ghāzipur	...	...	...	...	22	15,90,700
In Allahabad	...	...	...	...	10	5,23,212
Total acquisitions of Balwant Sinh					51	32,38,683
Add Khairagarh	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,307
GRAND TOTAL					...	34,90,890

Balwant Sinh's annexations added to his father's territory, give a total of Rs. 59,41,779, which Mr. Grant increases by the following items:—

					Rs.
(1) Enhanced demand	...	...	...	...	9,00 000
(2) Eight per cent. abwāb	...	...	...	...	5,36,542
					14,36,542

which, added to the above total gives Rs. 73,78,321 as the total revenue of the zamindari in 1775. The figures in the first four of these statements may be somewhat near the mark. The later ones are exaggerations, and the enhancement of 14 lakhs is mythical.

Para. 211.—Holt Mackenzie, in his celebrated Minute, tells us that entire estates, expressly kept out of the Benares permanent settlement, and shown as *wairan* (waste or desolate) in the printed records, could no longer be traced through the neglect of local officers in allowing neighbouring zamindars to usurp them.

Para. 212.—The permanent settlement of the Benares province was, as regards the public coffers, an egregious blunder. But making all due allowance for the difference between the two, as regards extent, it was not so serious a blunder as the Bengal permanent settlement. For in Benares it was carried out by one individual, who was Lord Cornwallis' picked man of the entire civil service. And it is well for the State now-a-days that the task was assigned to Jonathan Duncan who never "turned life's fine loyalties to jest," and did not fall to any of his predecessors. Though Duncan was a very humane man, he was an able and masterful administrator, and it must be remembered that he had to get 40 lakhs out of the Benares province (as previously explained), if it could possibly be got. It is true he took the kanungos' valuations and followed them in the main, but those valuations, in the case of Jaunpur at all events, must have been very high, and it is impossible that the necessary total of 40 lakhs could ever have been absent from Duncan's mind. The district was in an advanced state of cultivation, even at the time of the permanent settlement, as is proved by Duncan's eloquent contrast of the country with the town of Jaunpur (page 141, vol. 2, D. R.), but must have been very highly valued at 12½ lakhs. This assessment would imply a rental valuation of about 25 lakhs for 1197 fashī according to our present theory of settlement, but it is impossi-

ble to imagine that the then rental was anything like this sum. In para. 292 I have given what I think is a fair but still quite a full valuation of the district for 1886, and this only amounts to Rs. 32,31,000. There is very little *sáir* income in Jaunpur, so that its being unascertained is of small moment. The difference between 25 lakhs and the last given figures is only about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and this, though a large sum, would be a very slight rental improvement to have occurred in a few years short of a century. There can be no doubt whatever but that the assessment must have pressed very heavily on the district during its earlier years.

SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER 2.

(CONTAINING 4 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 213 TO 216.)

Jaunpur from the conclusion of the permanent settlement by Duncan till Chester's revision in 1839-1841.

Para. 213.—In appendix No. 20 will be found a statement (which has been very carefully worked out from Duncan's own *jama wasilbakís*, which I removed from Benares here) showing Duncan's assessment of Jaunpur. The figures for 1197 fasli correspond exactly with those to be found at pages 186 to 193 of the Duncan Records. The *jamás* were slightly progressive, the total increase only being about Rs. 22,000 in five years, after which [from 1202 fasli] they remained fixed for ever. In 1197 fasli there were 1,062 *maháls* and 3,073 *mauzas*, of which 2,338 were settled with *zamíndars*, 559 with farmers, 99 were held *amáni*, 3 were *mujrai* and 74 were assigned to the *kanúngos* by way of pay.

Para. 214.—Twenty years after the completion of Duncan's work the Governor-General wrote (21st September, 1815) that the revenue of Benares fluctuated without improving, and was in the preceding year half a lakh below the original assessment, due to necessary remissions on over-assessments. He stated that the demand for the current year was Rs. 44,68,497. In the same minute Lord Hastings recorded a very strong opinion on the necessity of legislation to protect village *zamíndars* from being trampled out by the large individual proprietors such as *jagírdars*, *talukadars*, &c., (generically *pargana zamíndars*). He described the situation of the cultivating *zamíndars* within the circle of the permanent settlement as desperate, and said that in Benares their complaints crowded in upon him without number; that the oppressions alleged against the *Rája* were flagrant and substantiated; and that "the village proprietors appeared to be in train of annihilation." Although it was Duncan's intention to protect sub-proprietors, it was asserted that our very regulations had suffered their rights to pass away *sub-silentio*, notwithstanding that in Benares the *mufassil zamíndars* had made a more determined stand than in other parts of the country. In the Benares *jagirs*, however, the sub-proprietors were said to be already extinct, and to be paying rent where formerly they paid revenue. A marked instance of this abominable process of destruction of the immemorial rights of village communities will be found in the history of *taluka Baldapur*.

Para. 215.—In March, 1809, the province of Benares was placed under the new Board of Commissioners, and 21st March, 1815, they (Messrs. Colebrooke and Deane) submitted a report to the Governor-General in which they pointed out that no "improvement" in the revenue of Benares could be expected, as it was permanently fixed, but that a new system of *tahsilídári* establishment had effected a retrenchment of three lakhs six thousand rupees, which must include customs and other establishment (cf. figures in column 6 of statement following), but even then seems an incredible reduction. The annexed figures for land revenue are extracted from pages 374-5 of the Selections from North-Western Provinces Records for 1818-1820.

1	Demand.	Receipts.	Remissions.	Net balance.	Charges collection.	Number of persons engaging as proprietors of land for the land revenue.	Málik's.			Computed jama of Al-taughá jagir, &c.
	2	3	4	5	6		Villages.	Portions of land.	Jama.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1809-10 ...	42,87,705	42,47,142	16,026	24,537	1,25,468	4,246 The number of patta- has issued to the malguzars, many of whom engaged under one patta.	952	1,04,841	2,82,219	2,94,875
1810-11 ...	42,96,547	42,32,428	14,735	43,364	1,32,688		...	...	...	...
1811-12 ...	42,90,616	42,22,636	8,682	59,298	1,32,088		...	...	...	...
1812-13 ...	42,63,162	41,90,577	6,752	65,839	1,31,934		...	...	...	...
1813-14 ...	42,63,162	39,54,529	5,478	3,03,155	1,33,969		...	...	...	...
Average ...	42,79,038	41,69,462	10,338	99,237	1,31,228	4,246	952	1,04,841	2,82,219	2,94,875

Para. 216.—Very little information is available regarding Jaunpur between Duncan and Chester. What there is I have incorporated in the first section of this chapter, where it will be found in para. 138 and following paras.

Little known of the early history of Jaunpur district.

SECTION 6 OF CHAPTER 2.

(CONTAINING SEVEN PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 217 TO 223.)

Chester's revision under Regulation IX of 1833 in 1839-41.

Para. 217.—I shall deal very briefly with what is known in Jaunpur as “Chester's settlement records destroyed in 1857.” or “Chester's revision,” because his record-of-rights [having been burnt in 1857 and replaced by the papers made by Mr. Smith after the mutiny] has for 30 years exercised no influence on the district.

When the mutiny broke out the Regiment of Native Infantry here [after shooting the Joint Magistrate, who rode down to the Treasury] marched to Fyzabad. The district remained comparatively quiet, but the people took the opportunity of burning all the records. Mr. Rawlins, in reporting Smith's revision, says they were destroyed in all the tahsils save one. A mutiny report of Mr. R. Taylor's shows that Machhlisahr was the one supposed to have escaped. The idea was, I think, mistaken. Anyhow, except a very few stray old maps, jamabandis and administration papers, there is no vestige of Chester's record-of-rights in the district now. I have had his final report (a very brief statement of work done containing no statistics or information about the district) and his general statement copied into a large bound volume, and have procured from the Surveyor-General copies of the parganawar maps made by Lieutenant Abbott. This volume has been very carefully checked and corrected and will be filed for district reference. It and Lieutenant Abbott's maps represent all that is known of Chester's revision since the survey report is not forthcoming. Chester's revision occupied three years, 1839 to 1841, and was carried out exactly half a century after the introduction of the permanent settlement was commenced in 1790. It was necessitated by the fact that about one-fifth of the district had been leased to farmers, held amáni, or assigned as kauúngo's nankar by Mr. Duncan (all of which villages had to be resettled), and by the need of reliable maps and papers.

Para. 218.—Early in 1839 Mr. Charles Chester joined the district, when taluka Chester's revision of Badlapur (only) was made over to him for resettlement. Mr. G. M. Bird had written a long report on this taluka, dated 17th January, 1833, and by G.O. of 17th September, 1838, the provisions of section 3, Regulation IX of 1825 were extended to it, *i.e.*, a revision of settlement was ordered. Deputy Collector Mirza Aka Nawab had already completed the demarcation of boundaries from December, 1838 to January, 1839. The Commissioner in his No. 727, dated 20th November, 1838, had issued the following directions as regards this taluka :—

- (1) Observe the rules for the revision of settlement under Regulation IX of 1833, as far as applicable to the Benares province.
- (2) As regards boundaries, maps, and khasra survey, follow the Gorakhpur rules.
- (3) As regards khewats and determination of jama, act as follows :—
 - (a) Mr. Duncan, junior, (*i.e.*, Alexander Duncan, Assistant Resident to his elder brother made villagesettlements in 1795, giving a total of 36,101. When the taluka was made 11½ per cent. of this total was allowed to the talukadar. Find out the descendants of village zamíndars settled with by Duncan and engage with them at the jamas fixed by him, making them pay the full amount into the treasury from which the talukadar will draw his allowance.
 - (b) Villages that were *amáni* in 1795, settle on assets with parties entitled.
 - (c) Villages that were farmed in 1795, settle with parties entitled at the old farming jamas, allowing the talukadar 11½ per cent. thereon. If no claimants forthcoming, the talukadar will hold them at the farming jamas.

In February, 1839, Mr. Chester went out to Badlapur and he and the Deputy completed a native survey and did all the out-door work by the rains. After the papers were faired, Mr. Chester submitted his completion report, No. 115, dated 5th October, 1839, (page 7) to Mr. E. Peploe Smith, Commissioner of 5th (Benares) Division, who in his No. 370, dated 26th October, 1839, reported the settlement to the Board. Thus this revision of taluka Badlapur was completed before Lieutenant Abbott began his survey of the district, and was to take effect from 1247 fasli (October, 1839). It has been described in para. 62 how Sheo Lal Dubé became the talukadar of Badlapur. He and his successors practised the greatest oppression, so that the village zamíndars were reduced to a miserable condition. Hence Mr. Bird's report in 1833. Although the Commissioner had laid down that old *mustajiri* villages, for which nobody could be found entitled to settlement, should remain with the talukadar (Baldat Dubé the third Rája), Mr. Chester settled them with the descendants of Saltanat Sinh. In two villages, Khampur and Rári Kalan, he made remissions amounting to Rs. 1,166 (as the original assessment taxed salt, the manufacture of which had died out), gave the talukadar Rs. 50 more and assessed some muafi lands to Rs. 357. According to Duncan's jama wasilbakis for 1197 to 1201 (1790 to 1794) the taluka comprised 65 villages at Rs. 25,001 in Saltanat Sinh's time. Chester says that in 1795 it included 74 villages, *asli* and *dakhli*, grouped into 41 maháls, and that by his arrangement it contained 58 mauzas, and that he had distributed the jamas where they had been grouped over plural manazs by Duncan. The total result was that whereas Duncan's jama in 1797, when the taluka was given to Sheo Lal Dubé, had been put at Rs. 36,101, of which Rs. 32,003-8-9 was payment to Government and Rs. 4,097-7-3 retainable by the talukadar, Chester's jama was Rs. 34,782, of which Government was to get Rs. 30,635 and the talukadar Rs. 4,147. The Board, however, by their No. 24, dated 27th January, 1843, considerably modified Mr. Chester's arrangement, ruling that, although the village zamíndars were entitled to their permanent settlement, still the talukadar was not to be excluded from engaging with Government. Mr. Chester's proposed remissions were not sanctioned, and at the present day the position of the taluka is this. It con

sists of 58 manzas as settled by Chester, seven of which are peshkashi. Rao Randhir Singh is zamindar of $4\frac{1}{2}$, paying Rs. 3,243 inferior revenue to the Rája, and Musammát Indarsani Kunwar is zamindar of $2\frac{1}{2}$ paying Rs. 2,464 to the Rája. The mauzawar detail of this total Rs. 5,707 is exactly the same as that settled by Duncan as distributed by Chester. There are no inferior proprietors in the remaining 51 mauzas, which shows that the Jaunpur Rája has succeeded in bringing about exactly what Government was anxious should not happen, *viz.*, the usurpation of the zamindari rights by the supervening power of a grasping talukadar. Rs. 32,360-8-9 is paid by the Rája to Government, which is composed as follows :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Duncan's 1202 fasli jama	...	...	...	...	36,101	0	0
Deduct talukadar's allowance	...	...	...	...	4,097	7	3
Net amount payable to Government	...	...	...	...	32,003	8	9
Add resumed by Chester	...	...	...	...	357	0	0
					32,360	8	9

Para. 219.—The revision of the settlement of the rest of the district was committed to Chester subsequently to that of Badlapur. It was Revision of the rest of the district by Messrs. Chester and Wylly. entirely under his control till the commencement of 1841, when Mr. Edward M. Wylly was deputed to assist him, who took over charge of pargana (also tahsil) Mariahu (including Barsathi and Gopalapur) from Mr. Chester on 5th February, and reported his revision in his No. 91, dated 16th November, 1841. Thus the whole district save Mariahu tahsil was done by Chester and reported by him in his No. 115, dated 5th October, 1839, for Badlapur, and No. 274, dated 12th November, 1841, for the rest of the district except Mariahu. He also demarcated the Oudh Frontier boundary. The Deputy, Mirza Aka Nawab, demarcated village boundaries from July, 1839 till January, 1840. Lieut Abbott, Revenue Surveyor, broke ground in October, 1839, and finished all survey operations by April, 1840, overcoming great difficulties. At first some zamindárs protested against any settlement proceedings whatsoever, but they practically all acquiesced when they found the revenue was not to be enhanced. The pargana records were found “in a very defective state and the kanúngos ignorant and indolent almost beyond conception.” The actual revision was not, and to use Mr. Chester’s words, “could not, be enacted with authority in the maháls originally settled in perpetuity on a zamindari tenure, still the large majority of zamindars in such cases have willingly filed their administration papers and statements of shares and liabilities, and have agreed almost without exception to pay 1 per cent. over the Government demand for the Road Fund.” Again Mr. Wylly wrote: “In the permanently-settled maháls, where all arbitrary interference was prohibited, I have been able, with the general consent of the people of those districts, to complete (with a few exceptions) the statements of shares and liabilities; to file administration papers according to the showing of the zamindars; and to publish jamabandis for the formation and protection of the cultivators.”

It is curious to note with what extreme diffidence a mahál was approached which Duncan had settled zamindari and not mustajari or amáni.

It was only where the permanent settlement finally left villages settled in the two last forms, that Government proceeded authoritatively, whilst in maháls settled zamindari, nothing was done except with the consent of the zamindars. Accordingly Messrs. Chester and Wylly revised the settlement and made papers for about one-fifth of the district *ex-cathedra*, and for the villages in the remaining four-fifths they prepared a khewat jamabandi and wajib-ul-arz with the permission of the zamindars. Hence the settlement reports of 1841 are little more than bare lists of the villages in each pargana in which the officers had really revised jamas and entered into engagements with the parties entitled. Resumed muafis, taufir and lapsed tenures had often been settled before Chester’s time by Collectors, but their arrangements were generally irregular. Chester revised all such mauzas and his assessments were “largely based on the average revenue rates fixed by Duncan, so that the whole district received the same benefits.”

A statement of area, jamas and revenue rates will be found at page. 286 and a financial result statement at p. 290 of the manuscript volume just mentioned.

Para. 220.—The Commissioner in his No. 584, dated 22nd December, 1841, reported Chester's revision to the Board, who, in their No. 219, dated 9th May, 1843, reported it to Government, concluding as follows:—"The sanction of Government is required only for the newly-assessed jamas, and that the Board request the Right Honourable the Governor-General may now be pleased to accord. It should, however, be stated that zamindari settlements have been made in all the mahals which were held mustajari or kham at the time of the 1197 fasli settlement, and that the sanction of Government will include the recognition of all these settlements in perpetuity. The principles on which the several parties have been admitted were detailed in the Board's letter of 12th July last, No. 348."

Number.	Pargana.	Jama of 1197 fasli.	Jama.	Term of Settlement.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bialsi	301 0 0	2,358 8 0	From 1249 fasli.
2	Ghiawa	3,621 8 0	4,545 8 0	
3	Garwara	4,570 2 7	6,230 2 10	
4	Haveli Jaunpur	6,613 13 0	17,368 11 4	
5	Karakat	4,818 13 3	6,144 5 3	
6	Kariat Dost ... ..	...	1,382 0 0
7	Kariat Mendha	929 3 0	1,183 3 0	
8	Mungra	2,636 6 3	3,068 8 0	
9	Mariahu including Talukas Barsathi and Gopalapur.	78,961 3 9	1,08,354 1 9	
10	Rari, including Talluka Badlapur	4,345 1 6	8,326 1 6	
11	Singramu Talluka ... ..	...	230 0 0
12	Ungli Mahoul	3,965 10 3	17,336 7 9	
13	Zafarabad	2,094 12 3	1,766 0 0	

The confirmatory G. O. is No. 3620, dated 10th August, 1843, the 9th para. of which is as follows:—

"The proceedings now reported are confirmed and the jamas noted in the margin sanctioned, with the reservation only as regards taluka Badlapur; the Board's instructions, dated 27th January, 1843, No. 21, in respect to which are approved." "The jamas noted in the margin" were those sent up by the Board given above.

Cost of Chester's revision.

Para. 221.—The cost of Chester's revision was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Survey	44,148	7	5
Settlement officer's establishment	8,558	4	8
Salaries of native Deputy Collectors	7,500	0	0
Tentage and special extra allowance to settlement officers	2,000	0	0
Extra establishment entertained for settlement duties	17,187	14	2
Contingencies	4,912	0	2½
Total	84,306	12	5½

Para. 222.—It has been already explained in para. 143 that 134 mauzas were received from Azamgarh in 1836, which had been settled for twenty years by Mr. Thomason. Mr. Chester in his para. 18 (page 22) wrote—"I would recommend that the demand upon such estates be declared fixed for ever, their average revenue rate exceeding the gross average of the parganas."

The Commissioner, in forwarding Chester's report, makes no reference to this suggestion. It was not alluded to by the Board, and the figures for which they requested sanction do not include the demand on these 134 mauzas, since they refer merely to jamas which Chester had revised. Mr. Thomason's assessments in 1836 on these villages must have been made permanent at a subsequent date. They are shown as

"now permanent" on page 173 of Mr. Reid's Azamgarh report. The entire area of the district has invariably been reported and dealt with as permanently settled; but I have failed to trace the G. O. fixing the demand on these mauzas in perpetuity, nor has it been found in the Board's office.

Para. 223.—In connection with Chester's revision it is only necessary to add a few words on the old Bakshiat pargana. It is described at The Bakshiat pargana. page 202, vol. 5, selections from records of Government, North-Western Provinces, new series, 1869. It consisted originally of 59 villages scattered over many paraganas. Twenty-four of the 134 villages received from Azamgarh in 1836 were also made over to the Bakshiat kanúngos. So that at Chester's time the pargana contained 83 villages. He proposed to extinguish this pargana by counting all its villages as belonging to the paraganas in which they were geographically situated, and this was sanctioned by the Commissioner's No. 241, dated 11th July, 1840. A list of the 83 villages will be found in Chester's para. 20, page 23.

SECTION 7 OF CHAPTER 2.

(CONTAINING 5 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 224 TO 228.)

Smith's so-called revision, 1859 to 1867.

Para. 224.—Smith's revision needs but brief description. The papers then made Smith's revision how have been universally condemned and the revision now under carried out. report was designed to produce a record-of-rights which should entirely supersede them. The entire land records of the district, i.e., the 1841 settlement records and the subsequent yearly revenue papers having been burnt in 1857, as previously described, new ones had to be provided. Mr. Rawlins says that the kanúngos had copies of most of Chester's khasras; that the patwáris had kept their own jama-bandis; and that many zamíndars possessed copies of maps. Mr. Moncton, the Collector, proposed resurvey by patwáris of villages of which the maps were not forthcoming, which was sanctioned by Government on 19th November, 1858. Survey was commenced in Karakat in February, 1859. At the end of 1860 only 578 villages had been surveyed when Government suspended the work. But the next year the Collector got sanction to spend Rs. 125 per month in completing the records for the villages already surveyed. Meanwhile Act X of 1859 had multiplied appeals to the Judge, who prevailed on the High Court to address the Board to have the Jaunpur papers revised, so in February, 1862 the work of survey was recommenced under Mr. Jenkinson, superintending Deputy Pyág Dat. The same year, however, Mr. Jenkinson left the district whilst the Deputy was suspended, and Mr. Smith was ordered to report on the work of 1861. He said that all Pyág Dat's work ought to be partialled, but the Board considered his view hypercritical. Mr. Smith did not begin work till January, 1863. He carried it on for 18 months, when he was transferred to Oudh, and the Collector made over the work to Mr. Parsick, who did nothing himself, but said that what Mr. Smith had done was all wrong. In February, 1865, however, Mr. Smith returned and remained here till October, 1866, when only 11 villages were left unrevised. Mr. T. Rawlins surveyed these and decided the disputes and wrote the final report, dated 12th September, 1867, which was sent to the Board under Commissioner's No. 312, dated 15th October, which was merely acknowledged by the Board's No. 463, dated 15th November, 1867, as there was nothing that required sanction.

Para. 225.—Smith's settlement volumes contain the Papers prepared by Smith. following papers:—

List of errors, &c.

Khasra hadbast.
Naksha kistwar.
Khasra ditto.
Khatiauni.

Terij.
Jamabandi.
Khasra abádi.
Nakshá abádi.

Faid partál.
Rubakar mushtahrá.
Tahsildar's report and receipt of proclamation.
Rubakár akhír.

It will be noticed at once that khewats and administration papers are absent from this list. Smith prepared neither, but the patwáris wrote up a khewat and filed it in the tahsil. I have called Smith's work a revision in deference to custom, but it must be remembered that he had no settlement powers. He was simply an Assistant Collector attached to the district, who was told to make maps, khasras and jamabandis. In 1859-60, patwáris were chiefly employed and did their work very badly. Thenceforth professional amins were entertained. Mr. Rawlins considered that the chief defects in the papers were—

- (1) No column in khasra to show Chester's old numbers.
- (2) Incorrect entry of *sir*.
- (3) Incorrect entries, because officers employed had not power to try all cases, *e. g.*, rent.

Para. 226.—Mr. Rawlins' report contains a very few figured statements. I merely mention them to say that they are unreliable, as they are based upon the totals given in Smith's general statement, which were very incorrectly added. Smith's area, &c., correctly added will be given hereafter in contrast to the new areas.

Para. 227.—The cost of Smith's revision was as follows :—

						Rs.
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	53,728 0 0
Records	...	...	...	...	...	4,103 0 0
Total spent from February, 1859 to July, 1867,						57,831 0 0

Towards the cost of survey the zamíndars contributed Rs. 41,260 by a rate on the area, whilst Government gave Rs. 12,108. Thus it only cost Government Rs. 16,211 altogether. Total cost was Rs. 58 per 1,000 acres.

Para. 228.—Seven years after Mr. Rawlins wrote the final report, Mr. Thornhill, the Collector, said that the effect of Smith's papers was mischievous, and that the district would be better off with none. Their value is undoubtedly almost *nil*, but their effect on the district will continue to be mischievous unless they are destroyed. Smith's was not a true revision, and there is no obligation to keep his papers for 12 years beyond the present revision.

SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 2.

(CONTAINING 3 PARAGRAPHS: Nos. 229 TO 231.)

Transfer of landed property in Jaunpur.

Para. 229.—I regret that I am not able to furnish any exhaustive statistics on this important subject. In appendix No. 21 will be found a statement of proprietary mutations since 1850, prepared from the Board's reports. I give them as the hitherto published figures, but it must not be supposed that they represent anything like the number of transfers actually effected annually in a district where proprietary rights are perpetually sold and mortgaged. As I have stated elsewhere, the provisions of the law on mutations have been disregarded for years in this district, and this perhaps partly explains the low figures in appendix 21.

Para. 230.—In order to give a more accurate idea of the extent to which property is transferred, I have prepared appendix No. 22 from the registration returns. The district averages for immoveable property over a period of three years (April, 1882 to March, 1885) have been as follows :—

						Deeds.	Value in Rupees.
Gifts	...	...	...	...	...	61	31,012
Sales	{	Under Rs. 100	...	...	...	359	22,877
		Rs. 100 and over	...	...	...	549	2,73,129
				Total	...	908	2,96,006
Mortgages	{	Under Rs. 100	...	...	...	1,167	81,768
		Rs. 100 and over	...	...	...	1,536	5,84,028
				Total	...	2,703	6,65,791
Leases	{	Registration, compulsory	{	Perpetual	...	125	2,363
				Not perpetual	...	98	27,983
			Total		...	223	30,346
	{	Registration, optional	{	...	...	11	368
				Total	...	234	30,714
		Premiums or fines on above leases	...	...	...	...	337
Other deeds not copies of decrees and orders of court						102	66,538
Average annual registrations over period of three years, April, 1882 to March, 1885.						3,998	10,89,398

Thus during the last three years gifts, sales, and mortgages of immoveable property have been registered annually to the value of Rs. 9,92,809, i.e., practically 10 lakhs. Transfers of tenant rights are included in these figures and cannot be separated from transfers of proprietary rights, but the figures are valuable as striking evidence of the extent to which the agricultural community traffic in land and the rights attached to it in this district.

Para. 231.—It will be seen that in the column “number of years’ purchase” in Selling value of land appendix No. 21, the figures given for revenue-paying land and tenant rights. sold by order of court vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 years’ purchase, whilst those for revenue-paying land transferred privately range from 8 to 34 years’ purchase. The following generalization, though not very specific, is accurate, and is the only rule that can be given. Ordinary proprietary rights in Jaunpur sell at from 4 annas to 8 annas per cent. per mensem. The lower the interest the higher the price is, of course, since the interest rates quoted supply the following equivalent scale of years’ purchase.

Percentage.						Years’ purchase.
4 annas	...	...	...	...	...	$33\frac{1}{2}$
5 ”	...	...	...	...	...	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 ”	...	...	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 ”	...	...	...	...	...	19
8 ”	...	...	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

A concrete instance is as follows :—A. B. is in proprietary possession of 20 bighas. Ask him what he will sell for and he does not reply “ $33\frac{1}{2}$ years’ purchase” or “Rs. 1,000 ;” but he says simply “four annas.” His meaning is that he wants 4 annas per cent. per mensem, and the meaning of this is that you must pay him a sum that represents the principal which invested at that rate of interest will produce him annually the same amount of *net profit* that he gets from his 20 bighas. I italicize the words *net profit*, because it is sometimes imagined (e.g. in certain judicial valuations of land taken up by Government) that this rule of sale applies to gross profit. It certainly does not in the bazár or the native land market. You must deduct all charges before you get that sum, for the capitalized equivalent of which the owner is really willing to sell. For instance, the quota of revenue which falls on A. B.’s 20 bighas will be calculated, if not known, to be, say, Rs. 15 : to this will be added (1) road cess at the rate of one per cent., say 2 annas 8 pies ; (2) the proportion of “commuted jagirs” assessed on the village which ought to be borne by 20 bighas, say Rs. 1-12-0 ; (3) acreage cess on 20 Jaunpur bighas at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. (i.e., Rs. 2-1-4) ; (4), village expenses, cost of collection, &c., say Re. 1. This gives a total of Rs. 20 as a charge on the profits, and assume the land to be held by a regularly paying fixed-rate tenant at Rs. 50. The net profits will then be Rs. 30. It is therefore a perpetual annuity of Rs. 30 which A. B. proposes to sell at “four annas.” Four annas per mensem is, of course, 3 per cent. per annum, which is $33\frac{1}{2}$ years’ purchase, and Rs. 1,000 would, of

course, produce Rs. 30 per annum at 3 per cent. and reproduce itself at this rate at simple interest in $33\frac{1}{3}$ years. Rs. 1,000 is therefore the price at which A. B. proposes to sell. Similarly purchase-money is worked out at 5 annas, 6 annas, 7 annas, &c. This variety in rates is due to manifold circumstances, *e.g.*, a sole estate (zamindari wáhid) where the tenants are of low caste and therefore presumed to be more easily managed, will always sell at "four or five annas." The price cheapens according to certainty, realization, and other matters which everywhere affect land. But "8 annas" is very cheap, and land is only sold at that price where possession is more or less doubtful, or in villages where disputes are perpetual. As regards tenant-rights, those at fixed rates sell exactly as if they were proprietary rights. No rule can be given for occupancy rights. Legally, they are now unsaleable, but they are transferred daily at high prices as much as ever, and no legal disability will, I think, stop their alienation in Jaunpur, where non-occupancy tenants have been known to sell and find purchasers for what they were pleased to consider their rights.

Although land is shown in the appendix as selling cheaper than at "eight annas," *i.e.*, $16\frac{2}{3}$ years' purchase, still this is the cheapest normal price for proprietary rights, and where they fetch less the property must be heavily encumbered or from some cause escape the action of competition.

SECTION 9 OF CHAPTER 2.

(CONTAINING 3 PARAGRAPHS: NOS. 232 TO 234).

Coercive processes for realization of revenue in Jaunpur.

Para. 232.—The subjoined figures show to what extent each year's revenue has not been collected to date since 1850, according to the Board's reports. Omitting '57 '58 altogether, when the balance was very small. Annual revenue balances of course heavy, the remaining 33 years give an average balance of Rs. 8,309 or $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on a demand of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This shows that the revenue can be realized, though it is tiresome to collect, because of the multitude of sharers who insist on paying separately (see para. 103).

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
1818 when district was formed	11,03,218	...	...
1843	12,53,743	...	...
1846	12,52,942	...	...
1850-51	12,54,584	12,52,725	1,859
1851-52	12,54,596	12,53,297	799
1852-53	12,54,308	12,45,782	8,526
1853-54	12,53,790	12,42,044	11,746
1854-55	12,53,786	12,51,576	2,210
1855-56	12,53,685	12,52,759	926
1856-57	Not published.	9,75,666	2,77,261 }
1857-58	12,52,927	afterwards 1,60,319	1,16,942 }
1858-59	12,52,927	11,95,782	57,145
1859-60	12,52,927	12,47,099	5,828
5 months. 1st May to 30th September, 1860	6,42,888	6,18,964	23,924
October, 1860-61	12,51,891	12,47,814	4,077
1861-62	12,51,909	12,49,106	2,803
1862-63	12,51,909	12,49,549	2,360
1863-64	12,51,901	12,50,697	1,204
1864-65	12,51,714	12,28,930	22,784
1865-66	12,51,713	12,20,994	30,719
1866-67	12,51,843	12,49,462	2,881
1867-68	12,51,972	12,51,132	840
1868-69	12,51,942	12,49,841	2,101
1869-70	12,52,142	12,43,116	9,027
1870-71	12,50,799	12,24,003	26,796
1871-72	12,50,799	12,49,328	1,471
1872-73	12,50,729	12,48,031	2,698
1873-74	12,50,447	12,40,757	9,690
1874-75	12,50,447	12,43,662	6,845
1875-76	12,49,995	12,49,245	750
1876-77	12,49,996	12,47,317	2,679
1877-78	12,48,081	12,32,302	15,779
1878-79	12,48,119	12,37,927	10,192
1879-80	12,48,152	12,48,447	6
1880-81	12,48,27	12,47,593	584
1881-82	12,48,127	12,47,196	631
1882-83	12,49,120	12,44,521	4,599
1883-84	12,46,854	12,46,584	270

Para. 233.—In appendix No. 23 will be found a statement showing how the various coercive processes have been employed in Jaunpur since 1850. I have divided them into two classes:—

		Sec.
(A.)—The four milder coercive processes within the Collector's authority.	1. Writs of demand	151
	2. Arrest	152
	3. Distress and sale of moveable property	153
	4. Attachment or kurk tahsil	154
(B.)—The four severer coercive processes requiring the Board's sanction.	1. Transfer	157
	2. Annulment of settlement with farm (mustajiri) or direct management (kham tahsil).	158
	3. Sale of mahál or patti	166
	4. Sale of other immoveable property	168

The four mild processes have been freely used. The following remarks embody decennial averages over the period 1874-75 to 1883-84.

- (1) *Writs of demand.*—These are issued to a very large extent. The annual average for the last 10 years is 4,554 writs in respect of 1,229 maháls for Rs. 3,59,193, i.e., more than half the revenue is annually dunned for.
- (2) *Arrest.*—Two-hundred and thirty-nine persons have been annually arrested for Rs. 94,880 due in respect of 239 maháls.
- (3) *Distress and sale of moveable property.*—The property of 168 defaulters in 69 maháls has been annually distrained for Rs. 26,668. Actual sale is very seldom resorted to. The details have only been published for three years, during which time seven sales were effected, though the effects of 334 defaulters had suffered distress.
- (4) *Attachment.*—This is the severest process within the personal power of the Collector. In Jaunpur there have been 22 attachments annually (of land paying Rs. 33,352 revenue) in respect of Rs. 11,671 arrears.

Para. 234.—The four stringent coercive processes only employable under the Board's sanction, have been very sparingly put in action in Jaunpur.

- (1) *Transfer.*—In 10 years there have been 23 shares transferred, the average revenue of which was Rs. 1,803, the average arrears per share being Rs. 982.
- (2) *Annulment of settlement.*—There have been only 18 cases of annulment of settlement in the 10 years ending September, 1884. In 16 of these the patti, &c., was farmed, the average revenue thereof being Rs. 3,116 and the average arrears Rs. 1,297. In two cases only was there direct management.
- (3) *Sale of mahál and patti* and
- (4) *Sale of other immoveable property.*—These two processes have never been employed in the 10 years under review. Thus of the severe processes we find only 26 transfers and 18 annulments during this period, giving an average of over 4 per annum. It is the opinion of all officials in this district that if the severe processes were more frequently [and then always promptly] employed, that the high figures shown in the left hand columns of appendix 23 would be very considerably diminished. There can be no doubt whatever about this. Many zamindars delay paying their revenue from mere contumacy. A list of recurrently bad payers should be kept and the severe processes enforced at once in their case.

CHAPTER III.

(CONTAINING 60 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 235 TO 295).

Result of the Revision of Records and Settlement Operations in the District of Jaunpur, from 1877 to 1886.

SECTION I OF CHAPTER 3.

(CONTAINING 21 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 235 TO 255).

General history of the present revision.

Para. 235.—At an early date Mr. Smith's papers were strongly condemned by various district authorities. Mr. Moens, for instance, with somewhat characteristic vehemence declared in several letters that they were only fit to be relegated to the limbo of the waste-paper basket, see, *eg.*, his No. 341, dated 12th September, 1875, where he states that the maps made village boundaries overlap and showed fictitious fields, and were generally fudged; that the khasras were meagre and inaccurate; that the jamabandis were all wrong; that the revising officers during Smith's revision seem to have been doubtful whether to enter possession or claim in the khewats; that pure bhaiyachara maháls had been shown as ordinary zamindari maháls, with shares detailed down to kauris and krants; and that the khewats generally were as often records of wrong as records of right. Mr. Moens' condemnations were too sweeping. Smith had not the means of success at his command. He had no money and no skilled labour to work with. Although his papers were often dreadfully inaccurate, he must have been personally a very able officer to produce even what he did. The jamabandis prepared annually by the patwaris were, as a rule, mere copies and very rarely slightly amended editions of Smith's proclaimed rent-rolls. Without over-rating the merits of the new papers, I am convinced that the best and indeed the only thing for Jaunpur is to burn all the old papers and let the attention of the district staff be devoted to the maintenance and annual correction of the new ones. It is not easy for any one who has not served in permanently-settled districts to understand what dangerous weapons the old papers have, through the recent revision, suddenly become in the hands of the agricultural community for destroying the elaborately-prepared and costly new papers. The passion for litigation in these districts is far stronger than in those that are temporarily settled. Here the old papers were condemned as practically worthless and should be condemned as entirely superseded by the new ones. The aim of litigants will simply be to have the new papers overruled on the strength of entries in the old ones. This is, I believe, already being attempted, and if the attempt is successful for a few years, the new papers will be valueless.

Para. 236.—The original notification declaring that a record-of-rights would be prepared for the district of Jaunpur under clause 2 of section 36 Act XIX of 1873, was No. 1680A, dated 18th August, 1875. Other notifications to the same effect are No. 2683A., dated 21st November, 1877, No. 3277A, dated 13th November, 1878, and No. 1918, dated 28th August, 1879.

Officers employed in this revision.

Para. 237.—European officers engaged in this revision are as follows:—

Collector	...	2878, A,	10th December, 1877	...	In charge.
Ditto	...	3279, A,	13th November, 1878	...	Ditto.
W. T. Martin, Esq.,	...	3281, A,	Ditto	...	A. S. O.
G. E. Ward, Esq. ...	...	1925,	28th August, 1879	...	In charge.
E. F. Stack, Esq. ...	...	1928,	Ditto	...	A. S. O. in addition to other duties.
D. F. Addis, Esq. ...	...	3082,	8th November 1879	...	A. S. O.
J. C. Williams, Esq.	...	143,	17th January, 1881	...	Offg. S. O.
F. N. Wright, Esq.	...	820,	13th March, 1882	...	Offg. S. O.
D. F. Addis, Esq.	...	...	...	...	A. S. O. in charge.
P. C. Wheeler, Esq.	...	1973,	9th November, 1882	...	A. S. O. in addition to other duties.
Ditto	...	902,	8th March, 1883	...	A. S. O. vice Mr. Addis
A. Robinson, Esq.	...	993,	8th March, 1883	...	S. O. in charge.
P. C. Wheeler, Esq.	...	2281,	25th October, 1883	...	A. S. O. in charge.

Native officers are as follows :—

(a) Tahsildars.

Pandit Shiam Narain	...	Karakat	...	} by No. 1919, dated 26th August, 1879,
Lala Debi Parshad	...	Khutahan	...	
Ahmad Ali Khan	...	Jaunpur	...	
Lala Ram Baksh	...	Mariahu	...	

with the powers described in sections 140 to 144 for the determination and demarcation of boundaries in their tahsil:—

(b) Settlement Deputy Collectors.

Zahid Husain Khan	...	946 A., dated 19th April, 1878	...	Till 31st May, 1886.
Ahmad Ali Khan	...	244 B., dated 29th December, 1879	...	Till 30th April, 1886.
Inam Ulla Khan	...	401, dated 5th March, 1880	...	{ From 17th November, 1879 to 12th March, 1880.
Amjad Ali Khan	...	2381, dated 8th November, 1883	...	Till 31st December, 1885.
Vendheyshuri Parshad	...	2381, dated 8th November, 1883	...	Ditto. ditto.

Para. 238.—Demarcation of boundaries was started in Machhlisabahr under Nasiddin Khan, tahsildar, and then stopped. But in November, 1877, Inayat Ali Khan was appointed as a Settlement Deputy Collector. He was joined on 1st May, 1878, by Deputy Zahid Husain, and these two officers completed the work for this tahsil and for Mariahu. They and Deputy Ahmad Ali Khan next demarcated Jaunpur and Karakat, and the last officer and, Inam Ulla Khan, did Khutahan. Mud dhuis were made by the zamindars, and stone tri-junction boundary pillars at Rs. 3-3-0 were erected by the contractors, the price being realized from the zamindars. Where village boundaries were disputed masonry landmarks were built, their cost being realized from the parties concerned, as the deciding officer awarded.

Para. 239.—The survey was cadastral on the scale of 16 inches to a mile. It was commenced in 1878 in Machhlisabahr and then carried on in Mariahu, Jaunpur, Karakat and Khutahan successively, and terminated early in 1882. Details are not given as the department publishes its own report.

Para. 240.—The maps supplied were at first on cloth, but afterwards on paper, some on bank post, some on imperial cartridge. This last paper is quite unfitted to stand daily handling. Cloth is the only thing on which maps that are to be used by the patwaris ought to be printed. If they were supplied to Jaunpur on paper for the sake of economy, it was merely saving in one department to spend in another, for the paper maps had all to be cut into squares and backed with cloth. No parganawar or tahsilwar maps were provided, the Surveyor-General stating that he had ceased to supply them. Finally, copies of sheets showing village boundaries, printed in his office, but not published, were supplied to me on payment. These are not altogether correct and are still being checked. Maps showing only the boundaries and names of villages are absolutely necessary to every district, and I cannot understand how their preparation can have been discontinued.

Para. 241.—The Jaunpur bigha is separately explained. The area in acres supplied by the survey were converted into the Jaunpur bigha according to the tables of equivalent to be found in appendix No. 24.

Para. 242.—The form of khasra has been shown in para. 295.

Para. 243.—The proclaimed jamabandis contain 16 columns. Entries were made in the following order :—

(1). Sir and khudkasht.	(11). Total of muafis.
(2). Ex-proprietary tenants.	(12). Total for all above entries.
(3). Fixed rate tenants.	(13). Baghs.
(4). Occupancy tenants.	(14). Partikadil.
(5). Non-occupancy tenants.	(15). Partikadin.
(6). Total for tenants.	(16). Jungle.
(7). Total for all above entries.	(17). Total of culturable, i.e., last 4 columns.
(8). Muafi khairati.	(18). Bawajhdigar.
(9). Muafi riayati.	(19). Zerab.
(10). Muafi khidmati.	

- (20). Usar.
 (21). Total barren (ghair-mumkin), i.e., last 3 columns.
 (22). Total uncultivated, i.e., columns 13 to 21.
 Miscellaneous property. { (23). Nankar.
 (24). Shankalap.
 (25). Resumed muafis.
 (26). Government property.
 (27). Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
 (28). Total miscellaneous property.
 (29). Total revenue-paying land.
 (30). Land released from revenue by Government.
 (31). Total for village.

Para. 244.—The Khewats contain 15 columns. Entries
 Khewats. were made in the following order:—

- Miscellaneous properties. { 1. Shareholders.
 2. Nankar.
 3. Shankalap.
 4. Resumed muafis.
 5. Government property.
 6. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
 7. Total miscellaneous properties.
 8. Total revenue-paying land.
 9. Land released from revenue by Government.
 10. Total for village.

Para. 254.—The form of *wajib-ul-arz* was the old-fashioned comprehensive but somewhat prolix paper as originally described in paragraph 51B.C. 15—L, dated 25th September, 1875. On the whole, Administration papers. it is as well that the more detailed form was employed in this district. The entries are arranged in four chapters:—

Chapter	I.	containing	3	sections.
Chapter	II.	"	13	"
Chapter	III.	"	5	"
Chapter	IV.	"	10	"

exactly as is detailed in the paragraph of the circular quoted.

Para. 246.—This work was commenced in Mungra on 31st December, 1878. Entries and attestation. Entries were made by girdawars, who handed them over to munsarims, before whom each entry was attested *in situ* for every field. This would have taken years, so attestation before munsarims was ordered to be done at one public spot in the village, and tahsil Machhlisahar was completed in this way. When Mariahu was commenced another change was made. Girdawars made entries on the spot and they were attested before them in the village and afterwards re-attested before the munsarim at the same place in the village. Finally there was, of course, attestation before a gazetted officer (hakimi tasdik) so that for Machhlisahar tahsil there were two attestations, (1) before munsarim, (2) before settlement officer, whilst in the remaining four tahsils there were three, a preliminary attestation before the girdawars being inserted.

Para. 247.—The work of arranging, fairing and comparing the rough papers has here been always called "Indoor office" work. As jama-bandi mahals were cleared of disputes, the papers were sent into the indoor office, which was at first under Mr. Addis and afterwards under Deputy Zahid Husain. Any fresh cases that might arise after the papers had gone in, were decided by the officer superintending the indoor office.

Para. 248.—Crosthwaite's memorandum (page 12) prescribed nine statistical registers. Only seven were made here. Crosthwaite's first two were New registers made. amalgamated and called the general statement and his No. 5 (transfer of proprietary rights) was omitted as it could not have been accurate and was not needed by the Collector. The registers therefore are:—

1. General statement.	Register of crops.
2. Register of castes of tenants, &c.	„ groves.
3. „ proprietors.	„ wells.
4. „ ploughs and cattle.	

Besides these, a register of mahāls, registers of revenue-free lands, acreage cess registers, and register of all demands have been prepared for the district.

Para. 249.—Up to August, 1883, objections were entertained at any time, so that any one could object to any entry made say three years before. Change in settlement procedure in 1883. This was very properly stopped by the Board in August, 1883, and only 15 days was allowed for objections with discretion to the settlement officer to entertain exceptional cases that were preferred late. Moreover, it was evident that the existing budget would be inadequate. Accordingly after careful enquiry the supplementary budget was granted, and it was determined that two more deputies should be deputed, and on these terms I undertook to finish the work by 31st March, 1886. The estimate of case work on which this contract was made, was eleven thousand odd cases short of the number actually decided by the appointed time, and much other work was done that was not included in the contract. The four deputies who were under me deserve great credit for the enormous amount of work they got through.

Para. 250.—An important question arose in Jaunpur regarding the mutual relations of Settlement and Revenue Courts. A tenant had been decided to be occupancy by a settlement officer under section 69 of the Revenue Act. He then went to the Revenue Courts and applied to be determined to be a fixed-rate tenant under section 100 of the Rent Act. The Court held that it was not barred from trying the case, and decided that the tenant had a fixed-rate right. Mr. Addis (18th April, 1881) addressed the Collector on this subject, who forwarded his letter to the Commissioner under cover of No. 357, dated 1st May, 1881. The Commissioner agreed with the settlement authorities that the principle of *res judicata* under section 13, Civil Procedure Code, deprived the Rent Court of jurisdiction in the case. (See his No. 2755, dated 25th June, 1881). The Board in their No. ¹⁰⁶¹~~11-173~~, dated 11th July, 1881, concurred with this view and quashed the decision of the Rent Court.

Para. 250A.—Another important question was, how should a tenant be recorded where a landlord says he is occupancy or fixed-rate although the previous jamabandis do not support such a right. The Board in their No. ^{1043N}~~11-173~~, dated 8th July, 1881, said that tenant holdings were to be recorded on the principles and under the provisions laid down in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Rent Act agreeably to sections 68 and 69 of the Revenue Act; and that section 63 of the Revenue Act provided for the record of cases of the kind mentioned, which were simply those of persons holding land at a rent fixed by contract. Government, however, took a different view of the question, as the “annexed extract shows:—

Extract paras. 1, 2 and 3 of G. O. No. 202 dated 1st December, 1881, to the address of the Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

“I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. ⁸⁶¹~~1-163~~, dated the 30th November last, with which the Board submitted correspondence (herewith returned) regarding the interpretation to be placed on section 68, Act XIX of 1873, as affecting the question of the proper course to be followed by a settlement officer when a zamindar appears before him and states that he has agreed to concede to a tenant the status of an occupancy tenant or of a tenant at fixed rates.”

“2. The Lieutenant-Governor does not concur in the ruling given by the Senior Member on this subject. It is undesirable that in a permanently-settled district a zamindar may grant a permanent lease of a holding, and neither customary nor statute law in India requires such a lease to be in writing. Any zamindar in a permanently-settled district may have his tenants recorded as holding at fixed rates of rent, and his verbal

assent to such a condition of the tenure is a valid ground for its being recorded. If the landlord appears before the settlement officer and says that the tenants have a right of occupancy at fixed rates, or that he has conceded such right to them, the settlement officer is bound to record the status of the tenants in accordance with the admission of the zamindar.

"3. I am to point out that whatever may be the procedure proper in case of a dispute, the settlement officer must under section 68 (a), Act XIX of 1873, record all conditions of tenure stated by both parties, whether contained in a written lease or not; and if these be that the tenant's rent is to be incapable of enhancement and that he is to enjoy the status of a tenant at fixed rates, these conditions should be so recorded; and I am to request that the officers revising the records be instructed accordingly. In the revised Act this matter should be made clear, so that there can be no room for doubt, and the subject will be brought to the notice of the Legislative Department."

This was forwarded to the district under the following order of the Board, No. ⁹⁶ II-153, dated 30th January, 1882.

"With reference to correspondence ending with Board's No. ¹⁰⁴³ II-376, dated 8th July, 1881, I am directed to forward, for information and for communication to the Collector of Jaunpur, extract paras, 1, 2 and 3 of G. O. No. 2028, dated the 14th December, 1881, regarding the interpretation to be placed on section 68, Act XIX of 1873, as affecting the question of proper course to be followed by a settlement officer when a zamindar appears before him and states that he has agreed to concede to a tenant the status of an occupancy tenant or of a tenant at fixed rates."

With reference to the Government Order, it may be noted that the validity of parole leases was laid down in *Alim Khan versus Sharafat Khan*, Sudder Diwani Adalat, North-Western Provinces, 306, of 1853, 29th August, 1853. They are still valid notwithstanding section 107 of Act IV of 1882, Transfer of Property Act, since no notification has been issued under section 117. The Board's rulings on subject of "creating rights" are *Dhano and Natha versus Ram Charan and Mathri*, page 51, Legal Remembrancer, vol. I. (2) *Sakhni Dhar, &c., versus Musammat Manlakhi Kunwar*, Legal Remembrancer, July, 1881, page 56. (3) *Jagarnath Parshad Sheopal versus Sadho*, Legal Remembrancer, January, 1882, page 10. (4) *Sheoghulam and Rau Lal versus Karm Bakhsh*, Legal Remembrancer, October, 1882, page 46. These rulings were designed to do specific equity in individual cases, and hence all contradictory. There has been some correspondence on the subject since the Government Order already quoted, but it is unnecessary to detail it. The subject is important for the following reasons:—It has been said that "rights can only be created under the Rent Act;" but this is entirely wrong, though it would be true to say that the particular rights defined in the Act can only come into existence in the manner provided by the Act. A perpetual parole lease is valid: A. B. can by a verbal lease give his tenants a right which is identical with the Rent Act fixed-rate right, i. e., A. B. can put all the incidents of the statutory right into his contractual right. Thus A. B. creates by contract a right which is a fixed-rate right, but is not the fixed-rate right defined in the Act. Revenue Deputy Collectors, however, in ejectment cases generally frame one issue. Has the tenant acquired a right of occupancy under the Rent Act? If he has not, they eject him. This is very bad law. It implies that a tenant can only be saved from ejectment by the Rent Act, whereas he has the whole field of contract open to him. To the above issue should always be added "or is he exempted from ejectment by virtue of any contract?" The Rent Act particularly states that it is not designed to interfere with contract, yet Revenue Deputy Collectors generally consider that the Rent Act has barred contract, and they eject accordingly. A great many rights have undoubtedly been created by contract in Jaunpur. Wherever the parties were agreed, entry was made according to their statements without examining the old papers, and thus, although it is possible that a tenant might turn out to be occupancy and not fixed-rate

by the Rent Act, and only possessed of an equivalent contractual fixed-rate right, he was entered as an ordinary fixed-rate tenant. The extent to which rights, have been created by contract has been greatly exaggerated. The chief reason why, there are so many fixed-rate tenants in Jaunpur is, that all the papers were burnt in the mutiny and hence the zamindars could not rebut the inference arising from 20 years' occupation at the same rent.

Para. 251.—In appendix No. 25 will be found a statement of original case work. Tahsil totals and averages are here given:—

Tahsil.	Total number of cases.	Averages.		
		Per mauza.	Per jama-bandi mahāl.	Per true mahāl.
Jaunpur	19,486	20	13	24
Mariaha	17,799	25	19	32
Machhlisahar	13,566	21	19	47
Khutahan	18,127	24	19	61
Karakat	11,885	34	20	46
Total	80,813	23	17	37
Miscellaneous cases of which tahsilwar detail is not known.	1,726			
Total number of cases	82,539			

These figures include sir corrections, halkabandi cases, jama distributions, and in fact all cases. In appendix 26 is a statement of appellate work. Annual totals for tahsils are here given:—

Year.	Tahsils.					Total appeals.
	Machhlisahar.	Mariaha.	Jaunpur.	Khutahan.	Karakat.	
1879-80	56	4	7	20	5	92
1880-81	322	97	1	2	5	427
1881-82	23	275	11	1	2	312
1882-83	14	114	338	1	...	467
1883-84	6	6	403	21	11	446
1884-85 ... ..	...	...	90	192	743	1,025
1885-86 ... ..	...	...	...	79	455	534
Total	420	496	850	316	1,221	3,303

Thus the total number of original cases from the commencement of the revision in 1878, till 31st March, 1881, was 82,539 and of district appeals 3,303, giving a gross total of 85,842 cases. It is this crushing weight of case work which has protracted the Jaunpur revision and has made its total cost including survey, so high as Rs. 500 per square mile.

Para. 252.—The following figures supplied by the Surveyor-General give the cost of printing cadastral maps for Jaunpur:—

Financial year.					Number of maps.	Cost.		
1878-79 ... ..	...	...	...	...	43	Rs.	p.	a.
1879-80 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,009	650	6	0
1880-81 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,369	15,251	2	0
1881-82 ... ..	...	...	...	...	747	20,327	8	9
1882-83 ... ..	...	...	...	...	266	10,722	1	0
Total					3,434	4,038	2	0
						50,999	3	9

The following statement also furnished by the Surveyor-General shows the total cost of the survey, including all charges:—

Number of—		Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Rate per square mile.	Rate per acre.
Villages.	Fields.				
3,498	2,861,279	1,55.*	3,24,917†	Rs. a. p. 269 7 10	Rs. a. p. 0 5 3
	Average size of the field 0·35 acre.				

Para. 253.—It must be premised that there are two sets of figures, (1) local, (2) those of the Accountant-General. They are contrasted in appendix 27‡. The explanation of the difference is briefly as follows. The Board called on me in 1884 for a detailed statement of expenditure on the Jaunpur revision from its commencement. As the settlement office accounts for the earlier years were somewhat confused, I applied simultaneously to the Treasury officer and to the Accountant-General for statements, so as to compare the local treasury's record of payments and the Accountant-General's head office classification with the settlement office books. The two statements asked for were furnished but differed greatly. At my request the Accountant-General then supplied a list of the vouchers which supported the entries in his accounts. These were most carefully checked with the treasury accounts, and there can be no doubt but that the Accountant-General's figures as supplied to me were incorrect. I cite one instance only. Deputy Collector Zahid Husain has worked continuously in the settlement, but his pay was omitted for seventeen months from the Accountant-General's statement of account furnished to me. The Accountant-General then stated that there might have been some errors in classification in his office, but that his books were closed and his accounts were final. The Board ordered that the Accountant-General's figures might be accepted. Hence from that date the total expenditure as given by the Accountant-General up to March, 1884, has been taken as the actual expenditure up to that date, and so used in all calculations for the future. From that date I submitted monthly a statement of expenditure, according to the settlement books, to the Treasury officer which was verified and attested by him. This is preferable to calling on him at long intervals to supply details of settlement expenditure. From the 1st April, 1884, therefore, the expenditure figures are those of the settlement office attested monthly by the Treasury Officer. Detailed expenditure according to local figures will be found in appendix 28‡. It cannot be given according to the Accountant-General's figures, because the classified details of his figures were not supplied. The first budget sanctioned for this revision was for Rs 3,83,993. Subsequently a supplementary budget for Rs. 77,151 was sanctioned by G. O. No 2319, dated 1st November, 1883.

Thus the total amount available was Rs. 4,61,144. The expenditure from January, 1878, till the end of March, 1886, has been as follows:—

Up to 31st March, 1884, i.e., for 6½ years by Accountant-General's figures	Rs. a. p. 2,75,505 6 8
From 1st April, 1884 to 31st March, 1886, by figures attested monthly by Treasury Officer.	1,70,260 3 2
Total	4,45,765 9 10

The result therefore on 1st April, 1886, was as follows:—

Total, Budget grant	Rs. a. p. 4,61,144 0 0
Total, expenditure	4,45,765 9 10
Saving	15,378 6 2

* The area is inclusive of 26 outlying villages, area 11·45 square miles, situated within the Province of Oudh, and is exclusive of 21 villages, area 14·43 square miles, of Oudh falling within the district.

† Inclusive of a sum of Rs. 2,575-13-3 expended on Survey Station marks.

‡ Not printed.

On the 1st of April last, therefore, the sum of Rs. 15,378-6-2 stood to the credit of the Jaunpur revision. This must be reduced by the sum of Rs. 4,670 granted for 1886-87 to pay establishments, &c., for March, 1886, and complete registers for the district. Adding this last sum to previous expenditure, the grand total will be Rs. 4,50,435-9-10, and the saving on budget allotments Rs. 10,708-6-2.

Para. 254.—The total cost of survey has been shown to be Rs. 3,24,917, and of revision till the end of March, 1886, Rs. 4,45,765-9-10, or adding on the budget of Rs. 4,670 for 1886-87, Rs. 4,50,435-9-10. The grand total cost of the entire revision, which has spread over nearly nine years, is therefore Rs. 7,75,352-9-10, which gives a cost of Rs. 499-14-6 per square mile, as against Rs. 392-17 in Gházipur. But deducting half the total survey charges as debitable against the Imperial Revenues, we get :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
half survey	...	...	...	...	1,62,458	0	0
all revision	...	...	...	...	4,50,435	9	10
					6,12,893	9	10

These reduced figures give a survey charge of Rs. 104-11-11 per square mile, and a total revision and survey charge of Rs. 395-2-7 per square mile.

Para. 255.—In comparing the cost of case-work with that of record-work I have followed Mr. Irvine's lines, so that the expenditure in the two districts can be compared. I have therefore charged to case-work—

- (1) Three-fourths pay of gazetted officers.
- (2) All pay of fixed establishment except head-clerk.
- (3) half pay of record-keeper.
- (4) One-fourth of travelling allowance and tour charges and hot and cold weather charges.
- (5) Rs. 2,000 from miscellaneous charges.

I have differed from Mr. Irvine in one point, *i.e.*, I have not charged one-fourth of office rent to case-work, since office rent is a provincial and not a settlement charge, and the office must have been maintained for record-work alone. Moreover, the item is too small to have any real effect. Debiting case-work, as stated above, it has cost:—

Charges.							Amount till March, 1886.
							Rs. a. p.
1	Gazetted officers	...	...	...	...	...	98,510 13 7
2	Fixed establishment	...	...	...	...	...	33,227 14 5
3	Record-room	...	...	...	...	...	2,335 6 1
4	Travelling allowance of officers	...	...	...	...	...	3,342 3 8
5	Ditto of establishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,605 7 5
6	Carriage of tents	...	...	...	...	...	838 2 3
7	Purchase and repairs of tents	...	...	...	...	...	565 9 3
8	Purchase and repairs of office furniture	...	...	...	...	...	263 12 4
9	Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	...	...	...	644 12 7
10	Miscellaneous contingencies of fixed establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
Total							1,45,384 1 7

Deducting this from total expenditure, the remainder is Rs. 3,00,381-8-3 as the cost of record-work.

We therefore get the following averages in round rupees : —

	Case-work.	Record-work.
Per square mile	94	194
Per mauza	42	
Per jamabandi mahál	31	65
„ true mahál	66	136

I have omitted the pay of officers out of the small Rs. 4,670 budget for 1886-87, as the amount is so trifling it cannot have any perceptible influence.

SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 3.

(CONTAINING 40 PARAGRAPHS : NOS. 256 TO 295.)

Statistical results obtained from the recent revision, except those previously given, e.g., irrigation, proprietary and cultivating bodies, &c.

Para. 256.—In appendix No. 1 will be found an abstract of the general statement prepared for this district showing totals of area and revenue by tahsils as obtained through the present revision, opposed to those obtained at Smith's revision 20 years ago. The figures there shown as those of 1867 do not agree with Smith's own general statement (in vernacular only) or Mr. Rawlins' report, because the pargana totals given in the former and used in the latter were very incorrectly added. The figures I have used are the correct totals of Smith's details. The following table exhibits the new area figures:—



TOTALS FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF AREA BY THE NEW REVISION, 1886.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	RESULT=ASSESSABLE AREA.										Totals of columns 7 and 10.
		Total area.	Deduct barren.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.			Total.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
JAUNPUR ..	Bialsi ..	30,547	4,765	3,453	277	3,730	17,583	4,449	22,032	25,762		
	Haveli ..	96,095	16,861	14,099	73	14,802	52,266	13,166	65,432	69,884		
	Kariat Dost ..	18,831	2,444	2,327	92	2,419	11,374	2,594	13,968	16,387		
	Khapraha ..	6,822	683	1,012	50	1,062	3,463	1,114	4,577	5,639		
	Rari ..	43,821	4,775	6,169	347	6,516	26,832	6,698	33,530	39,046		
	Saremu ..	19,209	4,018	3,164	183	3,347	9,476	2,378	11,854	15,201		
	Zafarabad ..	4,914	535	666	46	712	2,987	680	3,667	4,379		
	Total for old tahsil ..	219,739	33,091	30,890	1,594	32,588	122,981	31,079	164,060	186,648		
	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli, ..	40,402	5,725	4,637	332	4,969	23,605	6,103	29,708	34,677		
	Total for new tahsil ..	179,337	27,366	26,253	1,266	27,619	99,376	24,976	124,352	151,971		
MARIAHU ..	Barsathi ..	52,455	8,421	11,070	529	11,599	25,632	6,803	32,435	44,034		
	Gopalpur ..	28,937	4,419	4,720	224	4,944	15,932	3,642	19,574	24,918		
	Mariahu ..	123,782	22,788	19,816	918	20,734	63,431	14,829	80,260	100,994		
	Total ..	205,174	35,628	35,606	1,671	37,277	105,995	25,271	132,269	169,546		
	Garwara ..	88,034	16,199	16,034	1,034	17,068	40,987	13,780	54,767	71,835		
MACHHISHAH ..	Ghiswa ..	75,239	14,681	16,724	1,322	17,046	37,101	6,411	43,512	60,558		
	Mungra ..	56,929	17,419	8,179	2,733	10,912	23,879	4,719	28,598	39,310		
	Total ..	220,202	48,229	39,937	5,689	45,626	110,967	24,910	135,877	171,503		
	Chanda ..	21,525	3,431	4,311	192	4,503	10,229	3,362	13,591	18,094		
	Kariat-mendha ..	12,429	1,223	1,997	46	2,043	6,346	2,817	9,163	11,206		
KHUTAHAN ..	Rari ..	23,435	2,632	4,478	129	4,607	13,578	2,768	16,346	20,933		
	Ungli ..	173,828	38,618	31,400	2,969	34,369	80,510	20,331	100,841	135,210		
	Total ..	231,267	45,804	42,186	3,336	45,522	110,663	29,278	139,941	186,463		
	Chandwak ..	44,706	8,333	5,441	606	6,947	24,739	5,637	30,426	36,373		
	Daryapur ..	16,694	2,303	3,793	155	3,949	8,687	1,753	10,440	14,389		
KARAKAT...	Guzara ..	24,194	3,353	4,060	221	4,281	13,119	3,501	16,620	20,841		
	Pisara ..	29,873	7,279	4,173	468	4,641	14,993	2,960	17,953	22,894		
	Total for old tahsil ..	116,467	21,270	17,407	1,351	18,758	61,638	13,901	75,539	94,197		
	Deduct Bialsi ..	30,547	4,765	3,453	277	3,730	17,583	4,449	22,032	25,762		
	Total for new tahsil ..	85,920	16,505	14,054	1,074	15,079	44,055	9,452	53,531	68,435		
District Total	Total for new tahsil ..	155,869	26,996	23,044	1,683	23,727	85,143	20,004	105,147	129,574		
	District Total	991,819	184,092	166,036	13,145	179,171	604,144	1,24,442	728,586	807,757		

Percentages of different
classes of area.
percentages on total area.

Para. 257.—The areas of the different classes of land
contained in the above statement are exhibited below by per-

Percentages of different classes of area by the new revision, 1886.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total area.	Deduct barren.	RESULT = ASSESSABLE AREA.							Total of columns 7+10.
				Uncultivated.			Cultivated.				
				Cul- tur- able waste.	Lately aban- doned.	Total.	Irri- gated.	Un- irri- gated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
JAUNPUR.	Bialsi	100	15.67	11.30	.91	12.21	57.56	14.56	72.12	84.33	
	Haveli	100	16.51	14.67	.73	16.40	54.39	13.70	68.09	83.49	
	Kariat Dost	100	12.98	12.85	.49	12.84	60.40	13.78	74.13	87.02	
	Khapraha	100	10.81	16.00	.79	16.79	54.78	17.62	72.40	89.19	
	Rari	100	10.90	14.08	.79	14.87	58.95	15.28	74.23	89.10	
	Saremu	100	20.87	16.47	.95	17.42	49.33	12.38	61.71	79.13	
	Zafarabad	100	18.89	13.55	.94	14.49	60.78	13.84	74.62	89.11	
	Total for old tahsil ...	100	15.06	14.06	.77	14.83	55.96	14.15	70.11	84.94	
Deduct Bialsi + 56 villages Haveli,	100	14.17	11.48	.82	12.30	58.42	15.11	73.53	85.83		
Total for new tahsil ...	100	15.26	14.64	.76	15.40	55.41	13.93	69.34	84.74		
MA- RIAHU.	Barsathi	100	16.05	21.11	1.00	22.11	48.87	12.97	61.84	83.95	
	Gopalapur	100	15.27	16.33	.77	17.10	55.05	12.58	67.63	84.73	
	Mariahu	100	18.41	16.01	.74	16.75	52.86	11.98	64.84	81.59	
	Total	100	17.36	17.35	.82	18.17	52.15	12.32	64.47	82.64	
MACHH- LISIAHR.	Garwara	100	18.40	18.21	1.18	19.39	46.56	15.65	62.21	81.60	
	Ghiswa	100	19.52	20.30	1.75	22.65	49.31	8.52	57.83	80.48	
	Mungra	100	30.60	14.37	4.80	19.17	41.94	8.29	50.23	69.40	
	Total	100	21.93	18.14	2.31	20.45	46.31	11.31	57.62	78.07	
KHU- TAHAN.	Chanda	100	15.94	20.03	.89	20.92	47.52	15.61	63.14	84.06	
	Kariat-mendha	100	9.84	16.06	.87	16.43	51.06	22.67	73.73	90.16	
	Kari	100	10.78	19.07	.55	19.62	57.81	11.79	69.60	89.22	
	Ungli	100	22.22	18.06	1.71	19.77	46.31	11.70	58.01	77.78	
	Total	100	19.81	18.24	1.44	19.68	47.85	12.66	60.51	80.19	
KARA- KAT.	Chandwak	100	18.64	12.17	1.13	13.30	55.34	12.72	68.06	81.36	
	Daryapar	100	13.81	22.72	.93	23.65	52.04	10.50	62.54	86.19	
	Guzara	100	13.66	16.53	.91	17.44	54.23	14.47	68.70	86.14	
	Pisara	100	24.37	13.97	1.56	15.53	50.19	9.91	60.10	75.63	
	Total for old tahsil ...	100	18.42	15.08	1.17	16.25	53.29	12.04	65.33	81.58	
	Add ... { Bialsi	100	15.67	11.30	.91	12.21	57.56	14.56	72.12	84.33	
56 villages	100	9.54	12.01	.56	12.57	61.11	16.78	77.89	90.46		
Total	100	14.17	11.48	.82	12.30	58.42	15.11	73.53	85.83		
Total for new tahsil ...	100	17.32	14.14	1.08	15.22	54.63	12.83	67.46	82.68		
District Totals		100	18.56	16.74	1.33	18.07	50.83	12.54	63.37	81.4	

Para. 258.—It is unnecessary to give similar statements for Smith's areas, which

Comparison of recent can be found in appendix No. 1. Comparing the 1867 areas
with Smith's areas, with the new areas, the following differences, (increase or
decrease as against Smith's figures) are found to exist.

Details of increase and decrease in different classes of area by the 1886 as against the 1867 figures.

ASSESSABLE AREA.																						
Number.	Pargana.	Total area.		Lakhiraj.		Baran.		UNCULTIVATED.						CULTIVATED.						Total.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Lately abandoned.		Total.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.							
								Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.								
																3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2																					
1	Bialai	1,752	...	...	979	2,478	...	...	2,226	123	...	...	2,108	...	1,397	3,753	...	2,356	...	...	...	...
2	Haveli	571	...	...	1,939	5,474	...	...	5,828	101	...	...	5,221	...	8,244	10,501	...	2,237	...	...	253	2,964
3	Kariat Dost	...	326	...	433	1,882	...	...	1,945	18	...	...	1,927	...	2,068	2,226	...	108	...	...	...	1,769
4	Khapraha	...	...	...	137	639	...	...	427	44	...	...	383	...	1,075	857	...	...	...	148	...	531
5	Rari	...	863	...	446	3,535	...	...	3,556	101	...	...	3,455	...	5,734	5,227	...	...	...	507	...	3,962
6	Sarenu	...	212	...	441	922	...	...	1,383	...	54	...	1,437	...	1,140	1,884	...	744	...	...	...	693
7	Zafarabad	...	24	...	188	468	...	...	472	...	1	...	473	...	400	569	...	169	...	...	...	304
8	Barsathi	...	149	...	1,257	3,984	...	...	5,439	276	...	...	5,163	...	1,947	4,234	...	2,287	...	...	...	2,876
9	Gopalapur	...	223	...	766	2,159	...	...	2,769	144	...	...	2,625	...	1,920	2,929	...	1,009	...	...	...	1,616
10	Mariab	...	1,719	...	9,479	...	...	...	14,402	...	77	...	14,479	...	5,656	11,639	...	6,003	...	...	...	8,476
11	Garwara	...	710	...	1,213	11,648	...	...	12,465	11	...	...	12,454	...	5,825	7,184	...	1,309	...	...	...	11,145
12	Ghiswa	...	52	...	2,000	6,581	...	...	8,824	695	...	...	8,129	...	1,456	4,756	...	3,800	...	...	...	4,829
13	Mungra	...	986	...	1,964	11,981	...	...	12,352	2,303	...	...	10,049	...	2,559	3,677	...	1,118	...	...	...	8,931
14	Chanda	...	706	...	99	2,325	...	...	2,684	58	...	...	2,626	...	3,171	2,864	...	...	...	307	...	2,933
15	Kariat mendha	...	123	...	162	806	...	...	842	...	76	...	918	...	1,903	2,305	...	397	...	...	...	521
16	Rari	...	502	...	216	1,918	...	...	1,822	...	95	...	1,917	...	1,902	2,525	...	623	...	...	...	1,294
17	Ungli	...	1,760	...	4,162	13,186	...	...	22,198	1,383	...	...	20,815	...	7,076	17,097	...	10,081	...	...	...	10,734
18	Chandwak	...	224	...	630	3,710	...	...	3,588	205	...	...	3,383	...	4,212	4,789	...	577	...	...	...	2,806
19	Daryapar	...	203	...	472	2,047	...	...	2,097	...	228	...	2,325	...	182	729	...	547	...	...	...	1,778
20	Guzara	...	77	...	936	1,992	...	...	1,813	55	...	...	1,754	...	619	1,394	...	775	...	...	...	979
21	Fisara	...	538	...	763	2,507	...	...	3,424	160	...	...	2,964	1,098	...	660	...	1,758	...	...	...	1,206
	Total	4,324	7,411	...	21,945	88,952	...	...	109,756	5,637	531	...	104,600	1,098	58,361	91,769	...	35,468	962	253	...	70,347
	Net result	...	3,087	...	21,945	88,952	...	...	109,756	5,156	...	...	104,600	...	57,263	91,769	...	34,506	...	...	...	70,094

The net result of this comparison is that the district totals for the different heads of increase and decrease requiring explanation are as follows :—

Class of area.						Increase.	Decrease.
						Rs.	Rs.
Barren	...	...	...	...	...	88,952	...
Lately abandoned	...	...	...	...	...	5,156	...
Cultivated unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	91,769	...
Lakhiraj	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,945
Culturable waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,756
Cultivated irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,263
Total						1,85,877	1,88,964
Deduct						...	1,85,877
Net result						...	3,087

Some of these discrepancies are of startling magnitude, and are due to Smith's areas under those heads having been altogether incorrect. A comparison of the three sets of figures for 1841, 1867, and 1886 shows this best.



Comparison of more recent with older revisions.

Class of area.	GENERAL STATEMENTS.				1867 versus 1841.				1886 versus 1867.			
	1841.	1867.	1886.		Increase.	Decrease.	Net result.		Increase.	Decrease.	Net result.	
							Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Minhái	6,561	21,945	...		15,384	...	...	...	...	21,945	...	...
... {	302,428	95,140	184,092		...	207,288	...	...	86,952	...	...	...
... {												
Total, Minhái	308,989	117,085	184,092		15,384	207,288	...	191,904	86,952	21,945	66,007	...
Uncultivated.	66,720	273,782	166,026		209,062	...	...	...	...	109,756	...	...
	7,183	7,989	13,136		806	...	...	...	5,156	...	...	...
Total, uncultivated	73,903	283,771	179,171		209,868	...	209,868	...	5,156	109,756	...	104,600
Cultivated.	484,444	561,407	504,144		76,963	...	...	...	...	57,263	...	...
	126,851	82,673	124,442		...	93,178	...	...	91,769	...	...	...
Total, cultivated	610,295	594,080	628,586		76,963	93,178	...	16,215	91,769	57,263	34,506	...
Total, assessable	684,198	877,851	807,757		286,631	93,178	193,653	...	96,925	167,019	...	70,094
District Total	993,187	994,936	991,849		392,215	300,466	1,749	...	185,877	188,964	...	3,087

(1) *Lakhirāj*.—Under this head there is a decrease of 29,145 acres, which requires explanation. Chester only showed 6,561 acres as *lakhirāj* in 1841, but according to Smith's general statement of 1867 this class of area by that time exhibited an increase of 15,384 acres since the former date. Mr. Rawlins in 1867 wrote "in the survey of 1841 all *unassessed land*, with the exception of *patwāris'* and *chaukidars'* jagirs, *was lumped under the head of cultivated area*. All such lands have now been entered under their proper heading, and the consequence is an apparent increase of 15,443 (should be 15,384) acres in the *lakhirāj* area.' This gives us a clue to the former entries. We see that Chester included as *lakhirāj* only *patwāris'* and *chaukidars'* jagirs, whilst at Smith's revision, in Mr. Rawlins' words, *all unassessed lands* were so shown. Now Thomason's classification of *minhāi* land was as follows :—

Minhāi {	(4) Barren (including village site).	} i.e., Lakhirāj B.
	(1) Jagir or servile land.	
	(2) Muāfi and khairati.	
	(3) Forest and jungle.	

Chester showed No. 1 only as *lakhirāj*, whilst Smith showed Nos. 1 and 2, and the present revision shows neither of the three. The reasons for this are—

- (1) All jagirs have been resumed.
- (2) Resumable rent-free grants are not *lakhirāj*, nor do they become so when the grantees acquire proprietary rights by prescription under section 82 of the Revenue Act.
- (3) Groves are entered as groves and jungle as *parti kadim* in the new khasras, and are both therefore included in "culturable waste" in the general statement.

Now in para. 272 it is shown how in 1872 rent-free holdings were returned as revenue-free. At Smith's revision these same rent-free holdings were, undoubtedly, regarded as revenue-free and shown as *lakhirāj*. I have had certain villages tested by taking their *lakhirāj* entries in Smith's general statement, and comparing them with Smith's *jamabandis*. It was evident that everything put down as jagir, muāfi, krishnarpan, shankalap, khairati, *et hoc genus omne*, in the *jamabandi*, was added together and the total transferred to the general statement as *lakhirāj*. Why it should have been assumed that the land entered by Smith as *lakhirāj* (i.e.,) all *unassessed* lands in the words of Mr. Rawlins had been excluded from assessment by Duncan, I cannot conceive.

(2) *Barren*.—Chester showed 302,428 acres. Smith showed 95,140 or a decrease of 207,288, which was utterly wrong. The new figures are 184,092 or 88,952 more than Smith's total. At Chester's time the barren area was exaggerated, but at Smith's revision the opposite extreme was reached, for over two lakhs of acres, which Chester had shown as barren, were then put into culturable waste. Mr. Rawlins himself said that a very great error had undoubtedly been made. The new figures are, as might be expected, much less than Chester's, but much more than Smith's. The net increase in "Minhāi" area is thus 67,007 acres, resulting from the increase in barren and decrease in *lakhirāj* above mentioned.

(3) *Culturable waste*.—Chester's figures were 66,720, Smith's were 275,782, and the new figures are 166,026 acres. As just explained, Chester showed too much barren and too much culturable waste, whilst Smith did the reverse. Hence the new figures show a decrease of 109,756 acres as against those of 1867; but this decrease is itself about 33,000 acres more than Chester's total culturable waste.

(4) *Lately abandoned*.—Chester's figures were 7,183, Smith's were 7,989, and the present ones are 13,145 acres. Smith showed an increase of 806 acres over Chester, and now there is an increase of 5,156 acres over Smith. There is no reason for any decided increase under this head, and the old figures must have understated the area. The net result under the two last heads (culturable waste and lately abandoned) is a decrease of 104,600 acres in assessable uncultivated land.

(5) *Irrigated cultivated land*.—Chester showed 484,444; Smith 561,407; and the new statement gives 504,144 acres. Smith showed an increase of 76,963 acres. Now a decrease is shown of 57,263 acres as against his figures.

(6) *Unirrigated cultivated land*.—Chester showed 125,851; Smith 321,673; and the new papers give 124,442 acres. Thus Smith showed an increase of 93,178 acres and the new figures show a decrease of 91,769. The fact that unirrigated land is now almost identical with the area so recorded in 1841 does not mean that irrigation has been stationary for the irrigated area has increased by 20,000 acres since then. Mr. Rawlins in 1867 said that the large decrease in dry and large increase in wet land shown by Smith's figures, *assuming them to be correct*, spoke well for the agricultural prosperity of the district. There can be no doubt but that the 1867 figures were altogether wrong in showing this enormous increase and decrease. Hence the decrease in wet and increase in dry land, according to the present revision, is only a correction of figures, not a change in facts.

Para. 259.—The Jaunpur khasras contain 25 columns, of which 15 columns (Nos. 9 to 23) refer to area. The annexed statement shows the form of the khasra. The area columns are dovetailed in with those of the general statement, and are filled in for a sample village, so as to show at a glance how the latter was compiled.

KHASRA.						GENERAL STATEMENT.			
1	New number of field.								
2	Old ditto.								
3	Thok or patti.								
4	Proprietor with parentage and caste.								
5	Cultivator with parentage and caste and length of occupation, personal and hereditary.								
6	Kind of right.								
7	Mortgagee with parentage and caste.								
8	Shiknis with parentage and caste.								
9	Total area in acres				722	722	Total area in acres.		
10	Ditto in bighas				1,114		No corresponding column.		
No corresponding column. सत्यमेव जयते						Lakhirāj.			
11	Area detailed.	Shor, i.e., barren or unculturable.	Úsar	...	...	86	Barren. Ghairmunkiu. } Deduct.
12			Submerged	...	54	86			
13			From other causes	...	32				
14		Uftādā kábil ziráit, i.e., culturable but uncultivated.	Sernb	255	Culturable waste, kabil ziráit. } Uncultivated.	
15				High grass		
16				Groves	...	39	259		
17				Old fallow	...	216			
18				New fallow	...	4			
19		Mazrúā, irrigated.	By pukka wells...	272	373	373	Irrigated.	{ Cultivated.	
20				By kucha wells...					13
21				From other sources.					88
22		Unirrigated	4	4	Unirrigated.	{ Cultivated.	
23			Total	...	377	377	Total		...
24	Crop or fruit at time of settlement.								
25	Remarks.								

Various classifications of area.

Para. 260.—The total area of the district is, as has been explained, thus classified in the general statement.

District total	...	...	...	...	...	991,849
Deduct.	{ Barren	...	184,092	...	...	184,092
	{ Lakhirāj	...	...	...	...
	{ Culturable waste.	...	166,026	...	179,171	
	{ Lately abandoned.	...	13,145	...	...
Result, i.e. assessable.	{ Unirrigated	...	504,144	...	...	807,757
	{ Cultivated	...	124,442	...	628,586	
	{ Unirrigated	...	...	...	...

A parganawar statement of the irrigated area (504,144 acres) with details has been given in section 6, para. 44. The proprietary distribution of the district area is as follows :—

Sec paras.	Proprietary status and area.			
72 and 73	Owned by 70 castes of malguzars	...	...	970,843
	Owned by miscellaneous proprietors	...	17,103	21,006
	Government property	...	2,776	
	Sites of houses in Jaunpur city	...	358	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	...	769	
	District Total	...	...	991,849

As regards immediate occupancy the district is distributed as follows :—

In agricultural occupation.	{	Sir and khudkasht	112,660	{	648,993		
		Fixed-rate tenants	...	300,228	510,794				
		Ex-proprietary	"	...				1,430	
		Occupancy	"	...				153,751	
		Non-occupancy	"	...				55,385	
		Resumable rent-free grants	...	...	8,436		
Not in agricultural occupation.	{	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings	17,103	{	991,849		
		Not by malguzars.	Government property	...	2,776			358	3,993
			Sites of houses in Jaunpur city	...	769				
			Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway...	...	...		
		By malguzars	Remainder which	Barren	...			388,953	
			is partly	Culturable waste	...				
			Lately abandoned	...	...		

It must be remembered that the area in agricultural occupation is not and cannot be identical with the areas shown as cultivated in settlement papers, because all that is occupied is not under the plough. The former exceeds the latter in this district by 20,407 acres. The detail of this area is not available. To have discovered it would have been labour quite incommensurate with the value of the figures, which would have been *nil*. The explanation of the difference is as follows. All groves and old and new fallows which are covered by the rent paid by a tenant are included in the tenant khata, and therefore find their way into the area (510,794 acres) shown in tenant's occupation, although these baghs and fallows are not cultivation. Similarly they enter into sir and resumable rent-free grants and miscellaneous proprietary holdings. Where rent is paid in respect of a grove (*lagani bagh*) it is, of course, rent for the land on which the trees stand, and hence the land is part of a tenant's holding. Where no rent is paid in respect of a grove (*billa lagani bagh*) the tenant is merely in possession of the trees to which possession a right of user of the land is, of course, necessarily attached, but he is not in possession of the land, and hence the area occupied by such groves is excluded from the tenant holdings in the jamabandi and entered at the end under the special heading groves, and in the remarks column the number of trees and the person in possession of them are detailed.

Para. 261.—The bigha in use throughout the entire district is “Duncan's bigha” containing exactly 3,136 square English yards. The Jaunpur bigha, that is, Duncan's bigha, all-important linear measure amongst Muhammadans is the gaz. Nearly every Khalif and nearly every Muhammadan monarch in India imposed a new length upon this fluctuating standard during the XVI century, a multiplicity of lengths varying from 18 to 58 inches prevailed. This was one of the many abuses which Abul Fazl boasts was remedied by the great Akbar. Until the 31st year of this monarch's reign the gaz in use for purposes of imperial land measurement was that of Sikandar Lodi, equal to 26 English inches. Akbar then established his *Ilahi gaz* or imperial standard gaz of 41 digits according to Gladwin's *Ain Akbari* (I, page 283), of 40 digits only according to Prinsep. About 60 years ago, when the great revenue survey of these provinces was in progress, it was discovered that the *Ilahi gaz* of Akbar was the basis of land measurements and rents. The question of course was: What is its length? Strange to say nobody knew. None of Akbar's measuring rods were in existence, and various lengths were imputed to the *Ilahi gaz*. An elaborate series of experiments were then conducted by Mr. Newnham, Collector of Farukhabad, and Major Hodgson, Surveyor-General of India, circa 1824-25. Actual measurements of

land of which the Akbari area was recorded made the *Ilahi gaz* vary from 30 to 35 inches, but most measurements averaged 33 inches. The Western Revenue Board, as it was then styled, was disconcerted by these discrepancies and proposed to base their settlements on measurements in local bighas, but Government happily determined to adopt some general standard, and accordingly authoritatively ruled that Akbar's *Ilahi gaz* was to be considered exactly equivalent to 33 English inches. Now a square bigha is an area each side of which measures 60 *Ilahi gaz*. An arbitrary value of 33 inches being assigned to the *Ilahi gaz*, the bigha became a square whose sides were exactly 55 English yards in length and contained exactly 3,025 square English yards, i.e., it exactly equalled $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English acre. This is regarded as the standard bigha of the temporarily-settled provinces. But prior to this Mr. Duncan, when settling the Benares province in 1795, had considered Akbar's *Ilahi gaz* as the equivalent of 33.6 English inches. It is unknown how he arrived at this value, but James Prinsep presumes that it was based on certain standards in existence in the city of Benares. June 25, 1788, Mr. Duncan directed that all land whether nakdi, batai, or waste, should be measured by 20 cottahs (i.e., gathas or latthas) to a bigha according to the rod of 3 *dira Ilahi*, each rod having affixed to it the Kazi's seal and an English mark. (Duncan Records, vol. I, pages 3, 8, 9, 14, 16, 130, 157, 258, XCV). By Regulation II of 1795, the Governor-General in Council sanctioned for the Benares province this standard of measurement as laid down by Duncan. The first paragraph of section 5 is as follows:—"The bigha of 3 *dira Ilahi* thus established, consists of 20 poles, each measuring 8 feet and 4 inches and $\frac{8}{10}$ ths of an inch: the whole length being 168 feet, giving a surface or area of 28,224 square feet, or 3,136 square yards; and the biswa or twentieth part of this bigha, of 156 square yards and $\frac{5}{10}$ ths of a yard." Thus for the temporarily-settled districts the *Ilahi gaz* of Akbar was taken to equal 33 English inches, whilst in the Benares province, it was assumed to be $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of an inch longer. This small difference of $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of an inch in one gaz produces the following results:—

Measure.	Length or area.	
	In temporarily-settled districts	In permanently-settled districts.
1 gaz =	33 inches	33 $\frac{3}{5}$
1 lattha = 20 gaz	55 feet	56 feet.
3 latthas = 60 gaz or the side of a square bigha	165 feet or 55 yards	168 feet or 56 yards.
3,600 square gaz = the surface of a bigha	3,025 square yards or exactly $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of 4,840 square yards, i.e., $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an acre.	3,136 square yards or as nearly as possible $\frac{13}{20}$ ths of an acre.

Thus the temporarily-settled district bigha is a square whose side is 55 yards, and the permanently-settled district bigha is a square whose side is 56 yards, Duncan's bigha has remained in force throughout this district up to the present time. Duncan's, Chester's, Smith's and the present figures all refer to this bigha of 3,136 square yards. The jaribs that were supplied to the district were those in use in the temporarily-settled districts, i.e., only 55 yards long. Where a field in the cadastral survey map has subsequently become two, one of these two fields has been remeasured with these jaribs, and the resultant area deducted from the total area of the field in the map. Hence the areas of the two fields will not be proportionally correct, although the total area of the two fields is correct. This error is exceedingly slight and need not be further considered, but for the future a jarib of 56 yards should be used. This matter has been separately reported. Mr. Smith considered that 1,000 Jaunpur bighas were equal to one square mile and eight acres (see note on his statement B). One bigha would therefore equal 648 of an acre, and this gives an area of $3,136 \frac{2}{100}$ square yards for the bigha, i.e., this computation makes the bigha $\frac{8}{25}$ ths of a square yard or $414 \frac{8}{25}$ square inches or very nearly 3 square feet too big.

Five true maháls, partly in Jaunpur and partly in Karakat tahsíl, have been counted in the former in this report.

Para. 262.—The number of mauzas and maháls in the district has already been dealt with at length in paras. 80 to 82, and it is merely necessary here to add some explanation with regard to a few entries in column 5 of appendix No. I. These

entries are :—

Pargana.	True maháls.
Haveli plus city	462
Total for old tahsíl	823
Deduct Bialsi + 56 villages Haveli	127
Result or total for new tahsíl	696
Total for old tahsíl Karakat	256
Add— { Bialsi	92
{ 56 villages Haveli	35
Total for new tahsíl	383

In para. 82 it is shown how the city has been counted. All that remains to be explained is in connection with the transfer of 56 villages of pargana Haveli from tahsíl Jaunpur to tahsíl Karakat. As the matter is somewhat involved owing to the intricacy of Jaunpur complex maháls, the following key is given:—

PAST AND PRESENT DISPOSITION OF 40 TRUE MAHALS OF PARGANA HAVELI, CONTAINING 66 MAUZAS OF WHICH 56 WERE TRANSFERRED TO TAHSIL KARAKAT AND 10 LEFT IN TAHSIL JAUNPUR.									
OLD ARRANGEMENT, i.e., BEFORE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1885, WHEN ALL 40 TRUE MAHALS WERE ENTIRELY IN TAHSIL JAUNPUR.				NEW ARRANGEMENT, i.e., FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER 1885, BY WHICH FIVE OF THE 40 TRUE MAHALS ARE PARTLY IN JAUNPUR TAHSIL AND PARTLY IN KARAKAT TAHSIL AND THE REMAINING 35 ARE ENTIRELY IN KARAKAT TAHSIL.					
Serial number of true maháls in new general statement for Haveli, tahsíl Jaunpur.	Name of true mahál.	Number of true mauzas in true mahál.	Number of jama-bandi maháls in true mahál.	Left in Jaunpur.		Put into Karakat.		Serial number of true maháls in new general statement for Haveli, tahsíl Karakat.	
				True mauzas.	Jama-bandi mahál.	True mauzas.	Jama-bandi mahál.		
9	Abmadpur	5	5	4	4	1	1	1	
23	Injri	3	3	1	1	2	2	92	
90	Paigipur	4	4	3	3	1	1	34	
314	Kulhanmau	2	2	1	1	1	1	37	
382	Nathanpur	10	10	1	1	9	9		
	Total for five true maháls partly in one tahsíl and partly in the other.	24	24	10	10	14	14		
35	Bakarabad	2	2	...	...	2	2	3
37	Bhopat Patti	2	2	...	...	2	2	4
53	Bairipur	2	2	...	...	2	2	5
59	Bhakri	2	2	...	...	2	2	6
60	Bahadurpur	1	1	...	...	1	1	7
65	Bairipur	1	1	...	...	1	1	8
147	Chak Benda	1	1	...	...	1	1	10
164	Dalpat Patti	2	2	...	...	2	2	11
176	Rajepur seh hissa	2	2	...	...	2	2	12
177	Rajepur do hissa	2	2	...	...	2	2	13
191	Rasulpur Manahan	1	1	...	...	1	1	14
221	Sarkoni mahál Madho Sinh	1	1	...	...	1	1	15
22	Do. " Pyag Sinh	1	1	...	...	1	1	16
227	Sakhoi " Mr. Nickles	1	1	...	...	1	1	17
228	Do. mahál Muazzam Ali Khan.	1	1	...	...	1	1	18
229	Do. Mahál Jamna	1	1	...	...	1	1	19
230	Do. " Mahip	1	1	...	...	1	1	20
231	Do. " Anpurna	1	1	...	...	1	1	21
232	Do. " Hargobind	1	1	...	...	1	1	22
248	Sambalpur	1	1	...	...	1	1	23
262	Sheopur, mahál Raghupal	9	9	...	...	9	9	24
263	Do. " Mata Jiwan	8½	9	...	...	8½	9	25
264	Do. " Mlian Sinn	9	9	...	...	9	9	26
265	Do. " Mataratana	9	9	...	...	9	9	27
266	Do. " Achraj	9	9	...	...	9	9	28
267	Kharchalpur	1	1	...	...	1	1	29
270	Tala Majhwara	1	1	...	...	1	1	30
280	Kabulpur	3	3	...	...	3	3	31
310	Kuthlápúr	1	1	...	...	1	1	32
312	Kotwalpur	1	1	...	...	1	1	33
315	Kundri	1	1	...	...	1	1	35
317	Keshopur	2	2	...	...	2	2	36
387	Nauabad Jangal Sheopur	1	1	...	...	1	1	38
388	Do. do. Badalpur	1	1	...	...	1	1	39
392	Hansepur	3	3	...	...	3	3	40
	Total for 35 true maháls of Haveli transferred in toto, from tahsíl Jaunpur to tahsíl Karakat.	42	87	...	...	42	87	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 40 TRUE MAHALS.	66	111	10	10	56	101		

Forty true maháls contained 66 true mauzas and 111 jamabandi maháls. Fifty-six of these true mauzas containing 101 jamabandi maháls formed a compact geographical area and were transferred to Karakat. Now out of these 56 mauzas 42 exactly formed 35 true maháls *in entirety* (87 jamabandi maháls), whilst 14 mauzas (also 14 jamabandi maháls) formed *part only* of five true maháls. Thus looking at the transaction from the point of view of maháls, 35 true maháls were put altogether into Karakat, and five were put partly into Karakat and left partly in Jaunpur tahsíl. The division of these five true maháls between the two tahsils (which it was impossible to avoid) is here given :—

Serial number of five true maháls in new general statement for Haveli Jaunpur tahsil.	The five true maháls.		TRUE MAUZAS (EACH OF WHICH HAPPENS TO BE IN ENTIRETY A JAMABANDI MAHÁL) CONTAINED IN THE FIVE TRUE MAHÁLS.				Serial number of five true maháls in new general statement for Karakat tahsil.
	Name.	Jama.	Left in Haveli Jaunpur tahsil.		Put into Karakat tahsil.		
			Mauza.	Jama.	Mauza.	Jama.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
9	Ahuradpur ...	3,379 6 6	Ahmadpur ¹ ... Bhawaniapur ... Dulhipur ... Rájapur ...	1,317 0 0 67 0 0 284 0 0 702 6 6	Manahan ...	979 0 0	1
		3,379 6 6		2,400 6 6		979 0 0	
23	Injri ...	1,300 0 0	Bandipur ...	278 0 0	Injri ... Kishundaspur ...	978 0 0 44 0 0	2
		1,300 0 0		278 0 0		1,022 0 0	
90	Paigipur ...	253 3 3	Paigipur ... Baghrui ... Tilochanpur ...	62 0 0 96 0 0 46 0 0	Birbhanpur ...	49 3 3	9
		253 3 3		204 0 0		49 3 3	
31	Khutahanmau ...	300 0 0	Kutahanmau ...	101 0 0	Bijaipur ..	199 0 0	34
342	Nathanpur ...	1,211 1 3	Deokali khurd ..	74 0 0	Nathanpur ... Arzanipur ... Banwaripur ... Kamsapur ... Jalaluddinpur ... Saidanpur ... Mukhtiarpur ... Masudpur ... Niskánthpur ...	131 0 0 60 0 0 79 0 0 101 0 0 263 0 0 106 0 0 144 0 0 156 0 0 97 1 3	37
		1,211 1 3		74 0 0		1,137 1 3	
	Five true maháls,	6,443 11 0	Ten mauzas ...	3,057 6 6	Fourteen mauzas,	3,386 4 6	

The revenue has been distributed manzawár. The demand on the five maháls before their division was Rs. 6,443-11-0. Now Rs. 3,057 odd are collected in respect of the ten mauzas in Jaunpur by the Jaunpur tahsildar, and Rs. 3,386 odd are collected in respect of 14 mauzas by the Karakat tahsildar, total Rs. 6,443-11-0 for the five true maháls. In exhibiting the parganawar and tahsílwar details of the 2,214 true maháls in col. 5 of appendix I, in order to avoid showing parts of maháls, I have counted the 35 true maháls, which went in entirety into Karakat, as in Karakat, and the 5 true maháls, which went

partly into Karakat and remained partly in Jaunpur tahsil, I have counted as in Jaunpur.

Para. 263.—The portion of Haveli transferred to Karakat encloses a small chak Mauzas lying outside (Ghatam), which belonged not to Haveli but to Zafarabad, (*i.e.*, their tahsils. was outside its own pargana) and was overlooked. When the balkabandi arrangements, for the district were completed, I had the map of the whole district checked by the kanúngos to discover if there were any more undetected villages outside their own tahsils. By G. O. No. ¹⁹¹⁸ L—3971, dated 13th November, 1885, the tahsil is to be the revenue territorial unit for the district in future, and parganas will be disregarded. This rendered unnecessary the interchange of villages lying outside their own parganas, which are very numerous, the three parganas of Mariahu being particularly intermixed. But villages lying outside their own tahsils still required orders. The difficulty of discovering these was due to the fact that the Surveyor-General's office had then supplied no parganawar or tahsilwar enlarged maps.

The big district map on eight standard sheets is on the scale of 1 inch to a mile, and it is almost impossible to trace very small villages on it.

Nine villages were finally discovered to be outside their tahsils and their transfer suggested as below :—

Mauzâ.	Should be transferred from—		And included in—	
	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tahsil.
1.—Dharamdaspur ...	Râri ...	Jaunpur ...	Râri ...	{ Khutahan. Karakat.
2.—Bhadethi ...	Haveli ...		Ungli ...	
3.—Chak Ghatam ...	Zafarabad ...		Haveli ...	
4.—Sirsi ...	} Mariahu ...	Mariahu ...	Khapraha ...	Jaunpur.
5.—Bhauila ...				
6.—Simri ...				
7.—Sangodih ...	Râri ...	{ Khutahan ...	Garwara ...	Machhlisahar. Jaunpur. Jaunpur.
8.—Rajapur ...	Ungli ...		Haveli ...	
9.—Lalpur ...	Daryapur ...		Saremu ...	

Para. 264.—It is necessary to note that there are in this district eight jamabandi mahâls which have not been counted separately because they have no separate record-of-rights. Thus there are 4,633 jamabandi mahâls in the district, but 4,625 (the total I have used) is the number of separate records-of-right. Details are given in following statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Number of true mahals.	Names of true mahals.	Number of jamabandi mahals.	Names of jamabandi mahals.	Total area.	Revenue.	Number.
Jaunpur ...	Haveli ...	68 67	Pahsani, mahál Atá Hussain ... Pahsani, mahál Muhammad Taki ...	... 128	Haripur nisf ... Ditto ...	63 64	Rs. a. p. 73 0 0 34 0 0	1 2
Mariahd ...	...	Nil.	...	...	Nil.	127	107 0 0	...
Machhlisáhr ...	Mungra ...	14 43	Jakbania ... Naraindih ...	... 108	Naraindih ... Ditto ...	262 278	303 0 0 360 8 0	3 4
...	...	33 21	Garyaon... Haidrepur ...	... 59	Haidrepur, Thok Garyaon ... Haidrepur ...	540 222 220	663 8 0 430 0 0 480 0 0	5 6
Khutahan ...	Nil.	...	Nil.	...	Nil.	442	910 0 0	...
...	Chandwak ...	76 77 78 79	Hariharpur mahál, Tondermal ... Ditto Rai Singh ... Ditto Bup Singh ... Ditto Madho Ram ...	... ... ... 267	Barnalpur, patti Lakshen ... Barnalpur, patti Barnal ... Barnalpur, patti Darji ... Barnalpur ...	98 110 140 110	169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0	7 8 9 10
Karakat ...	Guzara ...	18 19	Bamaon mahál, Deosaran ... Ditto ditto, Matadin ...	20 ...	Bagirwa nis ... Ditto ...	468 16 17	676 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0	11 12
...	Pisara ..	81 46	Hurburi, mahál Harpal Singh ... Rampur ₂ ...	... 85	Rampur ₁ ... Rampur ₃ ...	33 45 92	12 0 0 65 5 3 117 5 6	13 14
					Total	187	182 10 9	

Thus there are six mauzas containing 14 jamabandi maháls, each of which is in a different true mahál, but the jamabandi maháls within the mauzas cannot be separated otherwise than by their jamas, for there has been no division of the land. The khewats show two jamas. Take, *e. g.*, the first mauza, Haripur. Part of it is in one true mahál and part in another, and the revenue paid by the mauza is Rs. 107, *viz.*, Rs. 73 in respect of one true mahál and Rs. 34 in respect of the other, but what land pays which jama is not known.

Para. 265.—The annexed statement shows by parganas the amount of actual revenue and additional collections (the mál and abwáb of native revenue terminology) according to the new papers.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Land revenue.	Additional collections.				Total of State demand on land.
			Road cess.	Commuted jagirs.	Acreage cess.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAUNPUR.	Bialsi	45,951 6 4	441 13 0	1,147 15 0	3,641 11 6	5,231 7 6	51,182 13 10
	Haveli	1,36,731 15 0	1,361 12 1	4,646 12 0	10,736 14 0	16,745 6 1	1,53,477 5 1
	Kariat Dost	21,541 6 6	215 10 6	818 4 0	2,295 0 0	3,328 14 6	24,870 6 0
	Khapraha	8,650 0 0	86 8 0	235 8 0	754 6 0	1,076 6 0	9,726 6 0
	Bári	60,983 4 11	602 3 0	1,043 6 0	5,439 8 6	7,085 1 6	67,168 6 5
	Saremu	20,904 0 0	211 8 0	559 7 0	1,940 2 6	2,711 1 6	23,615 1 6
	Zamrabad	8,385 10 6	84 13 0	304 10 0	696 14 0	986 5 0	9,371 15 6
	Total for old tahsil	3,02,247 11 3	3,004 3 7	8,755 14 0	25,404 8 6	37,164 10 1	3,39,412 5 4
	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli.	63,145 7 1	615 11 8	1,607 7 0	4,891 4 0	7,114 6 8	70,259 13 9
	Total for new tahsil	2,39,102 4 2	2,388 7 11	7,148 7 0	20,513 4 6	30,050 3 5	2,69,152 7 7
MARIAH.	Barsathi	78,441 13 0	784 15 9	1,290 9 0	5,525 0 0	7,690 8 9	86,042 5 9
	Gopalapur	58,212 5 0	580 15 6	986 5 0	3,333 12 0	4,901 0 6	63,113 5 6
	Mariahu	1,85,732 4 7	1,856 11 1	3,424 13 9	13,397 10 6	18,679 3 4	2,04,411 7 11
	Total	3,22,386 6 7	3,222 10 4	5,701 11 9	22,256 6 6	31,180 12 7	3,53,567 3 2
MASHNI-SHABR.	Garwara	1,26,772 11 10	1,268 4 9	2,720 2 0	9,307 8 0	13,295 14 9	1,40,068 10 7
	Ghiswa	81,737 11 0	817 10 6	2,114 1 0	7,405 5 0	10,337 0 6	92,074 11 6
	Mungra	73,883 12 0	739 0 3	1,326 9 0	5,188 12 0	7,254 5 3	81,138 1 3
	Total	2,82,394 2 10	2,824 15 6	6,160 12 0	21,901 9 0	30,837 4 6	3,13,281 7 4
KHUTANAN.	Chanda	21,381 8 3	213 13 0	538 12 0	2,325 0 0	3,077 9 0	24,459 1 3
	Kariat-mendha	9,966 3 6	99 9 9	423 6 0	1,520 12 6	2,043 12 3	12,009 15 9
	Bári	32,560 8 9	323 9 6	1,007 2 0	2,794 6 0	4,125 1 6	36,486 10 3
	Ungli	1,62,115 1 9	1,625 14 4	7,358 8 0	16,739 11 0	25,724 1 4	1,87,839 3 1
	Total	2,25,823 6 3	2,262 14 7	9,327 12 0	23,379 13 6	34,970 8 1	2,60,793 14 4
KARABAT.	Chandwak	38,447 9 2	377 8 8	1,394 11 10	4,975 0 0	6,747 4 6	45,194 13 8
	Daryapar	17,893 13 0	178 14 10	599 11 0	1,714 8 6	2,493 2 4	20,386 15 4
	Guzara	28,210 15 0	282 5 2	781 7 0	2,771 1 6	3,834 13 8	32,045 12 8
	Pisara	32,399 2 9	323 7 8	750 7 2	2,961 9 0	4,035 7 10	36,434 10 7
	Total for old tahsil	1,16,951 7 11	1,162 4 4	3,526 5 0	12,422 3 0	17,110 12 4	1,34,062 4 3
	Add: (Bialsi	45,951 6 4	441 13 0	1,147 15 0	3,641 11 6	5,231 7 6	51,182 13 10
	(56 villages Haveli...	17,194 0 9	173 14 8	459 8 0	1,249 8 6	1,882 15 2	19,076 15 11
	Total	63,145 7 1	615 11 8	1,607 7 0	4,891 4 0	7,114 6 8	70,259 13 9
	Total for new tahsil	1,80,096 15 0	1,778 0 0	5,133 12 0	17,313 7 0	24,225 3 0	2,04,322 2 0
	District total	12,49,803 2 10	12,477 0 4	33,472 6 9	1,05,364 8 6	1,51,313 15 7	14,01,117 2

Thus the State demand on the land is, in this district, composed of the following items, which (arranged in order of age) are here contrasted with the superseded figures.

Head of account.		Amount by penultimate papers.	Amount by papers now reported.	Difference by new figures.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mál	1. Land revenue	12,48,100 8 0	12,49,803 2 10	1,702 10 10	...
			Deduct as-signed ... 1,651 5 11	Deduct, 1,651 5 11	...
			Net ... 12,48,151 12 11	Net 51 4 11	...
Abwáb or additional collections.	2. Road cess	12,477 0 4	12,477 0 4	Nil.	...
			33,472 6 9	329 10 0	...
	3. Commuted jagirs.	33,142 12 9	Deduct as-signed ... 329 10 0	Deduct, 329 10 0	...
			Net ... 33,142 12 9	Net Nil.	...
	4. Acreage cess	95,880 15 10	1,05,364 8 6	9,483 8 8	...
			Deduct as-signed ... 280 0 4	280 0 4	...
			Net ... 1,05,084 8 2	Net 9,203 8 4	...
	Total	1,41,500 12 11	1,51,313 15 7	9,813 2 8	...
			Deduct as-signed ... 609 10 4	Deduct, 609 10 4	...
			Net ... 1,50,704 5 3	Net 9,203 8 4	...
Total demand on land (mál and abwáb)...		13,89,601 4 11	14,01,117 2 5	11,515 13 6	...
			Deduct as-signed ... 2,261 0 3	2,261 0 3	...
			Net ... 13,98,856 2 2	9,254 13 3	...

The penultimate papers quoted are (1) for land revenue proper, the tahsíl tauzís for the year during which the new record was made, and (2) for additional collections, the Board's report for 1883-84 : each item will be separately explained.

The land revenue proper or mál demand.

Para. 266.—The annexed statement exhibits the details of Rs. 1,702-10-10 the amount of increase shown by the new papers.

सत्यमेव जयते

Tahsil.	Year for which new record was made and in respect of which new record is compared with tanzil.	Revenue—		Difference.		Explanation of difference.			Cause.
		By tanzil.	By new general statement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Jamabandi mahál.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
JAUNPUR	1289 fasli ...	3,00,565 15 8	3,02,247 11 3	1,681 11 7	...	1. City Jaunpur ... 2. Adampur Akbarpur ... 3. Ibrahimabad, mahál Daijít Singh ... 4. Táluka Ramdaspur ... 5. Kukuluan, mahál Purab ... 6. Sheopur, mahál Raghubal ... 7. Ditto mahál Mataratan ... 8. Bakariapur, mahál Ramdas ... 9. Táluka Pachokhar ... 10. Ditto Haostauli, mahál Alam Singh.	1,631 5 11 30 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 1 ... 1 0 ... ...	...
						Total ... Deduct ...	1,681 14 4 0 2 9	0 2 9 ...	
MARIYAH	1288 fasli ...	3,22,385 5 10	3,22,386 6 7	1 0 9	...	Serawan, mahál Sajjád Ali ... Ditto, mahál Ghulam Mustafa ... Ditto, mahál Bhuri Singh ... Táluka Tarti ... On account of incorrect total in tanzil	0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 ... 1 0 3	...	
						Total ... Deduct ...	1 1 0 0 0 3	0 0 3 ...	
MACHHLISAHAR,	1287 fasli ...	2,82,394 1 9	2,82,394 2 10	0 1 1	...	Táluka Khutahni ... Ditto Bijnawat ... Ditto Sovansa ...	0 0 8 0 0 3 0 0 2	...	
		2,25,823 6 3	2,25,823 6 3	...	...	Total ...	0 1 1	...	
KHUTAHAN	1291 fasli ...	1,16,931 10 6	1,16,951 7 11	19 13 5	...	Janilléri ... Purab patti, mahál Sarabjit Singh ... Murkha táluka Hariharpur ...	... 20 0 0 20 0 0	0 2 5 0 0 2 ...	
						Total ... Deduct ...	0 2 7 19 13 5	0 2 7 ...	
KARAKAT	1291 fasli ...	12,48,100 8 0	12,49,803 2 10	1,702 10 10	...		1,703 0 6 0 5 7	0 6 7	
	District Total ...						1,702 10 10	...	

Revenue cesses or collections by Government from zamindars additional to revenue proper.

Para.—267. Up to 1871 the cesses realized in this district (omitting the patwaris cess) were—

Road cess	...	...	...	...	...	1 per cent.
School cess	...	...	...	...	...	1 per cent.
Dak cess	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

When Act XVIII of 1871 introduced the acreage tax, the last two cesses were abolished. For the quarter ending 30th September, 1871, certain collections had been made on their account, but these were carried forward to the credit of acreage tax, in which they were merged. In 1871 also the village police jagirs were resumed, so that from that date the extra collections from zamindars have been—

Road cess.
Commuted jagirs.
Acreage cess.

The demand under the three heads from 1871 till 1885 according to the Board's reports was as follows :—

In showing the cess demands for 1885-86 I have excluded the assignments under commuted jagirs and acreage to the municipality, as is done in the Board's reports from which the figures for 1871-1885 are taken—

Year.	Road cess.	Commuted jagirs.	Acreage cess.	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.
1871-1874	12,072 0 2	9,443 7 11	77,360 12 3	98,876 4 4
1874-1875	12,072 0 2	9,443 7 11	77,136 12 4	98,652 4 5
1875-1876	12,496 2 10	...	77,121 0 10	?
1876-1877	12,496 2 10	33,210 0 0	76,887 0 2	1,22,543 3 0
1877-1878	12,477 0 4	33,142 12 9	76,704 12 9	1,22,324 9 10
1878-1885	12,477 0 4	33,142 12 9	95,880 15 10	1,41,500 12 11
1885-1886	12,477 0 4	33,142 12 9	1,05,084 8 2	1,50,704 5 3

Para.—268.—The maintenance of roads has, from time out of mind, been considered the duty of those whom the state engaged for the payment of revenue. See zamindari sanad and muchilka of the time of Akbar in Harington's analysis (pp. 35—7) a sanad of 1735 by the Diván of the Subá of Bengál (p. 77) and others of the same sort, also Mr. Shore's Minute dated 2nd April, 1788, (p. 19). With whom the idea originated of taking a fixed sum from the zamindars in lieu of the old corvée is not clear. Mr. Oldham in his Gházi-pur Memoir (volume 2, p. 207) claims the honor for Mr. Abraham Welland, the first Magistrate and Judge of Jaunpur, saying that he recommended the Collector of Benares in 1797 to take 1 per cent. on the revenue, and that this was done soon afterwards when the Lakhnesar settlement was cancelled, but was disallowed by Lord Wellesley. Mr. Keane, however, in the *Calcutta Review* ("Accepted Travellers," p. 278, December, 1856,) tells us that Lord Valentia (in 1803) highly approved of the 1 per cent. road cess which had just been introduced into Fatehgarh by the well-known William Augustus Brook. Anyhow, no such cess existed generally, for the last of Mr. R. M. Bird's celebrated four Circular Orders (section 19, paras. 137 to 147) relates how Government complied with the Board's proposal to establish a road fund of one per cent. on the jama in these provinces with the consent of the zamindars, and directs officers revising settlements to establish the fund. If zamindars refused to accept it, they were of course to remain liable to forced labour. Mr. Chester in the 5th para. of his settlement report (12 November, 1841) states that the zamindars almost without exception agreed to pay the 1 per cent. road cess. And Mr. Wylly in his report on the Mariahu tahsil (dated 16th November, 1841,) in his last para., states that the cess was universally agreed to except in the case of eight mauzas. When the dissentient zamindars finally agreed I do not know, but every mauza in the district now pays this cess. The figures in the new register of all demands made for each tahsil give a total of Rs. 12,486-0-7 against Rs. 12,477-0-4, hitherto borne on the Board's report. This increase of Rs. 9-0-3 is due to former incorrect addition of the details.

Para. 269.—The Maharāja of Benares is exempted from the payment of Road Cess in the Family Domains under G. O. No. 1290A (dated 22d July, 1854) to the Benares Commissioner, which is briefly as follows :—Your No. 28, dated 10th, about liability of Government for payment of 1 per cent. on jama of Rāja's Domains (plus arrears from 1794) on account of repairs of roads and bridges. By agreement dated 27th October, 1794* Government took upon itself repairs of roads and bridges in Rāja's Domains and therefore admits charge of 1 per cent. upon revenue of Domains from date when fund of that nature was established by general consent of zamíndars of Benares and Mirzapur districts, and sanctions annual payment of Rs. 3,486 from 1854-55, viz.—

							Rs.
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,232
Total							3,486

* NOTE.—The 1794 agreement here quoted is the one by which Rāja Mahip Narain relinquished the personal perpetual settlement at 40 lakhs already frequently mentioned.

In a road cess return from this district dated 21st February, 1873, it was stated that Rs. 435 were not realized from the Maharāja of Benares because he was exempted from payment. Now as no portion of the Domains lie in this district, and the above G. O. could therefore not apply to it, there was no small astonishment when it was discovered in 1875 that the Maharāja of Benares did not pay road cess on 50 villages, whilst he did pay it on 22 villages in this district, and that no reason could exist for exemption of the 50 villages other than this G. O. Mr. Moens ordered the cess to be realized on all villages. Arrears were claimed from 1857-58 to 1874-75, i. e., 18 years, at Rs. 424-2-8, total R. 7,635. The Maharāja then stated that at Chester's settlement, when the cess was introduced, he refused to pay it, and that the clause relating to it was therefore omitted from the wajib-ul-arz under settlement officer's order dated 25th May, 1841; that he only paid it in villages acquired subsequently, in which the former zamíndars had agreed to it in 1841; that the cess was imposed "with the consent of the zamíndars;" and that he was accordingly only liable from the date on which he agreed to it, and that he would consent to do so from 1283 fasli. The Rāja's pleas were held good by the Board in their No. $\frac{222N}{IV-156}$, dated 25th May, 1876, so that the Maharāja only commenced paying road cess on his old villages from 1283 fasli.

Para. 270.—In this district Government lost and the zamíndars benefited when the police jagirs were abolished fifteen years ago. I shall explain the matter as briefly as I can. The amil or zamíndar has from time immemorial been bound to protect life and property. He covenanted to hale thieves to justice, make good unrecovered stolen property, and perform many other police functions under heavy penalties in case of failure (see the numerous zamíndari sanads in Harington's Analysis). Duncan, when making his permanent settlement, bound the zamíndars and farmers in exactly the same way. This is carefully stated in clauses 1 and 8 of § 14, Regulation II of 1795, and is reiterated in sections 1 and 3 of Regulation 17 of 1795, which deals simply with police matters. In order to fulfil these duties, which in these parts have always been considered inseparably connected with the possession of land, they maintained a staff of village watchmen, whom they remunerated and whose interests they attached to the village by a grant of land. Except kanúngos' nankar lands, I cannot find that Duncan himself formally excluded any land from assessment in the villages he settled. But by the 4th clause of § 5 of Regulation 27 of 1795 it was declared that the revenue permanently fixed was exclusive of the "lands set apart for the maintenance of pheris, pasis, goraitis or other descriptions of watchmen employed in services of police;" and that these were resumable at the Governor-General's pleasure, provided the assets were devoted to police purposes. Government in Circular No. 29, dated 25th June, 1868, declared the police jagir system antiquated, and ordered that the present value of the jagirs should be commuted into cash. The Board in Circular No. 14, dated 6th July, 1870, defined "present value" to be the rental according to rates paid by tenants-at-will for adjacent land of similar

quality, and directed that jagirs should be settled with the zamindars at 15 per cent. less than this competition rental for the unexpired portion of the existing revenue settlements. Hence these jagirs in this district are now part and parcel of its permanently-settled maháls. The 85 per cent. of the "corrected rental" was to be paid in two instalments with the first kharif and first rabi kists. In Jaunpur two classes of watchmen generally existed in each village, *viz.*, chaukidars and goraits. The distinction between them was that the duty of the former was watch and ward, of the latter to report crimes. The former were stationary, the latter not. Sometimes, however, the double duties were performed by one man. In many cases the zamindars in their own interests resumed the jagirs and agreed to cash payments in lieu thereof. Mr. Halkett, the first Collector to whom the work of commutation fell, confounded the Jaunpur goraits with the goraits of other districts, and thought that they were not police agents but the private messengers (khabar-rasans) of the zamindars. He therefore only touched the chaukidars' jagirs, or where he found one man performing both duties he merely commuted half the jagir into a money payment. Hence the Board's report for 1870-1871 only shows 2,468 acres of jagir in 1,458 estates, commuted into Rs. 9,675. Mr. Gardner, the Joint Magistrate, who had studied the district in connection with Duncan's settlement, pointed out the error, and the Board directed that goraits' jagirs should also undergo commutation. Government finally decided that where cash payments had been agreed on at Chester's revision, or were in lieu of jagirs resumed by the zamindars, they should be collected in addition to the newly-imposed acreage tax. Hence two classes of jagirs and cash payments for both chaukidars and goraits had to be dealt with. This was not finally completed till 1877, when Mr. Moens in his No. 492, dated 9th March, 1877, forwarded the following statement in supersession of all former ones, which revision was sanctioned by G. O. No. 558A, dated 6th April, 1877.

Tahsil	Chaukidars.		Gorais.		Total.
	Jagirs.	Cash payments.	Jagirs.	Cash payments.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jaunpur ...	1,811 7 0	3,212 6 0	2,173 6 0	1,558 11 0	8,755 14 0
Mariabhu ...	1,072 13 0	1,525 8 0	2,376 12 0	774 13 0	5,749 14 0
Machhlisahar ...	1,127 6 0	979 8 0	3,363 10 0	690 4 0	6,160 12 0
Kutahan ...	2,463 6 0	2,217 8 0	3,640 8 0	1,886 6 0	9,327 12 0
Karakat ...	405 0 0	1,677 6 0	861 1 0	1,182 14 0	3,826 5 0
District totals ...	6,880 0 0	9,012 4 0	12,415 5 0	5,213 0 0	33,520 9 0

This total underwent slight corrections, and the Board's report for 1877-78 shows Rs. 33,142-12-9, that is excluding Rs. 329-10-0 assigned to the municipality, which gives a gross total of Rs. 33,472-6-9 which constitutes the present demand.

As before stated, the zamindars had themselves resumed many jagirs, compensating the watchmen by a money payment. These money payments were accepted, no enquiry being made as to what the old jagir would have been worth at a competition rent. Again, the zamindars (especially during and after the mutiny) deprived the watchmen of any good lands they held and gave them very inferior land. The commutations were made on the lands found recorded as jagirs in Smith's papers compared with some more recent jumabandi. Thus the lands in the possession of the watchmen were commuted, *i. e.*, the inferior lands forced on them and not the old jagirs. The amount now received by Government distributed over the 3,455 mauzas in the district gives an average of Rs. 9-12-0 per annum or about 10 annas per month for each mauza. Mr. Atkinson in an old letter states that Duncan gave each chaukidar lands worth Rs. 48 per annum. This is, I think, a mistake; for nothing in the published Duncan Records, and none of Duncan's vernacular registers that I have ever seen, show anything of the sort; and I believe that Duncan merely accepted whatever village jagirs were already in existence. But there can be no doubt that the police lands of Duncan's time ought to have produced a great deal more 80 years afterwards (1877) at 85 per cent. of the then competition rentals than 10 annas per month for each mauza.

Para. 271.—This form of taxation was created by the Local Rates and Taxes Bill (Act 18 of 1871) in order to meet a deficit of £46,000 which followed the inauguration of the provincial decentralization scheme. Some information as regards its introduction into permanently-settled districts will be found at para. 49 of the Board's report for 1870-71. It may be noted, *en passant*, that the agreement under which the Rájá of Benares claimed exemption from this cess, as mentioned in the Board's para. 74, is that by which he relinquished the personal perpetual settlement at 40 lakhs as described in para. 203. A synopsis of the existing law with a table showing how the incidence of the tax should be calculated against the different classes of tenants in this district with reference to Duncan's bigha (the unit of measurement current in every village in the district as explained in para. 261) will be found in appendix No. 29.*

The rate was assessed on a partialled jamabandi of 1279 fasli, without any re-measurements. The Board's reports for the first two years of the assessments furnished the following figures:—

Year.	Estates.	Total number of estates all assessed on jamabandi without measurement.	Area.	Amount.
1870-71	Revenue-paying ...	2,023	692,837	Rs. 75,289 4 6
	Revenue-free ...	1,715	11,778	1,472 15 7
	Total ...	3,738	614,115	76,662 4 1
1871-72	Revenue-paying ...	2,023	697,107	75,887 12 8
	Revenue-free ...	1,715	11,758	1,472 15 7
	Total ...	3,738	618,895	77,360 12 3

This last total, Rs. 77,360-12-3, remained to the end of 1874. The income from the "rate" then underwent trifling annual variations till 1877-78, when it settled down at Rs. 76,704-12-9.

The next year the "further rate" was imposed. This did not involve any new work. The total of the rate for 1877-78 was increased by 25 per cent., thus:—

Rate in 1877-78	...	...	...	...	Rs. 76,704 12 9
Further rate in 1878-79 (25 per cent. of the rate).	...	...	...	...	19,176 3 1
Total rate + Further rate	...	...	...	...	95,880 15 10

This total, Rs. 95,880-15-10, was published in the Board's report for 1878-79, and has remained unchanged till this year.

Para. 272.—Before dealing with the new assessments a short digression is necessary to explain the above-quoted entries relating to revenue-free estates. The question is one of great importance in connection with the present non-existence of lakhiraj land according to the new general statement (see para. 258), but will be explained here where it naturally arises. At first the progress statements of acreage assessments were sent up without any distinction being made between revenue-paying and revenue-free estates. In their No. 678, dated 19th March, 1872, the Board requested that they might be shown separately. The only local endorsement on this letter is "translated (8 days) dated 23rd March, 1872." Mr. Benson, the Collector, in his No. 15, dated 9th April, sent up a detailed parganawar statement showing 1,715 revenue-free estates, area 11,778-1-20, assessed to Rs. 1,472-15-7, and this was incorporated in the Board's report for 1870-71, which is dated April, 1872. This return has given me a great deal of trouble. I had never heard of any large area in Jaunpur being revenue-free, and no lakhiraj entries were being made in the general statement, whereas in 1872 Mr. Benson was able to submit a statement prepared in about a fortnight showing over

11,000 acres. No trace could be found anywhere of anything explaining how this statement was prepared. The conclusion was that the return was erroneous, and that all sorts of muafi land had been treated as revenue-free. This has been proved to be the case in tahsil Jaunpur, as the annexed figures show :—

Pargana.	Statement of revenue-free estates in 1872.		How the 1872 statement can be explained.				
			Cultivated area of villages released from revenue for ever.	Muafis in Register No. 20.		Total of columns 4-6.	Estates and holdings.
	Estates.	Acres. r. p.	Acres. r. p.	Bighas.	Converted into acres.	Acres. r. p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haveli ... {	...	740 1 5	187 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	256 0 0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32	740 1 5	443 0 0	458 15 0	297 0 38	740 0 38	32
Saremu ...	1	102 0 0	102 0 0	...	...	102 0 0	1
Bialsi ...	13	168 1 37	...	260 0 5	168 1 33	168 1 33	13
Kariat Dost ...	11	148 0 39	...	228 13 0	148 0 23	148 0 23	11
Zafarabad ...	2	30 0 9	...	46 10 0	30 0 21	30 0 21	2
Kapraha ...	4	32 3 23	...	50 15 0	32 3 23	32 3 23	4
Rāri ...	24	226 2 25	...	349 13 10	226 2 11	226 2 11	24
Total ...	87	1,448 2 18	545 0 0	1,394 6 15	903 1 29	1,448 1 29	87

There are several old registers of "muafis" one of which is "No. 20, list of muafis over ten bighas &c." It bears date 18th December, 1858. On it a note was also endorsed, 18th August, 1859, saying: "The lists of muafis over ten and less than 50 bighas were destroyed, so this one has been made from the jamabandi of 1264 fasli (1857)." The Jaunpur kanungo in 1872, when called on for details of revenue-free land, added the cultivated area of real revenue-free estates to all the land entered in muafi register No. 20, and showed the total as revenue-free. The columns in this register are merely (1) name of mauza (2) name of asami (3) area.

It is one of those prepared by the kanungos after the mutiny, in which, as Mr. Moens pointed out, they included all rent-free holdings [see para. 87 on the old registers of revenue-free estates]. It may be noted that the land included in this register will generally be found in the new papers as miscellaneous proprietary holdings, having become such under section 82, Act 19 of 1873. For the other tahsils the areas shown as revenue-free in 1872 cannot be explained to an acre as in the case of Jaunpur, but it is beyond doubt that the statement of revenue-free land sent up in 1872 consisted almost entirely of rent-free land. I found many old lists in Benares (some for 1197 fasli) of muafis on some of which lists the word lakhiraj appears, but the land contained in them cannot be now identified, and there is nothing to show that Duncan excluded this land from assessment.

The recent proposed re-assessment.

Para. 273.—The re-assessment of acreage cess now proposed was reported in my No. 333, dated 17th May, 1886. It is as follows :—

Tahsil.			Former assessment.		Assessment now proposed.	
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Jaunpur ... {	Old tahsil	...	23,757	15 8	25,404	8 5
	New tahsil	...	19,162	8 1	20,513	4 5
Mariahn ...	...	...	19,311	14 0	22,256	6 6
Machhlisahar ...	...	...	19,891	10 10	21,901	9 0
Kutahan ...	...	...	21,281	14 11	23,379	13 6
Karakat ... {	Old tahsil	...	11,727	8 5	12,423	3 0
	New tahsil	...	16,333	0 0	17,313	7 0
District totals			95,880	15 10	1,05,939	8 6

There is an increase of Rs. 9,483 over the former assessment, involving an area of 60,388 acres now for the first time assessed. The former assessment was merely on the jamabandi of 1279 fasli, and the registers show no details of area. Hence it cannot be stated under what head the increase occurs, but I believe groves escaped assessment on the last occasion except such as being rented (lagāni) were included in the body of the khatas showing tenant's ordinary kashtkari. The new proposed

assessment is based on the areas in the new khasras obtained from cadastral survey. There is little likelihood of further increase to any extent worth consideration.

Para. 274.—Mr. Moens, in his No. 434, dated 5th February, 1877, requested orders as to how the road, chaukidari, patwari and acreage cesses were to be realized in peshkashdari properties; pointing out that there was no uniformity, and that sometimes collections were made from the peshkashdars and sometimes from the farotars, generally from the former, as it gave less trouble to the tahsildars. The peshkashdars objected to paying on account of an entry in the administration papers binding the farotars to pay, but under section 16 clause IV, dated 24th May, 1871, and section 16, G. O. No. 926A, acreage cess was to be taken from the lambardars, and the peshkashdars were considered lambardars as they paid the Government revenue. Mr. Moens recommended that cesses should be realized from the thokdars of the farotars. Mr. Rickotts, in his No. 62, dated 30th March, 1877, directed collections to be made from the lambardars, meaning peshkashdars. Mr. Ward thereupon ordered the tahsildars to collect from the peshkashdars, and to direct them to recover from the farotars. Tafazzul Husain, a peshkashdar in Soetha, appealed and thus reopened the question before Mr. Simson, Commissioner. He held collections should be made from the thokdars of the farotars and sent the papers to the Board who in their No. ^{1064N}₁₁₋₃₇₈, dated 24th August, 1878, held that cesses should be collected, from the thokdars of the farotars, cancelled Mr. Rickotts' order and directed that "the cesses be collected from the sub-proprietor in possession and not from the peshkashdar." The practice now is to collect the road cess from the peshkashdars, and the assessment on commuted jagirs and acreage tax from the farotars, and the tahsildars quote the Commissioner's No. 248, dated 25th September, 1878, as their authority for the practice. This was a forwarding docket covering the Board's Order that "the cesses should be collected from the sub-proprietors."

When the patwaris' cess was in existence it was collected from the farotars. Thus the only cess which has recently been taken from the superiors is the road cess, and they recoup themselves by afterwards realizing it from the sub-proprietors. There are very few of Chester's administration papers in existence, and hence fewer which allude to the road cess at all. Two may be cited, viz., for Ashruffpur Urahta (Ungli) of 12th December, 1840, and Chaukipur (Haveli) of 24th August, 1841, but these are not peshkashdars' properties, and I have failed to find a single wajib-ul-arz for a peshkashdari estate, although Mr. Moens saw some ten years ago. From what he said, and in accordance with the Board's order, all cesses should be realized from the inferiors. In the new registers of all demands I have had farotars inserted as well as peshkashdars, and the cesses shown against both classes. The question of road cess, I think, requires orders; and if it is directed that it also should be collected from the farotars, then all cesses entered against the peshkashdars should be erased from this register.

Para. 275. Although the patwaris' cess has been abolished, I give the following figures for district reference, and in connection with what I have said about the recent revision of patwaris' circles and pay.

Statement of patwaris' cess and patwaris' pay for 1880, received from Sadr Kanungos' office.

Tahsil.					Cess.	Patwaris' pay.	Surplus.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	19,876 1 0	14,087 1 0	5,789 0 0
Mariablu	...	...	...	...	17,234 8 0	9,824 11 0	7,409 13 0
Machhlis-hahr	...	...	...	...	15,887 0 0	9,849 1 0	6,037 15 0
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	17,814 11 0	12,238 10 0	5,576 1 0
Karakat	...	...	...	...	2,183 14 0	6,833 5 3	2,350 8 9
Total					79,996 2 0	52,832 12 3	27,163 5 9

After the passing of Act XIX of 1873 a general revision of halkabandi arrangements accompanied by assessment of the cess was ordered. This was completed by 1878. The Board in their No. 870, dated 3rd August, 1876, ordered patwáris' pay not to be raised in the permanently-settled districts, in order that the excess of the new assessments over the old pay might be saved to defray the expense of the projected cadastral survey. No increase has since been allowed, and hence it comes to pass that patwáris' pay in Jaunpur in 1886 is the same as it was when the halkabandi system was first introduced in 1856. See para. 277.

Para. 276.—It has been explained in the paragraph on *sír* and *khudkasht* (No. 105) to how great an extent land has been improperly recorded *sír* at each revision that has occurred since Duncan's time. I noticed it in the present revision when deciding some original cases of Karakat tahsíl, and accordingly had all *sír* entries for that tahsíl and for Khutahan checked and corrected *pari passu* with final attestation. As regards the remaining three tahsís, final attestation was already completed, so I reported the matter in my Nos. 288 of 24th July and 406 of 23rd October, 1884. My proposal to check the entries for these three tahsís was sanctioned by para. 3 of Board's No. ²⁹²_{I. 59}, dated 18th November, 1884. Very few of Chester's papers being in existence, Smith's papers were taken as a starting point. For every village in which *sír* existed the entire *sír* entries in Smith's proclaimed jamabandis were written out in one long column, to which the *sír* entries in the new jamabandis were opposed in another column. The two lists were compared in the Indoor Office, and an abstract made of numbers now entered as *sír* that were not so entered at the last revision. The fact of their not having been so entered 20 years ago was considered to be *primâ facie* proof that the new entries were wrong, and a proclamation was made in each village that so many numbers, area so many acres, had been incorrectly recorded as *sír* in the new papers and would be corrected, and that if any one had any objection to prefer he must appear and make it. The patwári was then summoned and questioned about each field, and if any zamíndar appeared to object he was heard. When the Senior Member of the Board visited Jaunpur in January of this year, he held that this procedure by way of proclamation to the village was not sufficiently specific, so in those villages, [*i. e.*, really not villages but jamabandi maháls] which had not then been touched, summonses were issued to each of the zamíndars concerned as in formal cases, and for those villages in which *sír* revision had been completed the *mísls* were re-opened and summonses issued to the zamíndars interested, and if they put in an appearance the question was formally decided as a case. Thus *sír* revision for the whole district now stands on a substantial footing. For Khutahan and Karakat it was carried out concurrently with final attestation. For the three remaining tahsís it was effected through the medium of regular cases. Tahsís Mariahu (376 *mísls*) and Machhlisahar (371 *mísls*) had been revised by Amjad Ali Khan and Vindheyswari Parshad, respectively, before the end of 1885, and a portion of Jaunpur tahsíl (539 *mísls*) had been revised by Ahmad Ali Khan at the time of the Senior Member's visit. The two former deputies had left the settlement at the end of 1885, so the task of trying the cases which according to the Senior Member's order in January were to entirely cover three tahsís fell to Deputy Collector Ahmad Ali Khan, who performed the task with his usual unflagging industry, getting through 1,286 cases before March 31st, in addition to other work. In very few of these cases, however, were real objections raised in answer to the summonses, so there is no reason for conceiving that the work has not received due attention. The annexed figures (following the old arrangement of tahsís Jaunpur and Karakat) exhibit all the statistics that are available with reference to *sír* revision.

Tahsil.	Number of fields shown as doubtful sir in the indoor office lists.	Numbers decided to be incorrectly recorded as sir and determined to be as below, area in acres given where known.												Total numbers struck out of sir and other- wise recorded.
		Numbers confirmed as cor- rectly recorded as sir.	Khudkasht.	Fixed rate.	Occupancy.	Non-occupancy.	Musafi.		Parti.		Bagh.	Miscellaneous talao, bhita, &c.		
							Khairati.	Khidmati.	Jadid.	Kadim.				
Jaunpur	13,422	4,937	5,525	25	263	2,616	...	...	11	...	6	19	8,485
Mariahu ..	9,933	1,343	5,315	11.28	88.05	678.78	...	...	...	...	area of these columns not available,	...	778.07
Machhishahr	11,083	1,944	4,413	2	748	2,527	...	...	...	...	...	8	8,690
				1.31	154.39	494.40	...	...	...	...	Area not available,	3	650.70
				11	748	3,680	6	152	30	32	64	...	9,139	
				5.44	284.70	786.69	20	21	...	...	...	...	1097.04
Total area of 3 tahsils	...	...	...	17.98	527.75	1959.87	20	21	...	...	...	...	2525.8
Khatihan	14,340	...	8,420	13	354	5,465	15	45	...	23	...	...	14,340
{ Chandwak and Guzara	3,728	...	2,309	4	102	1,246	9	...	5	53	...	...	3,728
{ Daryapar and Pisara	4,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,307
GRAND TOTAL	56,813	8,224	26,012	55	2,195	15,534	30	197	46	113	70	30	48,569	

Considering the powerful, what may be termed, semi-proprietary position of the tenantry of this district, I imagine any one will admit that it is only natural that a zamindar should fight for his sîr. But there is a legitimate and an illegitimate mode of warfare. It will be seen that 56,813 numbers were scrutinized as suspicious. Out of these, 8,224 numbers only survived the test. The remainder 48,589 (fields) were proved to be not sîr within the definition of the Rent Act, and therefore not sîr at all, but to be as follows :—

					Fields.	
Detail not available	4,307	For every four thousand hundred and eighty-two fields of which the amended entries can be detailed.
Khudkasht	...	...	...	...	26,012
In cultivation of non-occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	15,534
In cultivation of occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	2,195
Muâfi khidmati	...	...	...	...	197
Parti kadim	...	...	...	...	113
Bâgh	...	...	...	...	70
In cultivation of fixed-rate tenants	...	...	...	...	55
Parti jadid	...	...	...	...	46
Miscellaneous (taluc, bhita, &c.)	...	...	...	...	30
Muâfi khairati	...	...	...	...	30
Total					48,589	

It will be at once noticed that 60 per cent. of the corrected fields, of which the amended entries are known, were khudkasht, and 35 per cent. in the cultivation of non-occupancy, and therefore easily-ejectible, tenants. This 95 per cent. of the above fields (total area unfortunately not known) can be converted into sîr, and one can understand a zamindar being pertinacious in self-seeking. Hitherto the landowners' invariable custom in Jaunpur has been to eject the tenant one year, to cultivate the land personally the next, and to make the patwâri enter it as sîr the third year. As a rule, they have not the patience to cultivate themselves for 12 years, and if they will not thus comply with the law they do not deserve compassion. One order which is not included in the patwâris' rules and ought to be, is that no field shall be changed from kashtkari into sîr by the patwâri of his own motion. Khudkasht land that has been recorded for 12 years should be reported for orders, and if found to have been *bonâfide* self-cultivated for 12 years, should be formally recorded as sîr. In most cases it will transpire that after one or two years a tenant was put in and called a shikmi. Such tenant is, of course, legally a tenant-in-chief, for there can be no such thing as a shikmi in khudkasht, and such land instantly became non-occupancy kashtkari, and ceased to be khudkasht, and therefore lost that status which is an essential pre-requisite condition to its being transmuted into sîr. Sîr-revision as described above struck out over 10 per cent. of the fields originally entered as sîr.

Para. 277.—Regulation XII of 1817 was in force in the North-Western Provinces till Act XIX of 1873. Up till 1856, patwâris were chiefly maintained by jagirs. Government in its No. 1640, dated August 1st, 1855, declared that new halkabandi arrangements could be introduced into the permanently-settled districts, and by its No. 1963, dated September 5th, 1855, sanctioned the Board's draft rules. Thus just before the mutiny a new arrangement of circles was set on foot. The old superseded arrangement appears to have been—

Tahsil.					Mauzâs.	Circles.	Annual pay.
							Rs.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	985	245	11,592
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	737	191	} Not known.
Machhlishahr	...	...	...	...	633	152	
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	740	189	9,049
Karakat	...	...	...	...	336	115	Not known.
Total					3,431	892	Not known.

The arrangement introduced half before and half after the mutiny, and subsequently slightly altered, was—

Tahsil					Circles.		Annual pay.	
					1856-57	1882	1856-57	1882
							Rs.	Rs.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	140	140	12,430	14,120
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	136	139	9,406	9,826
Machhlisahar	...	...	...	...	107	114	9,850	9,850
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	134	150	12,239	12,239
Karakat	...	...	...	...	81	81	6,835	6,835
Total					598	624	50,760	52,870

Thus the scheme which obtained in 1882 was that introduced in 1856-57, except that 26 new patwáris had been introduced, which raised the pay about Rs. 2,000 per annum. In January, 1883, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce visited Jaunpur and allowed 715 patwáris at Rs. 6-2-8 each per month, that is, Rs. 52,910 per annum; that is, the district was given about 115 patwáris more than in 1856, and 91 more than in 1882, on a total wage fund which was about Rs. 2,000 more than that of 1856 and identical with that of 1882. The district in 1886 is, after the completion of the new records and the introduction of the numerous new papers prescribed in the Patwári Rules, to be worked by many more men, whilst what is really the old 1856 scale of pay is to be maintained. See para. 275. All that could be done here was to make not more than 715 circles. This has been done as follows:—

Tahsil.		SUPERVISOR KANÚNGOS.		PATWÁRIS' HALKABANDI.								TOTAL PAY.			
		Circles.	Kanúngos' pay.	Circles.	Mauzas.		Staff.			Pay.			Per month.	Per annum.	
					In halkabandi.	In tahsil by ge- neral statement.	Patwáris.	Gomashtas.	Total.	Patwáris.	Gomashtas.	Total.			
Jaunpur ... {		1	30	36	246	...	36	36	223 0 0	...	223 0 0	253 0 0	3,036		
		2	30	40	386	...	40	40	266 0 0	...	266 0 0	296 0 0	3,552		
		3	30	40	224	...	40	40	242 2 8	...	242 2 8	272 2 8	3,266		
Total ...		...	90	116	856	854	116	116	731 2 8	...	731 2 8	821 2 8	9,854
Mariahu ... {		1	25	50	254	...	50	50	303 0 0	...	303 0 0	328 0 0	3,936		
		2	30	54	281	...	54	54	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	380 0 0	4,560		
		3	30	47	187	...	47	47	290 0 0	...	290 0 0	320 0 0	3,840		
Total ...		...	85	151	722	725	151	151	943 0 0	...	943 0 0	1,028 0 0	12,336
Machhlisahar ... {		1	30	57	309	...	57	57	368 0 0	...	368 0 0	398 0 0	4,776		
		2	30	50	181	...	50	51	311 0 0	5	316 0 0	346 0 0	4,152		
		3	30	52	146	...	52	53	313 0 0	5	318 0 0	348 0 0	4,176		
Total ...		...	90	159	636	635	159	161	992 0 0	10	1,002 0 0	1,092 0 0	13,104
Khutahan ... {		1	30	45	319	...	45	45	284 0 0	...	284 0 0	314 0 0	3,768		
		2	30	57	198	...	57	57	358 0 0	...	358 0 0	388 0 0	4,656		
		3	25	56	242	...	56	57	350 0 0	5	355 0 0	380 0 0	4,560		
Total ...		...	85	158	759	759	158	159	992 0 0	5	997 0 0	1,082 0 0	12,984
Karakat ... {		1	30	43	131	...	43	43	261 0 0	...	261 0 0	291 0 0	3,492		
		2	30	41	210	...	41	41	255 0 0	...	255 0 0	285 0 0	3,420		
		3	30	33	141	...	33	33	220 0 0	...	220 0 0	250 0 0	3,000		
Total ...		...	90	117	482	482	117	117	736 0 0	...	736 0 0	826 0 0	9,912
District totals ...		15	440	701	3,455	3,455	701	704	4,394 2 8	15	4,409 2 8	4,849 2 8	58,190		
Patwáris-Gomashtas ...													52,910		
Supervisor Kanúngos ...													5,280		

The grades of patwáris' pay are as below :--

Monthly pay in rupees.	Number of patwáris.	Per month.	Per annum.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.
10	2	20	240
8	116	928	11,136
7	105	735	8,820
6 2 8	1	6 2 8	74
6	320	1,920	23,040
5	157	785	9,420
Total ...	701	4,394 2 8	52,730
Add ...	3 Gomasthas at 5 each per mensem.	15	180
District totals ...	...	4,409 2 8	52,910

I can only repeat here what I have said elsewhere, that the pay is totally inadequate. Unless the new papers are maintained with the utmost care, they will be antiquated in less than five years. Everything depends on the patwáris. The old district administration reports year after year mention the incompetency of the Jaunpur land record staff. More men on the same total pay, *i. e.*, each man on less average pay, will now have to do a great deal more work than formerly, and the result must be a breakdown. The following figures show averages for each patwári's circle in all five tahsils.

Tahsil.	Size of each vil- lage in acres.	Number of vil- lages.	Area of circle in acres.	Cultivated area.	Maháls.	Pattis.	Sharers.	Tenants.	Fields.
Jaunpur ...	210	7 38	1,549	1,073	10½	11	136	602	4,078
Mariahu ...	283	4 78	1,354	911	6½	2½	69	428	3,970
Machhlisahar	346	4 00	1,385	798	4½	3½	44	386	4,057
Khutahan ...	305	4 60	1,465	885	6½	5½	69	477	4,584
Karakat ...	323	4 12	1,331	890	6	23	391	607	4,190

In these averages of sharers and tenants every name is reckoned whether occurring several times in the same village or not, as the point aimed at is an estimate of how much work the patwári will have to do. It is impossible here to explain the apparent inequalities. These have been dealt with from time to time, and explanations will be found in the district file. Halkabandi cases were as follows :--

Tahsil.	Cases.
Jaunpur ...	73
Mariahu ...	80
Machhlisahar	30
Khutahan ...	93
Karakat ...	33
District	309

Holt Mackenzie long ago advocated that patwáris should be nothing but Government servants. Most if not all district officers hold that it would be better that their appointment should rest with Government and not with the zamíndars, a position which has been strengthened by the abolition of the Patwáris' Cess. By the existing law, however, zamíndars possess the right of appointment when an ordinary vacancy occurs; but this is no reason why they should be allowed unlimited power of objection when Government itself orders a wholesale revision of the entire existing arrangements. Most of the objections here were originated for their own purposes by patwáris, who got zamíndars to sign their petitions and then put them in as original objections preferred by the zamíndars.

In several cases where two patwáris wanted the same village, each of them got many of the same zamíndars to sign their rival petitions.

Para. 278.—It is small wonder that Duncan frequently settled *en bloc*, for it suited those with whom he contracted, and it suited him, for he had not time to give more than two or three weeks to any pargana. But these (often huge) consolidated assessments have proved a great source of trouble to his successors. One of the objects which the recent revision of records in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces was originally designed to achieve, was the distribution of these conglomerate mahálwar assessments over the constituent mauzas or portions of mauzas, *i.e.*, over what I have termed jamabandi maháls.

Mr. Crosthwaite's Note of 1875 on the revisions of records-of-right in the permanently settled districts, however, omitted all mention of the matter, and the Jaunpur revision had been in train for many years before final orders on this subject issued. Hence an enormous number of khewats had been completed in which the consolidated jama was shown in the revenue column of the parent or eponymous mauza, whilst the entry of "included in jama of mauza so-and-so" was made in the same column for the subordinate affiliated mauzas or portions of mauzas. The remaining khewats were included in a work-contract by which the revision of records was to be finished by March 31st, 1886, and Jaunpur zamíndars had proved themselves extremely tardy over attesting khewats. No new matter was therefore introduced into the remaining khewats for them to attest, but the work of jama-distribution was done for the whole district after khewat-attestation was completed, by means of a separate formal case for each true mahál. A zamíndar here has no respect for what he attests out-of-doors. He does regard a case as something more serious, and there can be no doubt but that distribution by a formal case was best suited to this district. One of my predecessors supposed that the warakdastis (account statements of jamas kept by the old kanúngos) would be of great use. But they are unauthoritative and private documents, and proved to be of little value. I brought over from Benares all Duncan's original settlement papers that were buried in the Collector's office there. These often contained mauzawar details which the zamíndars in many cases followed. But there can be no doubt that the distribution most suited to the present time was one made on present facts (assets or area) and not on ancient valuations. The mauzawar details, which can often be found in Duncan's vernacular jama-wasil-bakis, for 1197 fasli to 1201 fasli were, I believe, merely "rough" details of the sum total, to which latter alone Duncan paid any regard. The method of work in distributing jamas in this district can best be explained as follows. Columns 9 and 10 of the statement in para. 81 show the exact amount of jama distribution that had to be done. There were 616 complex true maháls containing 3,028 jamabandi maháls. Therefore 616 consolidated jamas had to be distributed into 3,028 mauzawar portions. Accordingly 616 statements were prepared, each of which showed in 34 columns the annual value of every mauza or portion of a mauza, (*i.e.*, jamabandi mahál in the complex true mahál). In appendix No. 30 is given a sample form of one of these statements for a very simple instance of a complex true mahál containing merely one-sixth of each of two mauzas. From a glance at

it and at the subjoined figures the work of jama distribution in Jaunpur is very easily understood:—

Tahsil.			DISTRIBUTION HOW EFFECTED.						Total.		Remaining undistributed.	
			ON ASSETS.		ON AREA.		According to previous customary payments.	According to Duncan's jama-wasil-bakis.	True mahals.	Jamabandi mahals.	True mahals.	Jamabandi mahals.
			Column 30.	Column 31.	Column 32.	Column 33.						
			Cash rental.	Corrected rental.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaunpur ...	193	744	35	15	101	12	23	4	190	678	3	66
Marichu ...	135	540	17	4	5	31	53	15	125	497	10	43
Machhlisahar ...	92	507	30	10	13	23	9	3	87	485	5	22
Khutahan ...	85	731	14	5	9	15	38	4	85	731	...	...
Karakat ...	111	506	7	6	33	38	24	...	108	492	3	14
Total ...	616	3,028	103	40	161	118	147	26	595	2,883	21	145

It will be seen that in columns 2 and 4 of appendix 30, the word taluka is used. I have already explained in paragraph 81 that I had to compel its use in order to make native clerks distinguish between true mahals and jamabandi mahals. Taluka in this sense means merely a demand covering more than one mauza. A true taluka in the up-country sense is here called a peshkashd 'ari property' (see para. 98). Columns 5 to 12 give details of classes of area. Columns 13 to 17 show actual and deducted rentals. Columns 18 to 29 give details of the status of persons in possession of the occupied area. Columns 30 to 33 show four possible distributions. Column 34 was left blank. The zamindars of a complex true mahal were summoned with their patwaris, and this statement in vernacular was handed over to them and the patwaris expounded it to them. All available details were given for assets and area in the first 29 columns. Then followed the four ready-made possible distributions:—

Two on assets ...	...	...	{ (1) on cash rental in jamabandi (column 30)
			{ (2) on corrected rental (column 31)
Two on area ...	...	...	{ (3) on total cultivation (column 32)
			{ (4) on total assessable (column 34)

and the final column (35) was left empty. When the zamindars had agreed, whether on any of the four ready-made mauzawar distributions in columns 30 to 33, or on any other that was approved of, it was filled up in column 35. They then attested a talukawar khewat [i.e., one khewat embracing every mauza or portion of a mauza (i.e., jamabandi mahal) in the complex true mahal] in which the sharers are shown perpendicularly and the jamabandi mahals horizontally, so that any man's share can be read off through every jamabandi mahal in the complex true mahal. They also attested an acknowledgment that they had distributed the lump jama over the constituent mauzas without affecting the old joint responsibility.

The advantage of these statements was that they provided correct answers to every possible enquiry a zamindar could want to make respecting any mauza. Out of 616 complex mahals, the jamas of 595 have been distributed, and the jamas of 21 are still undistributed. Out of 595 distributed, 422 or 71 per cent. followed the ready-made apportionments provided in the statements already described; 147 or 25 per cent. were formally distributed according to old customary payments (some previously recorded by patwaris in the old khewats, some not recorded at all), and 26 or 4 per cent.

followed the mauzawar distribution found in Duncan's old jama-wasil-bakis mentioned above. In the 422 distributions that followed the statements, 143 [i.e., 24 per cent. of total distributions and 34 per cent. of distributions on either assets or area] were effected on assets, actual cash-rentals having the call over corrected rentals in the ratio of 5 to 2, whilst 279 [i.e., 47 per cent. of total distributions or 66 per cent. of distributions on assets or area] were effected on area, actual cultivation being preferred to assessable in the proportion of 4 to 3. Of the 595 distributions shown as effected, 578 were completed before March 31st, and 17, which had been delayed by disputes and other causes, were effected after that date under the Collector's order, and not under mine; but I have included them in the preceding statement, in order to show the existing status of the district. There are 21 maháls whose jamas cover 145 mauzas or parts, and are still undistributed. Of these, 16 maháls (133 mauzas) belong to the Maharája of Benares, whose estates were exempted from the process of distribution, 2 maháls (4 mauzas) belong to Madho Lal (Sub-Judge) and Sadho Lal (Honorary Magistrate) who flatly refused to distribute the jamas, and the remaining three maháls (8 villages) in Mariahu were brought under distribution before March 31st, which was afterwards cancelled by the Collector on the ground that the parties did not agree.

Madho Lal in objecting contended that jama distribution was illegal, which is nonsense. As Government had decided that it was to be effected with the consent of the zamíndars, it was open to any one to refuse to distribute the jama. I quite agree with Mr. Irvine and Mr. Roberts that the consent of the zamíndars was not legally indispensable. The Regulations and Duncan's records show that Duncan always regarded his lump jamas as distributable wherever necessary.

Para. 279.—The name "Jaunpur city lands" denotes (1) actual city area; (2) land environing the city area, the whole being surrounded by a ring fence of ordinary permanently-settled mauzas. Thus a more accurate name would be city and lands. Anyhow, Duncan, for some reason which he has not put on record, left this area out of assessment altogether; the probable cause being his sympathy for the fallen fortunes of Jaunpur, which he mentions as having once borne the title of the Shiráz of India (page 141, volume 2, D. R.). The lands were still left untouched at Chester's revision (1839-41) from an unfounded apprehension that disturbances would ensue if any attempt were made to deal with them. It is worth mentioning that there has always been an idea prevalent in the district that the residents of the city were ill-favoured towards us. Even so late as 1871, when Government gave liberal assistance to those injured by the flood, Mr. Gardner wrote that Government's generous aid was supposed to have dispelled much of the old long-existing sullen moroseness displayed by the citizens of Jaunpur towards the English authorities. Mr. Ommaney, however, took up the subject of this unsettled area in 1840-50. Finally Government in its No. 2865, dated 19th September, 1850, ordered a moderate assessment at not more than 50 per cent. of the rental in perpetuity. If the parties in possession admitted their liability to assessment, no investigation was to be made (clause 8, section 5, Regulation IX, 1825). If they contested it, then their title to hold rent-free was to be tried under Regulation II of 1829. The revenue settled was to be devoted to the improvement of the city, subject to the sanction of the Court of Directors. Mr. Ommaney accordingly carried on the work of settlement for three years, and it was reported by his successor on 20th May, 1853. Mr. Martin then said bighas 539 biswas 3 dhurs 14 had been assessed to Rs. 1,703-5-0, and that bighas 0 biswas 14 dhurs 5½ had been sold revenue-free at 33½ years' purchase. This was sanctioned by G. O. No. 3386, dated 26th August, 1853.

Afterwards Mr. Martin reported that the correct figures were bighas 554 biswas 18 dhurs 3¾ at Rs. 1,687-13-5, and this was sanctioned by G.O. No. 2882, dated 15th June, 1854. The Directors sanctioned the assignment of the proceeds of this assessment for the improvement of the city of Jaunpur in para. 74 of their Despatch No. 12, dated 22nd August, 1855. After the mutiny many so-called settlements of the city lands

were made. It must be understood that there is a vast difference between the pre-mutiny or Ommaney's settlement, and the multifarious post-mutiny (so-called) "settlements." The former was like all Mr. Ommaney's work, thorough; and was made under Government Orders and sanctioned in perpetuity by Government. The idea that the land was nazul, and therefore Government property, had never occurred before the mutiny. The parties in possession were rightly accepted as proprietors and a proprietary settlement was made. After the mutiny various Collectors, as local agents, and afterwards the municipality as representing the local agency, made many settlements of the remaining city lands, most of which never received the sanction of either the Board or Government. It is impossible to give any details here regarding these post-mutiny settlements. They are dealt with at length in my No. $\frac{384}{I-12}$, dated 20th May, 1886, whilst Ommaney's proceedings are reported in No. $\frac{87}{I-12}$, dated 9th January, 1884. The district authorities in making the post-mutiny settlements confounded taufir land with nazul. The former is land in the proprietary possession of some one but which has escaped assessment to Government revenue. The latter is land which, having been in the proprietary possession of some one, escheats to Government and becomes Government property. The Jaunpur city lands have been in the proprietary possession of their occupants for generations, and have been bought, sold and mortgaged time after time. They have never escheated to Government and Government has never been in possession of them. Mr. Ward recorded an order relating to these lands on 16th October, 1881, and another on 16th January, 1882, which was supplemented by one by Mr. Wright, in accordance with which orders the city lands were thus prepared. A separate volume was made for each muhalla which contains a muhallawar khasra, jamabandi and khewat without any waijb-ul-arz. In each muhalla the land is grouped into four classes, as follows:—

- Class I. Land settled permanently by Mr. Ommaney.
 „ II. Land settled since the mutiny by the local agents or the municipality.
 „ III. Land cultivated but not settled at all.
 „ IV. All uncultivated land plus a little cultivated land that really is Government property.

The totals for the city are as follows:—

						Acre.	Bighas.	Assessment.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.	
Class	I.	...	...	...	...	313.49	483-17-3	1,651 5 11	Revenue.
„	II.	...	...	...	...	62.94	97-2-7	670 3 2½	} Rent.
„	III.	...	...	...	...	25.58	41-0-0	478 4 6	
„	IV.	...	...	...	...	485.41	749-3-8	182 8 5	
55 muhallas	...	...	...	...	...	888.42	1,371-3-7	7,401 13 4½	

What is shown as paid in respect of class I is true revenue assigned to the municipality. What is paid for class II is paid to the municipality by the occupants of the land in question, and has been shown as rent under Mr. Ward's order. What is paid for class III is true rent received by the occupants of the land from tenants to whom it is let out. What is shown as paid for class IV is true rent paid by cultivators to Government for land in the fort (which is an instance of true nazul), and elsewhere. In the report before mentioned I have proposed that all the assessable land in classes 2 and 3 should be temporarily settled with the occupants as proprietor (which is what they truly are) for a period of 15 years. It may be added that the rents paid to the proprietors settled with by Ommaney amount to Rs. 6,070, so that the revenue permanently settled on this land only represents 27 per cent. of its present cash-rental.

Para. 280.—In appendix 8 will be found tahsilwar statistics of ploughs. The following figures for tahsils according to the latest arrangement of the district are sufficient here:—

Tahsil.						Cultivated area.	Ploughs.	One plough to every so many acres.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	124,352	24,405	5.09
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	...	132,269	20,845	6.34
Machhlisahar	...	...	...	...	...	126,877	20,747	6.11
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	...	139,941	25,994	5.30
Karakat	...	...	...	...	...	105,147	19,924	5.27
District total						628,586	111,915	5.61

The area which would thus fall to one plough seems too large.

Para. 281.—One of the most noticeable features in Jaunpur is the number of sugar-mills in the district. Tahsilwar figures will be found in columns 5 and 6 of appendix 8. Totals for (the new) tahsils are as follows:—

				Sugarcane area.		Total.	One mill to every so many acres of cane.
				Stone.	Wooden.		
Total.				Cane.	Ukhao.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaunpur ...	5,800	296	6,096	13,791	1,643	15,434	2.26
Mariahu ...	7,592	273	7,865	13,825	3,377	17,202	1.75
Machhlisahar ...	4,573	1,610	61,83	9,074	...	9,074	1.46
Khutahan ...	3,753	1,814	5,567	10,848	815	11,663	1.94
Karakat ...	4,715	173	4,888	12,064	1,486	13,550	2.46
Total ...	26,433	4,166	30,599	59,602	7,321	66,923	1.29

The only two tahsils where wooden mills are to be found to any appreciable extent, are Machhlisahar and Khutahan, and these are the two which show the smallest cane area. The district average is one mill for something just under two acres of growing cane and one stone mill to every $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The stones come from Mirzapur. They are floated down the Ganges and up the Gunti, and may sometimes be seen lying by scores at the various depôts. They cost from about Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. When one is purchased half the village turn out to escort it home. Those who drag receive no money-wages, only food. Indeed, the purchaser has to feed all his co-villagers who join the procession. In every hamlet you see two or three of these mills, and in the pressing season nothing is heard but their incessant monotonous creak. If the average price of a stone mill is taken at Rs. 35, then the capital sunk in them amounts to $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The tenants are very much attached to their mills. They are often mortgaged but never sold outright, except under severe necessity.

Para. 282.—The number of cattle in each tahsil will be found detailed in appendix 8. Totals by (the new) tahsils are also given here :—

			Jaunpur.	Mariahu.	Machhlishahr.	Khutahan.	Karakat.	Total.
Ordinary horned cattle.	Bulls	...	116	24	15	98	36	219
	Oxen	...	50,531	45,145	42,448	54,481	40,582	233,187
	Cows	...	21,315	22,624	20,202	28,560	18,940	111,641
	Bull-calves	...	8,964	9,144	7,964	12,358	7,808	46,238
	Cow-calves	...	8,944	8,944	8,070	12,581	7,640	46,179
	Total	...	89,870	85,881	78,699	108,008	75,006	437,464
Buffaloes	Bulls	...	663	1,558	1,388	1,195	806	5,610
	Cows	...	9,161	11,294	11,146	12,122	8,194	51,917
	Bull-calves	...	2,745	2,472	1,433	3,431	1,839	11,920
	Cow-calves	...	3,108	4,076	3,406	5,242	2,999	18,831
	Total	...	15,677	19,400	17,373	21,990	13,838	88,278
GRAND TOTAL			105,547	105,281	96,072	129,998	88,844	525,742

The 219 bulls shown under "ordinary horned cattle" are Brahmani bulls, wandering ownerless about the country. Entire stocks, which are private property have been coupled with castrated stock and are both shown as oxen. Oxen are the only cattle used in agricultural operations and their distribution is as follows :—

Tahsil.							One ox to every so-many acres cultivated.
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.46
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.92
Machhlishahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.98
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.66
Karakat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.59
District	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.69

It should be remembered that water being very near the surface, a great deal of irrigation is done by human labour. Oxen are very little used for pack-carrying in this district, being almost exclusively employed for farming purposes. The breed is a small one but very hardy, and there is very little cattle-disease. A very few Deobápar bullocks may be seen in carts, but none are used for ploughing. They are not large but are reputed to be very fast. They have a small muzzle, and medium sized straight ascending horns somewhat curled at the tips. The only cattle used for ploughing are those indigenous to the district (*desi*). Prices are as follows :—A bull-buffalo sells at from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 and a cow-buffalo at from Rs. 8 to Rs. 16. A plough bullock sells from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20, and a cow (both of the local breed) for from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12. Bullocks with western blood in them fetch Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. Cart-bullocks range between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 per pair according to size and breed. For a short time there was a Government bull kept here and its services were eagerly sought for, but since its death the district has been without one. This is a great pity, as cattle-breeding ought to be encouraged in every way.

Para. 283.—The totals of cows, cow-calves, cow-buffaloes and cow-calf-buffaloes for the district, are as follows :—

Ordinary stock	...	...	{ Cows	...	...	...	111,641
			{ Cow calves	...	...	...	46,179
Buffaloes	...	...	{ Cows	...	...	...	51,917
			{ Cow-calves	...	...	...	18,831
							288,568

This total gives the aggregate stock that can be drawn on for dairy purposes.

Para. 284.—I believe Khutahan heads the cattle list simply because it has most waste land, for it is not the richest tahsil. The district is badly off for pasturage, all available land being under the plough, and hence stock are in the main stall-fed. What is needed is the introduction of ensilage. I do not think this should be flouted as a visionary idea. The reports of the ensilage commission, and of the Judges at the Royal Agricultural Society's Silo Competition demonstrate the system to be a complete success. It does not in the least necessitate pit storage, although that is no new thing to this country. Storage in stacks, however, is much easier, the proportion of damage is not greater than under the pit system, whilst the undamaged silage is as good, if not better. Most kharif crops could be ensiled by stack storage. The sole question is, can an Indian raiyat be induced to try what he considers a new-fangled plan? Private enterprise has shown that patented iron mills will rapidly displace the old fashioned wooden cane-mill, although they cannot as yet dislodge the stone mills. The existence of an Agricultural Department involves the assumption that the tenant is not unteachable. Although it sounds like arm-chair agriculture to advocate the introduction of ensilage into India, I believe this department might induce the gradual adoption of stack storage of kharif crops by persuading a few tenants in a few villages annually to try it, guaranteeing them against loss by damage. If this were done there would exist what is so greatly needed, viz., improved feeding for dairy stock, breeding and fattening stock, if indeed, there are any of the latter.

Para. 285.—I subjoin figures for cattle mortality due to disease as reported for the last six years, but of course they are not reliable :—

Year.	Attacks.		Deaths.
	Villages.	Cattle.	
1879-80	74	727	497
1880-81	53	739	305
1881-82	69	840	446
1882-83	27	406	293
1883-84	38	678	476
1884-85	9	166	26

The only fact which seems to have been established is that cattle-disease has a tendency to attack the western portion of the district, i.e., the part nearest to Allahabad and Sultanpur almost exclusively, or at any rate more severely than the remainder of the district.

Para. 286.—The blue book on "Price and Wages in India," published last year in Calcutta, unfortunately omits this portion of the North-Western Provinces altogether. Hence appendix 12 has been prepared from the monthly and fortnightly lists of prices current published in the *Gazette*, except for the three first years (50 to 53), which are taken from the Board's reports for those years. It covers a period of 35 years, but imperfectly, for the earlier *Gazettes*, especially, do not contain price lists month by month. Moreover, from 1850 to 1868 prices current were not published for Jaunpur. Those given in the appendix have been obtained by taking the prices in the two neighbouring districts of Gházipur and Benares and striking their average. It is impossible that the Jaunpur prices should have varied much from these. From 1869 the Jaunpur prices were regularly published in the *Gazettes*. Another difficulty is the perplexing way in which the nomenclature of the varieties of certain staple food-grains is suddenly changed without any explanation. Thus for three years the price of "wheat" is shown without any qualifying epithet. From 1854-62 the prices of "white wheat" are shown. From 1863-72 wheat is divided into "white" and "common." From 1873 a return was made to the generic term "wheat." In the appendix, therefore, I have followed the

classifications of the *Gazettes* and shown three separate averages. This has been done throughout, except in the case of rice. It is a common saying that there are as many rices as there are Rajput clans, and the *Gazettes* themselves contain half a dozen different classifications under which figures are shown. Taking a few of these, I have placed only one mean average price at the bottom, viz., that arrived at by taking the cheapest quality throughout. The following prices for seven staples for 15 years are all that are to be found in the Board's report, save those for 1850-53 given in the appendix :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bājra.	Juār.	RICE.	
						Best.	Common.
	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.
1870 ...	0 11 4	0 15 8	0 11 12	0 18 4	0 19 8	...	0 14 8
1871 ...	0 20 7	0 26 13	0 18 0	...	0 23 3	...	0 21 3
1872 ...	...	0 22 9	0 21 3	...	0 22 9	...	...
1873 ...	0 14 2	0 19 12	0 21 3	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 12 11	0 16 3
1874 ...	0 14 13	0 17 10	0 19 1	0 18 6	0 16 15	0 12 0	0 14 7
1875 ...	0 19 6	0 26 2	0 22 9	0 19 12	0 25 6	0 7 12	0 19 12
1876 ...	0 25 0	1 0 15	0 33 14	0 28 4	1 2 6	0 8 7	0 28 4
1877 ...	0 22 9	0 31 1	0 29 10	0 28 4	0 31 1	0 8 7	0 21 3
1878 ...	0 12 0	0 14 13	0 15 8	0 11 4	0 13 6	0 7 1	0 9 14
1879 ...	0 13 6	0 21 1	0 15 8	0 18 5	0 22 9	0 7 1	0 12 11
1880 ...	0 15 14	0 23 10	0 13 7	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 7 1	0 18 4
1881 ...	0 20 7	0 32 7	0 25 6	0 24 0	0 31 1	0 7 12	0 16 15
1882 ...	0 19 12	0 33 14	0 29 0	0 28 4	0 35 5	0 8 7	0 16 15
1883 ...	0 19 0	0 30 5	0 22 10	0 28 4	0 35 5	0 7 12	0 15 8
1884 ...	0 19 0	0 24 0	0 25 6	0 21 3	0 22 9	0 7 1	0 12 12
Averages,	0 17 10	0 25 6	0 21 10	0 22 7	0 25 15	0 8 7	0 17 0

It will be seen that these prices do not agree with those in the appendix which were worked out from the *Gazettes*. I am unable to account for the discrepancies, which in some years are considerable.

Recent ruling prices of staple foods.

Para. 287.—A few mean ruling prices are here submitted as obtained from the *Gazette* figures:—

Staple.					AVERAGE.	
					On 25 to 33 years' prices.	On last five years' prices.
					Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.
Wheat ...	Wheat ...	...	...	0 18 11	0 17 11	0 20 0
	White wheat ...	...	...	0 17 2		
	Common wheat ...	...	...	0 16 5		
Barley	...	...	...	...	0 26 0	0 29 13
Gram	...	...	...	...	0 22 14	0 25 5
Mothī	...	...	...	...	0 18 7	...
Bājra	...	...	...	...	0 21 2	0 22 14
Juār	...	...	...	...	0 24 12	0 28 11
Husked arhar	...	...	...	...	0 17 3	0 20 8
„ urd	...	...	...	...	0 15 15	0 15 8
„ mung	...	...	...	...	0 14 1	0 13 10
„ masur	...	...	...	...	0 22 14	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	0 14 11	0 14 15
Salt (retail)	...	...	...	...	0 10 4	0 10 4
Sarson	...	...	...	...	0 15 6	0 14 9
Ghī	...	...	...	...	0 1 11	0 1 7
Gur	...	...	...	...	0 13 11	0 13 1

Prices in 1788.

Para. 288.—The following figures are taken from a manuscript volume of selections from the Duncan records privately prepared by Mr. D. M. Gardner, and are of extreme value. They may be assumed to be correct for Mr. Duncan paid great attention generally to the subject of prices, and these figures cover the period of scarcity, 1783-89, when they were being anxiously watched, see para. 33. The distress had not commenced in March so that the prices current in that month can be used as an index.

Commodity.	1788.										1789.			
	MARCH.		JUNE.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		JULY.		SEPTEMBER.			
	1st fortnight.		1st fortnight.		1st fortnight.		1st fortnight.		1st fortnight.		2nd fortnight.			
	I class.	II class.	I class.	II class.	I class.	II class.	I class.	II class.	I class.	II class.	I class.	II class.	I class.	II class.
	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.	M. s. c. M. s. c.
Wheat	0 38 12	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 8	0 31 12	0 28 12	0 30 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 25 8	0 26 0	0 28 8	0 30 0
Wheat-four	...	...	0 31 0	0 34 0	0 27 0	0 21 0	0 23 4	0 17 8	0 18 0	0 18 4	0 22 8	0 23 8	0 25 0	0 26 0
Barley	2 0 0	2 5 0	1 26 4	1 27 8	1 1 4	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 27 0	0 28 12	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 33 8	1 2 8	1 5 0
" meal	...	...	1 6 6	1 7 10	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 28 12	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 24 8	0 24 8	0 25 0	0 33 12	0 35 0
Gram	1 31 4	1 35 0	1 25 0	1 27 8	1 1 4	1 3 12	1 0 0	0 27 8	0 28 12	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 37 8	...
Masur	...	...	1 7 8	...	0 33 12	...	0 34 12	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 23 0	...	...	0 24 0	...
Peas	2 6 4	2 7 2	1 31 4	...	1 5 0	...	...	0 27 8	...	0 27 0	...	...	...	...
Mash	1 11 4	1 12 2	1 7 8	1 8 12	0 38 12	...	...	0 25 0	0 26 4	0 28 0	0 27 8	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	1 32 8	1 35 0	1 5 0	...	...	0 23 0	0 28 12	0 30 0	...	...	0 37 8	...
Dal arhar	...	...	1 8 6	...	0 31 0	...	...	0 24 8	0 23 8	0 26 0	...	...	0 37 8	...
Mung	...	...	0 36 4	0 38 8	0 28 0	...	...	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 23 0	...	...	0 22 0	...
Motil	...	...	1 20 0	...	1 1 12	...	...	0 30 0	...	0 28 0	...	...	...	...
Lineed	...	...	...	...	0 28 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarson	...	...	0 30 0	...	0 27 8	...	...	0 16 0	...	0 16 8	...	...	0 26 0	...
Unhusked	1 25 0	1 32 2	1 10 0	...	0 37 8	1 3 12	1 0 0	0 31 4	...	0 31 4	0 24 8	0 30 0	1 30 0	1 32 0
Biranj barik	...	...	0 16 8	0 20 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 14 0	0 13 8	0 14 0
Biranj ganda, i.e., broken	1 0 0	...	0 30 0	...	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 17 0	...	0 18 0	0 18 8	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 20 0
Bhunja	...	...	0 30 4	...	0 26 0	0 28 12	0 25 0	0 19 0	...	0 21 0	0 21 8	0 20 0	...	...
Roghani, zard	0 3 0	...	0 3 0	...	0 3 10	0 3 12	0 3 10	0 3 8	...	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 2	0 3 15
Sambhar salt	...	...	0 6 12	...	0 5 12	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 6	0 6 8	0 6 10	0 7 4	0 8 0
White powdered sugar	...	...	...	...	0 4 10	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 2	...	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 4 15

Prices in 1788
versus
modern times.

Para. 289.—The prices current of a few common food-grains in the commencement of 1788 are here contrasted with the average prices for the last five years :—

					1788.	Average 1851-55.
Barley	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	30
Gram	...	...	...	...	1 35 0	25 $\frac{1}{5}$
Mash	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arhar	...	...	...	...	1 35 0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Converting these prices into terms of the purchasing power of money, we get the following figures :—

Value of money as against—					Early in 1788.	For last five years 1851-55.
Barley	...	...	...	...	100	35.2
Gram	...	...	...	...	100	33.3
Mash	...	...	...	...	100	25.0
Arhar	...	...	...	...	100	27.3

That is to say, the all-round depreciation in the value of money expressed in the above four grains is as 100 to 30.2 or 70 per cent. in 98 years. This does not bear out Mr. H. Keane's theory, that the rise in prices from the commencement of this century is to be reckoned at 1 per cent. per annum, but it indicates a rise of $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. per annum for 98 years; which should emphasize the fact that fixing rents in money when money gets less and less valuable is a breach of the difficult duty of maintaining rents at a stable pressure. I have not been able to find any detailed record of prices between 1788 and 1850, but Mr. H. T. Colebrooke (p. 15 of his "Husbandry of Bengal" published 1794) states that the following prices might be accepted as fair averages for Bengal, Behar and Benares :—

Rice	} per maund 12 annas.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...
Pulses	...	...	...	...	...
Milleta	...	...	...	...	...
						M. s. c

According to this, one rupee in 1794 would have purchased of

rice, wheat or barley	...	...	...	...	1 13 5
of millets	...	...	...	...	1 24 0
of pulses	...	...	...	...	2 0 0

Correct price returns are of the greatest value to economists in all countries, and if the Jaunpur prices could be found a few years back in the Duncan Records, those for the whole Benares province can probably still be rescued before they are destroyed by age.

Para. 290. Mr. Chester, in 1841, prepared a crop statement. Mr. Smith prepared none. The 1841 figures are here given parganawar, the then arrangement of the district having been explained in para. 46, certain necessary corrections have been made in Mr. Chester's figures.

Pargana.	Kharif.											Rabi.								Total cultivated, i. e., total of columns 11 and 19.	
	Sugarcane.	Rice, large.	Rice, small.	Indigo.	Juar.	Bajra.	Cotton.	Mung and Mash.	Singhara.	Garden lands.	Total Kharif.	Barley.	Wheat.	Peas.	Arhar.	Gram.	Mustard.	Masur.	Total rabi.		
Biksi	...	3,876	4,286	32	683	43	309	170	75	1	74	9,557	7,104	1,503	1,110	1,663	259	57	11	11,707	21,264
Ghiswa	...	5,039	11,763	968	377	200	344	368	301	64	375	19,729	11,751	3,741	2,202	2,955	763	88	5	21,505	41,234
Garwara	...	4,748	5,580	456	1,186	390	1,100	452	2,772	21	282	16,987	20,104	4,895	2,028	6,176	3,217	93	48	37,561	64,548
Haveli	...	13,943	1,629	5,236	3,243	831	2,074	1,008	1,564	45	1,474	31,247	29,450	7,254	3,616	5,460	2,452	148	55	48,436	79,683
Karakat	...	8,874	10,600	481	997	253	453	494	677	105	349	23,283	22,027	3,709	1,984	3,387	2,191	181	9	33,488	56,771
Kariat Mendha	...	1,000	10	107	254	166	154	72	1,160	5	19	2,947	4,029	455	363	633	760	22	40	6,392	9,249
Kariat Dost	...	1,728	1,016	15	461	116	306	78	563	...	57	4,342	5,382	709	737	1,434	886	14	7	9,169	13,511
Mongra	...	1,831	10,812	537	170	374	285	211	43	...	161	14,424	7,618	2,505	1,301	2,566	572	67	3	14,632	29,066
Maridhu	...	24,621	11,398	15,171	2,246	1,032	1,521	1,248	1,900	159	426	58,822	47,236	8,468	4,675	10,305	2,202	221	100	73,207	1,32,029
Ratri	...	4,669	1,243	401	2,116	378	344	464	2,058	6	256	12,635	23,929	2,098	1,465	3,738	2,364	82	48	34,624	47,259
Singramau	...	862	94	302	639	115	151	91	939	...	104	3,297	5,253	1,273	739	1,498	1,231	6	22	10,022	13,319
Ungli málul	...	9,872	27,549	2,414	1,218	254	71	296	3,127	27	465	45,293	27,345	6,421	3,962	4,312	3,261	209	48	45,559	90,851
Zafarabad	...	373	12	27	387	23	41	16	4	...	52	935	1,891	224	143	233	33	7	...	2,531	3,466
Total	...	81,436	86,194	26,787	13,983	4,176	7,163	4,968	14,285	433	4,094	2,43,493	2,13,119	44,155	25,325	41,360	20,191	1,195	397	3,46,742	5,92,340

An elaborate detailed statement showing the distribution of crops by tahsils as recorded in the khasras will be found in appendix 10. For purposes of comparison the 1841 figures and the present figures are shown below in opposition in district totals for each crop arranged by diminishing areas for 1886:—

KHARIF.					RABI.				
Crops.	1841.		1886.		Crops.	1841.		1886.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.		Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
Rice ...	...	...	123,646	19.68	Barley ...	213,119	35.90	212,869	33.87
Bebnaur (rice nursery.)	...	...	720	.11	Sugarcane ...	81,436	13.76	59,602	9.48
Rice, large ...	86,194	14.56	...	...	Arhar ...	41,360	7.50	43,197	6.87
Rice, small ...	26,787	4.52	...	...	Palihar (temporarily fallow for next crop).	...	...	34,717	5.52
Total rice ...	112,981	19.08	124,366	19.79	Peas ...	25,325	4.27	32,864	5.23
Indigo ...	13,983	2.36	10,728	1.71	Wheat ...	44,155	7.45	26,187	4.17
Indian corn (makka)	4,175	.70	8,711	1.39	Gram ...	20,191	3.40	9,214	1.47
Bajra ...	7,153	1.20	8,418	1.34	Barral (rape) ...	...	...	8,269	1.32
Mothi ...	...	...	6,909	1.10	Ukhao ...	...	...	7,321	1.17
Junri ...	...	...	6,826	1.09	Wheat and barley,	...	...	6,767	1.8
Cotton ...	4,958	.83	2,877	.46	Linseed ...	...	...	1,555	.25
Urd (mash) ...	...	...	1,623	.26	Poppy ...	...	...	1,337	.21
Mash and mung ...	14,285	2.41	...	...	Barley and sarson,	...	...	1,158	.18
Garden crops ...	4,094	.69	1,113	.18	Potato ...	...	...	1,048	.17
Arhar and junri ...	...	...	752	.12	Garden crops ...	...	...	933	.15
Arhar and juar ...	...	...	663	.11	Tobacco ...	...	...	585	.09
San (hemp) ...	...	...	581	.09	Sarson ...	1,195	.21	544	.09
Chari ...	...	...	338	.05	Masur ...	397	.07	252	.04
Arhar bajra ...	...	...	336	.05	Chana ...	...	...	240	.03
Til (sesamum) ...	...	...	310	.05	Kusum (safflower),	...	...	155	.02
Sawan ...	...	...	234	.04	Oats ...	...	...	80	.01
Makra, i.e., marwa,	...	...	216	.03	Barley, peas and sarson.	...	...	59	.01
Kodo ...	...	...	186	.03	Castor-oil ...	...	...	48	.01
Sauai ...	...	...	109	.02	Barley and gram ..	...	...	16	...
Arhar and cotton,	...	...	81	.01	Kharbuza ...	...	...	14	...
Manwa ...	...	...	65	.01	Sugarcane and arhar.	...	...	11	...
Arwi ...	...	...	64	.01	Wheat and gram ..	...	...	11	...
Mung ...	...	...	39	.01	Rai ...	...	...	9	...
Pan ...	...	...	27.34	...	Sauuf (aniseed) ...	...	...	9	...
Carrots ...	...	...	24	...	Wheat and peas ...	...	...	4	...
Shakarkand ...	...	...	19	...	Gram and masur...	...	...	2.5	...
Suthni ...	...	...	.57	...	Senhwan ...	...	...	2	...
Arhar sauai ...	...	...	.6	...	Barley and linseed,	...	...	1.78	...
Kakri ...	...	...	.3	...	Kakri ...	...	...	.15	...
Singhara ...	433	.08	...	...	Wheat and sarson,	...	...	.4	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	812	.13	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	1,176	...
Total, kharif ...	162,062	27.35	176,423	28.08	Total, rabi ...	430,178	72.65	450,215	71.63
					Total, rabi ...	430,178	72.65	450,215	71.63
					Total kharif ...	162,062	27.35	176,423	28.08
					Total do-fasla ..	...	...	1,813	.29
					District total of all crops.	592,240	100	628,451	100

In this statement I have altered Mr. Chester's distribution of crops. He put sugarcane into kharif and arhar into rabi. Mr. Irvine puts them both into kharif. Sugarcane in this district occupies the land a whole year and is really neither kharif nor rabi. Arhar is classed as a rabi crop in the *Diwan Pasand* quoted by Mr. Carnegie. I have followed Mr. Reid's arrangement and included both cane and arhar in rabi, but where arhar is sown together with, and is subsidiary to juar, cotton and other kharif crops, the double crop has been left under the head kharif. Settlement crop statements cannot be exhaustive. They represent facts, but not all the facts. The kharif area is more than 176,423 acres. Land under a rabi crop when the khasras were prepared will be included under rabi in this statement, although it may have borne an autumn crop just before.

Para. 291.—It may be considered that this question has already been answered by section 12 of chapter I (on trade), where it is shown that the district is an exporting one. But it is worthy of consideration in some slight detail. Five and a-half years ago the census of February, 1881, gave Jaunpur a total population of 1,209,663. It must have increased since then, and it will be perfectly fair to assume that there are now $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of persons in the district. One seer of grain will, undoubtedly, maintain a family of three, *i.e.*, a man, a woman, and a child; but they must, I think, be really one family where a good deal of self-denial and give-and-take accommodation comes into play. The question how little people can live on without starving does not enter into the present calculation, and we may assume one pound avoirdupois of grain per head as necessary for subsistence. This would give $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of pounds avoirdupois daily. Multiplying this by 35 and dividing by 72 we get the exact equivalent (607,639) in British Indian standard seers. In round figures it would take 15,200 maunds daily or $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds of food-grains annually to feed the population of Jaunpur. The area in appendix 10 (628,451, acres) is the total cultivated area from which the area occupied by cotton, sanai, chari, indigo, manúán, san, palihar, ukháó, rái, tabacco, poppy, sarson, saunf, senhwan, kusum, alsí, rendh and oats must be deducted, *viz.*, 61,991 acres leaving 567,360 acres as the area under food-grain cultivation. The above enumeration does not include mixed crops, and as blight, frost and other calamities commit annual ravages, it is a fair assumption that the annual average area producing food-grains is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres. Therefore to produce $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds, *i.e.*, enough to feed the district, each acre must produce ten maunds or each Jaunpur (Duncan's) bigha must produce 6.48 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. Thus if $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres annually produce ten maunds each, every man, woman, and child can consume one pound avoirdupois of grain per diem without importation becoming necessary.

Para. 292.—The “annual value” of the district, according to the definition of that term in the Revenue Act, is double the amount it would be assessed at if liable to revision of assessment. If so liable, it would be assessed to not more than 55 per cent. of “the estimated assets,” which are the “corrected rentals” raised to their maximum by enhancement suits plus miscellaneous *sáir* receipts. These last are unknown, and estimated assets cannot be calculated, but the corrected rental of the district can. The total cash rents paid by the four statutory classes of tenants holding under shareholders are Rs. 20,72,986 (see para. 104). In appendix No. 31, I have given a tahsilwar valuation of the remaining occupied land. Class rent-rates have been shown to be as follows:—

							Taken as—
Ex-proprietary tenants,	2	15	1	(para 110)	...	...	... 3 0 0
Fixed rate	..	4	1	2 („ 111)	...	...	... 4 0 0
Occupancy	..	4	12	6 („ 112)	...	...	... 4 12 0
Non-occupancy	..	5	0	9 („ 113)	...	...	... 5 0 0

In using these rates in appendix No. 31, I have taken them to be Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 5 respectively, and have assessed all (1) *sír* and *khudkásht*, (2) all resumable rent-free grants, (3) all miscellaneous proprietary holdings, (4) all non-cash-paying tenant-at-will land to Rs. 5 per acre, all occupancy non-cash-paying land to Rs. 4-12-0 per acre, and all ex-proprietary non-cash-paying land to Rs. 3 per acre. Fixed-rate tenants, as explained in *loco*, only hold 239 acres not at cash-rents, so I have omitted this small area from the appendix 7. The total assessment thus arrived at is Rs. 8,58,312, which, added to Rs. 20,72,986, gives a total of Rs. 29,31,298, as the rental assets of the district. Further details of non-cash-paying tenant area will be found in appendix 32, and from the two appendices any valuation of the district can easily be calculated. In appendix No. 32 I have assessed *batái* and all *bilá-lagání* land (not *muáfis*) to the ordinary class rates, but really *batái*, being practically all rice land, should not pay more than an all-round rate of Rs. 2-8-0, and rice nurseries (in *bilá lagání*) should pay nothing. But rice nurseries are only 720 acres all told, an area so small as not to be worth deducting. I have only reckoned *sír* and

khudkásht at Rs. 5, because that is the district tenant-at-will rate ; but this class of land is always of superior quality, and if let out is given to shikmis who pay high rents, but their average rate is not known. I consider that it would be perfectly fair to assess sir at Rs. 8 per acre, *i.e.*, about 5-5-0 per Jaunpur bigha. Following these lines we get the subjoined valuation :—

Class of area.					Acres.	Rate.	Assessed rental.		
						Rs.	Rs. s. p.		
Sir and khudkásht	...	...	...	...	112,680	8	9,01,280	0	0
Ex-proprietary	{ Batái	...	...	...	54	2½	135	0	0
	{ Without rent	...	...	...	108	3	309	0	0
Fixed-rate	Batái	...	...	...	239	2½	597	8	0
Occupancy	{ Batái	...	...	...	11,216	2½	28,040	0	0
	{ Without rent	...	...	...	13,137	4½	62,400	12	0
Non-occupancy	{ Batái	...	...	...	5,702	2½	14,255	0	0
	{ Without rent	...	...	...	4,651	5	23,255	0	0
Resumable rent-free grants	...	...	...	...	8,436	5	42,180	0	0
Miscellaneous proprietary holdings	...	...	...	...	17,103	5	85,515	0	0
GRAND TOTAL					...	...	11,57,967	4	0
Add actual cash rentals	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,72	986	0 0
Rental value of district	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,30,953	4	0

It will, I think, be admitted that it is not easy to submit a valuation of a permanently-settled district overpowered by tenants possessing rights like Jaunpur which shall please everybody. In the valuation appendix and in the figures just given, I have strictly followed district class rates for the four classes of tenants, although those rates are lower than what they ought to be. But as they are the rates paid by "tenants of a similar class" they must be applied, for they are only lower than they ought to be when judged by a competition standard. According to the rules now current and which have stood the test of time, the assumption of competition class against class is disallowed. And in calculating the above assumed rentals I have applied class-rates only, and not caste rates also. The application of the latter would lower the totals arrived at somewhat, but is unnecessary, as the land in question that would be affected by them is very limited in area. In brief, I believe that 32½ lakhs is quite a full, without being a rack-renting valuation of Jaunpur. In this I would include sair, as it is a very unimportant item. If we assume that Jaunpur, as it is now, was a temporarily-settled district and its rental assets were taken to be 32½ lakhs, then the Government demand at 50 per cent. would be exactly 60½ lakhs or very nearly 4 lakhs more than it is at present, whilst at 55 per cent. it would be Rs. 17,87,500 or over 5½ lakhs more than it is now. And it must be remembered that in this valuation, I have taken cash rentals as they are, and applied to non-cash paying land the rates deduced from the existent rents without introducing the element of enhancement suits. To any firm believer in enhancement the above valuations may therefore seem wrong, but I have omitted the effect of these suits from the calculation, because, as I have said elsewhere in many places, the tenantry in this district have so encroached on proprietary power, that it is improbable that the landlords could employ this weapon against them effectively.

Para. 293.—Litigation in this district has become a by-word. The surplus profit, which has been preserved to the agricultural community, (instead of being realized by the State) is expended in bitterly fighting out every conceivable matter which is capable of contention.

When a Jaunpuri has any matter in dispute, he takes the same issue under different guises into the criminal, civil and revenue courts, and for several years past he also fought out the same fight in the settlement courts. Mr. C. P. Carmichael, a veteran revenue authority, declared that the record of an ordinary Jaunpur revenue case was as big as a partition suit from temporarily-settled districts. It is because case work is so marked a feature in the administration of this district, because it has increased steadily for

several years, and will undoubtedly continue to get heavier and heavier, that I have shown it in appendices 33 and 34.*

The former represents original revenue work. Appellate revenue work unfortunately cannot be exhibited. The details were kept in the Board's office and utilized for the divisional totals shown in their annual administration reports, but not retained. The latter, for which I am indebted to Mr. Deas, Sessions Judge, shows civil court work. This is given because it is a matter of notoriety throughout the district, that civil litigation has greatly increased during, and on account of the now concluded settlement operations. Mr. Inglis, in presenting the final report of the Select Committee on the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill, Act XVIII of 1873, speaking of changes in jurisdiction to be effected by the Bill, said that revenue courts must have plenary authority in all questions about rent and determination of the class of tenants during settlement revision, and that the question was what was to be done after settlement. That it was at first proposed to let appeals from orders of revenue courts in these matters lie, as theretofore, to the civil courts, but that this was altered because it was throwing away experience gained by revenue officers at the time of settlement, and making over the work to less experienced courts, (see pages 1324-25, Supplement Gazette, 13th December, 1873.) Many other passages in the discussions which preceded this Bill show how fixed was the idea of confining revenue work to revenue courts, and altogether excluding it from civil courts. Questions of pure title involved in successions, &c., must, of course, be tried in civil courts, but in contravention of the intentions of the framers of the Rent Act, a tenant in this district carries any matter he likes into a civil court. A settlement or revenue court has, after formal trial, recorded a cultivator as having a simple right of occupancy. The tenant, being dissatisfied, goes to the civil courts and applies for a declaratory order that he is entitled to be recorded as a fixed-rate tenant. Or the settlement or revenue courts after formal trial declare him to be a shikmi, and he repairs to the civil courts to try and procure a declaratory order that he is entitled to be recorded as tenant-in-chief. Act XVIII deprived civil courts of the power to try appeals from revenue courts as regards a tenant's status, &c., but at present these cases are tried not in appeal, but originally by these disempowered courts. The revenue courts declare what a tenant is and is not, and record him accordingly, and he goes to the civil court to get determined what he is entitled to be recorded. I call attention to this, because it is a manifest frustration of some of the best amendments designed to be carried out by the introduction of Act XVIII. In many instances what are really pure revenue cases are very summarily decided by over-worked Munsifs.

The successful party gets a decree, which as often as not remains unexecuted, and in fact becomes worthless, but it still hampers revenue court work, as it is perpetually produced in evidence, and the fact that it has ceased to be of any effect is often overlooked. These remarks are not made in any hostility to the civil courts. I believe District Judges will be the first to admit that the evil I have mentioned exists and calls for remedy.

Para. 294.—The number of fields in the district according to the new arrangement of tahsils is as follows :—

Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	473,029
Mariahu	...	...	...	...	...	599,417
Machhlisahar	...	...	...	...	...	645,105
Khutahan	...	...	...	...	...	616,271
Karakat	...	...	...	...	...	483,298
Total						2,917,120

The Surveyor-General shows only 2,861,279, but this total refers to fields separately surveyed by his department, and is therefore too high, for he shows 3,498 villages and there are only 3,455 in the district, and his office must have counted some villages over twice. The total I have given contains about 80,000 fields, made after the survey

* "Not printed."

and marked in red ink on the map with a double (numerator and denominator) number according to the general plan.

Para. 295.—In concluding, I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of
 Merits of native officers Government the services of the following four Deputy Col-
 employed. lectors.

(1) *Sayid Zahid Husain Khan.*—His services in connection with settlement work are already well-known, and have been commended by everybody under whom he has served. He was sent to Jaunpur by Mr. H. S. Reid as specially fitted for its difficult work, and his performance has in every way justified the selection. He has done his work admirably.

(2) *Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan.*—Is a most painstaking and indefatigable deputy. He not only labours at his work, but it is of a high class, and it was always satisfactory to try appeals from his decisions. He has had plenty of out-door experience, is much liked by the people, and is all-round a sterling officer.

(3) *Hakim Amjad Ali Khan.*—Is an elderly native gentleman of the old school, and therefore a pleasant subordinate. He is much older and therefore less active than the other deputies deputed here; but he worked hard and gave me complete satisfaction.

(4) *Babu Vindheshwari Parshad.*—Is a young man who knows English well. He had no settlement experience when he came here but rapidly learnt his work. He was exceedingly industrious and did all his cases very thoroughly and fully justified his selection.

I must apologize for this report being much later than was expected. Owing to the press of work up till the last moment of the contract time nearly all the figured statements in the body of this report and in the appendices had to be prepared after March, 31st and owing to the utter dearth of arithmetical talent in Jaunpur it has given me an immense deal of trouble to get them right.

P. C. WHEELER.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX No. I.

General Statement of Area and Revenue for 1867 and 1886.

GENERAL STATEMENT ACCORDING TO MR. W. SMITH'S REVISION REPORTED BY MR. T. W. RAWLINS ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1867, BUT DIFFERING ENTIRELY FROM THE TOTALS THEN REPORTED, AS THE VILLAGE DETAILS HAD BEEN WRONGLY ADDED.																													
Tahsil.		Deduct from column 6.										ASSESSABLE AREA AFTER DEDUCTING COLUMN 9 FROM COLUMN 6.						RATE OF ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON—											
		Number of village areas, i.e., mauzas, for each of which a separate map and khasra were prepared.		Number of village areas, i.e., mauzas entire or in part (i.e., suiting from the distribution of the mauzas in column 4) for each of which a separate khasra was prepared.		Number of mauzas as now defined in section 3 (1), Act XII. of 1881.		Government demand.		Total area, in acres.		Lakhnauj.		Barren.		Total to be deducted from column 6.		Uncultivated.			Cultivated.			Total area in column 6.		Total assessable area in column 16.		Total cultivated area in column 16.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Jaunpur	...	984	1,208	649	3,02,863	2	4,533	17,703	22,236	46,227	1,360	47,587	1,42,969	6,062	1,49,031	1,96,618	1	6	2	1	8	8	2	0	6	2	0	6	
Maraha	...	776	886	504	3,32,805	6	4,985	20,964	25,049	59,952	1,338	61,290	1,21,658	6,710	1,28,368	1,89,658	1	8	10	1	12	1	2	9	6	2	9	6	
Machhishahr	...	743	853	503	3,22,240	6	4,745	20,006	24,751	58,216	1,328	59,544	1,16,518	6,462	1,22,970	1,82,514	1	8	11	1	12	3	2	9	11	2	9	11	
Kutahau	...	634	730	288	2,81,263	3	5,177	17,889	23,066	73,578	2,080	75,658	1,11,807	9,343	1,21,150	1,96,808	1	4	6	1	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	
Karakat	...	741	924	279	2,36,974	4	4,639	28,538	33,167	63,732	2,066	71,798	1,24,660	4,487	1,29,147	2,00,945	0	15	6	1	2	1	1	12	1	1	12	1	
...	...	341	549	225	1,16,955	13	2,851	11,014	13,865	28,029	1,155	29,184	65,463	6,329	71,782	1,03,966	1	0	4	1	2	6	1	10	1	1	10	1	
Total	...	3,449	4,270	1,944	12,52,212	10	22,078	95,154	1,17,232	2,76,079	7,993	2,84,072	5,62,079	32,674	5,94,753	8,78,825	1	4	1	1	6	9	2	1	8	2	1	8	
District {	...	6	6	...	1,915	0	1,121	14	147	297	4	301	672	1	673	974	1	11	4	1	15	1	2	13	6	2	13	6	
Total {	...	4,264	5,264	1,944	12,50,297	10	21,945	95,140	1,17,085	2,75,782	7,989	2,83,771	5,61,407	32,673	5,94,080	8,77,851	1	4	1	1	6	9	2	1	8	2	1	8	
Remaining	...	3,443	4,264	1,944	12,50,297	10	21,945	95,140	1,17,085	2,75,782	7,989	2,83,771	5,61,407	32,673	5,94,080	8,77,851	1	4	1	1	6	9	2	1	8	2	1	8	

APPENDIX No. I.

General Statement of Area and Revenue for 1867 and 1886—(concluded).

GENERAL STATEMENT ACCORDING TO THE REVISION COMPLETED ON 31st MARCH, 1886, AND NOW REPORTED.

Tahsil.	1	Number of village areas, i. e., mauzas, for each of which a separate map and khasra have been prepared.		Number of villages in which a separate jumabandi, khewat and wajib-namaz have been prepared.		Number of villages in which a separate record-of-rights has been prepared.		Government demand.		Total area, in acres.		Deduct from column 6.		Assessable area after deducting column 9 from column 6.										Rate of assessment per acre on—		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
		Number of village areas, i. e., mauzas, for each of which a separate map and khasra have been prepared.	Number of villages in which a separate jumabandi, khewat and wajib-namaz have been prepared.	Number of villages in which a separate record-of-rights has been prepared.	Rs. a. p.	Total area, in acres.	Lakhrai.	Barren.	Total to be deducted from column 6.	Cultivable waste, including groves.	Lately abandoned.	Total uncultivable, i. e., of columns 10 and 11.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated, i. e., of columns 13 and 14.	Total assessable area or remainder after deducting column 9 from column 6.	Total area in column 6.	Total assessable area in column 16.	Total cultivated area in column 15.	Total area in column 6.						
Jaunpur ... { Total for old tahsil, Deduct Baisi and 56 villages Haveli. Total for new tahsil, Mariab ... Machhishahr ... Kutabau ... Total for old tahsil, Add Baisi and 56 villages Haveli. Total for new tahsil,	989	1,445	823	3,02,247 11 3	2,19,739	...	33,491	52,091	39,890	1,638	32,588	1,29,931	31,079	1,54,060	1,86,648	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0							
	135	212	127	63,145 7 1	40,402	...	5,725	5,725	4,637	332	4,969	28,605	6,103	29,708	34,677	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0							
	854	1,233	696	2,39,102 4 2	1,79,337	...	27,366	27,366	26,253	1,336	27,619	99,376	24,976	1,24,352	1,51,971	1 5 4	1 5 4	1 5 4	1 5 4							
	755	955	551	3,22,886 6 7	2,05,174	...	35,638	35,638	35,606	1,671	37,277	1,06,935	25,274	1,32,269	1,69,546	1 9 2	1 9 2	1 9 2	1 9 2							
	635	704	289	2,82,394 2 10	2,20,202	...	48,299	48,299	23,937	5,080	45,026	1,01,567	24,910	1,26,877	1,71,903	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 4 6							
Karakat ... { Total for old tahsil, Add Baisi and 56 villages Haveli. Total for new tahsil,	759	941	295	2,25,833 6 3	2,31,267	...	45,804	45,804	42,186	3,336	45,529	1,16,657	29,278	1,39,841	1,85,468	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7							
	347	580	256	1,16,951 7 11	1,15,467	...	21,276	21,276	17,407	1,351	18,758	61,638	13,901	75,439	94,197	1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2							
	135	212	127	63,145 7 1	40,402	...	5,725	5,725	4,637	332	4,969	28,605	6,103	29,708	34,677	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0							
	482	792	383	1,80,096 15 0	1,55,869	...	26,935	26,935	22,044	1,686	28,727	85,143	20,094	1,05,147	1,28,874	2 6 1	2 6 1	2 6 1	2 6 1							
	District Total	3,456	4,625	2,214	12,49,803 2 10	9,91,849	...	1,84,092	1,84,092	1,66,036	13,145	1,79,171	5,04,144	1,24,442	6,28,586	8,07,557	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 2 1						

Note.—As regards columns 5 + 4 + 5 see explanation in paras. 80 to 82.

APPENDIX No. II.

Talukwar statement of Proprietors by castes, showing the number of recorded malguzors and the area occupied in each taluk for seventy different castes—(concluded).

Caste and area.	Tahsils.							District Total.		
	Jaunpur.			Mariaha.	Machhli-shabr.	Kutahan.	Karakhat.			
	Total, old tahsil.	Deduct Bialsi villages Havell.	Total, new tahsil.				Total, old tahsil.		Add Bialsi and 66 villages Havell.	Total, new tahsil.
Kewal	6	...	...	1	...	...	7	
	625	...	...	10	...	...	1625	
Gond	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	118	...	...	...	...	...	118	
Kotwar	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Dhobi	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Lunia	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	69	...	...	...	...	...	69	
Ramjuna	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Tarikash	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Chamar	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	
	1063	...	...	...	...	...	1063	
Tawaif	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	
Saiyid	139	...	...	...	...	...	139	
	1483	...	...	...	...	...	1483	
	25,477	...	...	...	...	...	25,477	
Shaikh	1,202	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	
	18,563	...	...	...	...	...	18,563	
	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	2,119	
	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	
	40,284	...	...	...	...	...	40,284	
	174	...	...	...	...	...	174	
	7,851	...	...	...	...	...	7,851	
	779	...	...	...	...	...	779	
	27,490	...	...	...	...	...	27,490	
	891	...	...	...	...	...	891	
	17,020	...	...	...	...	...	17,020	
	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	380	...	...	...	...	...	380	
	153	...	...	...	...	...	153	
	4,426	...	...	...	...	...	4,426	
	282	...	...	...	...	...	282	
	3,959	...	...	...	...	...	3,959	
	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	
	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	2,119	
	348	...	...	...	...	...	348	
	6,078	...	...	...	...	...	6,078	
	1,16,561	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,561	
	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	
	732	...	...	...	...	...	732	
	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	
	

Patban	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	560 7,389.32	21 75	689 7,314.32	65 475	75 1,387	332 5,561	216 2,041	21 75	237 2,116	1,248 16,853.32
Mahk	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 30	5 105	...	...	...	8 135
Khanzada	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 18	...	...	...	8 18
Mewati	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1,789	...	...	...	...	2 1,789
Gandhi	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	11 6.87	...	11 6.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6.87
Rangsz	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	2 .74	...	2 .74	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 .74
Hajjam	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	13 1.98	...	13 1.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1.98
Nanhai	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	1 .4	...	1 .4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 .4
Kunjra	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	1 .3	...	1 .3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 .3
Fakir	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	7 2.62	...	7 2.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2.62
Dhunai	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	1 .10	...	1 .10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 .10
Jolaha	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	7 51.16	...	7 51.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 51.16
Chik	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	4 .39	...	4 .39	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 .39
Bhangi	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	1 .8	...	1 .8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 .8
Christians	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	85 7,629	18 405	67 7,224	6 717	...	4 225	6 1,331	18 405	24 1,736	101 9,903
Total	...	{ Persons Area }	...	...	20,147 218,365.39	4,621 39,167	15,526 1,74,698.39	10,555 201,089	6,997 216,661	9,005 226,638	41,115 112,580.77	4,621 39,167	45,736 151,756.77	87,819 970,843.1

APPENDIX No. III.

Tahsilwár statement of Proprietors by big caste groups.

Caste groups.	TAHSILS.										District Total.
	JALNPUR.			Mariahu.	Machhlishahr.	Kutahan.	KARAKAT.			Result or total for new tahsil.	
	Total for old tahsil.	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages, Haveli.	Result or total for new tahsil.				Add Bialsi and 56 villages, Haveli.				
							Bialsi.	56 villages, Haveli.			
High Caste.											
{ Brahmans ... { Area ... { Percentage on tahsil area...	33,059.24	3,740	29,519.24	29,993	16,294	58,024	2,621	9.19	11,618	145,388.24	
{ Bhuihars ... { Area ... { Percentage on tahsil area...	15.46	9.4	16.90	...	7.62	23.61	8.91	9.43	7.65	14.98	
{ Chattris and Thakurs ... { Area ... { Percentage on tahsil area...	83,272.51	29,230	61,042.51	89,139	102,839	52,927	16,529	5.701	98,152.37	403,439.88	
	38.94	56.76	34.94	44.33	47.46	23.9	50.18	58.48	64.68	41.56	
Total	1,22,595.21	25,770	96,825.21	119,062	119,133	110,410	19,150	6,620	113,425.37	558,855.58	
	57.33	65.80	55.42	59.21	64.98	48.72	65.9	67.91	74.74	57.67	
Low Caste.											
{ Trading and banking classes. ... { Area ... { Percentage on tahsil area...	6,915.28	1,633	5,282.28	7,825.25	8,277	3,179	1,578	55	5,213	29,776.53	
{ Religious orders ... { Area ... { Percentage on tahsil area...	3.23	4.17	3.3	3.89	...	1.40	5.36	...	3.43	3.7	
{ Cultivating classes. ... { Area ... { Percentage on tahsil area...	3,623.1	78	3,545.1	484	5,053	2,177	75	3	209	11,468.1	
{ Other Hindús ... { Area ... { Percentage on tahsil area...	21,037.99	4,528	16,509.99	21,437	15,565	20,618	3,812	716	12,469	86,698.99	
	9.85	11.56	9.46	10.66	7.19	9.10	12.96	7.35	8.22	8.92	
Total	31,595.38	6,339	25,257.28	29,756.25	28,895	25,974	55.65	774	17,891	127,873.53	
	14.77	15.93	14.62	14.79	13.34	11.46	16.58	7.94	11.79	13.17	
Total Hindús	1,54,191.49	32,009	1,22,182.49	1,48,818.25	1,48,098	136,384	24,615	7,394	151,316.37	686,729.11	
	72.10	81.73	69.94	74	68.32	60.18	83.67	75.85	86.63	70.74	

Hindús.

High Caste.	Saiyads	25,477-10	4,426	21,051-10	7,851	27,490	66,444	5,352-20	2,821	1,605	9,778-20	1,32,614-30
	Area	11-30	11-30	12-5	3-90	12-69	29-32	4-76	9-59	16-46	6-41	13-86
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shaikhs	18,563-39	2,119	16,444-99	40,234-75	36,784	17,020	3,959	1,938	136	6,078	1,16,561-74
	Area	8-68	6-41	9-41	20-1	16-98	7-51	3-52	6-74	1-40	4-1	12-1
Low Caste.	Mughals	550-58	133	417-58	2,993	11-53	880	539-20	...	133	732-29	6,175-78
	Area	2-6	3-4	2-4	1-49	5-3	39	5-3	...	1-36	4-8	6-3
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pathans	7,389-32	75	7,314-32	475	1,387	5,551	2,041	...	75	2,116	16,853-32
	Area	3-45	1-19	4-19	2-24	6-4	2-45	1-81	...	7-7	1-40	1-73
Muhammadians.	Total	51,980-99	6,753	45,227-99	51,553-75	66,814	89,905	11,951-40	4,804	1,949	18,704-40	272,205-14
	Area	24-30	17-24	25-89	25-64	30-84	39-67	10-62	16-33	19-99	12-33	28-03
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fakirs	2-52	...	2-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-52
	Area	61-39	...	61-39	...	1,819	123	...	...	...	...	2,003-39
Other castes	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	63-91	...	63-91	...	1,819	123	...	...	...	...	2,005-91
	Area	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	62,044-90	6,753	45,227-99	51,553-75	66,814	89,905	11,951-40	4,804	1,949	18,704-40	272,205-14
Christians	Area	24-33	17-24	25-89	25-64	30-84	39-67	10-62	16-33	19-99	12-33	28-03
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7,629	405	7,224	717	...	226	1,331	...	405	1,736	9,903
	Area	3-57	1-3	4-13	3-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for all proprietors.	Area	2,13,865-39	39,167	1,74,698-39	2,01,089	2,16,651	2,26,638	1,12,689-77	29,419	9,748	1,51,756-77	970,843-16
	Percentage on tahsil area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Total	3,793	1,111	2,682	3,798	3,137	3,739	2,685-63	930	181	3,796-63	17,102-63
	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous pro- prietary holdings.	Area	1,262-7	90	1,172-7	357	404	562	191-60	59	31	281-60	2,776-67
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	357-76	...	357-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357-76
	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government pro- perty.	Area	460-78	166	294-78	...	...	308	...	139	27	166	768-78
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,873-61	1,367	4,506-61	4,085	3,541	4,629	2,877-23	1,128	239	4,244-23	21,005-84
	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total	Area	2,19,739	40,534	1,79,205	2,06,174	2,20,202	2,31,267	1,15,467	130,547	9,987	1,56,001	991,849
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage on tahsil area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Add.

Tahsilwar statement showing the 3,455 mauzas which compose the district distributed

Tahsil.		Villages held by one sharer.	By 2.	By 3.	By 4.	By 5.	By 6 to 10.	By 11 to 15.	By 16 to 20.	By 21 to 25.	By 26 to 30.	By 31 to 35.	By 36 to 40.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
JAUNPUR.	Old tahsil.	Villages ...	138	118	55	39	30	122	91	84	59	69	39	37
		Sharers ...	178	236	165	156	150	968	1,164	1,445	1,343	1,737	1,264	1,409
		Occupied area	32,590	31,638	5,793	5,718	5,748	20,483.65	17,629	16,404	9,543	13,170	9,879	8,079
		Average per sharer.	236.16	134.6	35.11	36.06	38.32	21.16	15.15	10.37	7.11	7.59	7.82	5.73
	Deduct. Baisi and 56 villages, Haveli.	Villages ...	8	8	2	10	2	12	16	12	8	10	6	8
		Sharers ...	8	6	6	40	10	101	213	223	188	277	197	300
		Occupied area	2,635	750	118	573	1,022	2,827	4,009	4,247	3,356	3,232	2,558	1,801
		Average per sharer.	329.5	125	19.67	14.33	102.20	27.99	18.82	19.4	17.85	11.67	12.98	6.0
	New tahsil ...	Villages ...	131	115	53	29	58	110	75	72	51	52	33	29
		Sharers ...	131	230	159	116	140	867	951	1,262	1,155	1,460	1,067	1,109
		Occupied area	29,954	30,888	5,675	5,145	4,726	17,656.65	13,630	11,157	6,187	9,938	7,321	6,278
		Average per sharer.	230.42	134.30	35.69	44.35	33.76	20.37	14.32	8.84	5.36	6.81	6.86	5.66
Mariabhi	Villages ...	10	74	37	46	21	112	109	48	36	26	39	18	
	Sharers ...	101	148	111	184	105	849	1,345	845	821	733	1,277	678	
	Occupied area	28,162	20,274	12,314	11,038	4,610	29,812	25,879	12,803	10,075	7,044	11,552	5,301	
	Average per sharer.	278.83	136.99	110.34	59.99	43.90	35.11	19.24	15.15	12.27	9.61	9.36	7.84	
Maeblishahr	Villages ...	185	35	34	27	28	91	87	71	23	12	10	3	
	Sharers ...	185	70	102	108	115	694	1,013	1,210	526	340	324	112	
	Occupied area	54,147	11,497	7,424	5,882	8,787	32,566	31,438	32,905	7,009	6,702	2,475	590	
	Average per sharer.	292.69	164.21	72.78	54.46	76.41	46.33	31.8	26.99	13.33	19.71	7.41	5.27	
Kutahan	Villages ...	211	155	38	22	38	52	71	49	22	22	11	12	
	Sharers ...	211	310	114	88	190	425	877	889	590	626	353	450	
	Occupied area	60,278	49,624	9,240	5,465	11,255	16,773	16,257	10,197	6,527	5,037	2,172	6,709	
	Average per sharer.	285.68	160.8	81.5	62.10	59.24	39.47	18.64	11.47	13.5	8.5	6.15	14.91	
KARANET.	Old tahsil	Villages ...	33	25	8	9	2	21	17	20	12	19	7	13
		Sharers ...	33	50	24	36	10	165	218	350	278	520	262	488
		Occupied area	9,989	9,237	1,597	2,589	1,870	5,431	2,091.40	5,309	3,257	7,140	2,339	4,061
		Average per sharer.	302.42	184.74	66.51	71.92	187	32.92	9.59	15.17	11.72	13.73	8.93	8.20
	Pargana Baisi.	Villages ...	7	3	...	1	2	4	10	7	6	6	5	5
		Sharers ...	7	6	...	4	10	33	132	131	143	170	163	190
		Occupied area	2,588	750	...	173	1,022	1,202	2,884	3,528	2,966	2,045	2,366	1,006
		Average per sharer.	369.71	125	...	43.25	102.20	36.42	21.85	26.93	20.74	12.3	14.52	5.29
	56 Villages, Haveli.	Villages ...	1	...	2	9	...	8	6	5	2	4	1	3
		Sharers ...	1	...	6	36	...	68	81	92	45	107	34	110
		Occupied area	43	...	118	400	...	1,623	1,125	719	390	1,187	192	795
		Average per sharer.	48	...	19.67	11.11	...	23.90	13.89	7.82	8.67	11.9	5.65	7.23
Total ...	Villages ...	8	3	2	10	2	12	16	12	8	10	6	8	
	Sharers ...	8	6	6	40	10	101	213	223	188	277	197	300	
	Occupied area	2,633	750	118	573	1,022	2,827	4,009	4,247	3,356	3,232	2,558	1,801	
	Average per sharer.	329.50	125	19.67	14.33	102.20	27.99	18.82	19.4	17.85	11.67	12.98	6	
New tahsil ...	Villages ...	41	28	10	19	4	33	33	32	21	29	13	21	
	Sharers ...	41	53	31	76	20	266	431	573	466	797	459	788	
	Occupied area	12,616	9,957	1,715	3,163	2,892	8,258	6,100.40	9,556	6,613	10,372	4,897	5,802	
	Average per sharer.	307.71	178.34	57.17	41.61	144.60	31.5	14.15	16.68	14.19	13.1	10.67	7.36	
District total	Villages ...	668	407	172	143	114	398	368	272	152	141	106	83	
	Sharers ...	668	814	516	572	570	3,101	4,617	4,788	3,468	3,959	3,490	3,135	
	Occupied area	1,85,158	1,22,270	36,368	30,692	32,270	1,05,065.65	93,344.40	76,618	36,411	39,093	28,817	24,680	
	Average per sharer.	277.18	150.21	70.48	53.66	56.61	33.88	20.22	16	10.30	9.88	8.26	7.87	

No. IV.

according to the number of recorded proprietors they contain.

By 41 to 45.	By 46 to 50.	By 51 to 60.	By 61 to 70.	By 71 to 80.	By 81 to 90.	By 91 to 100.	By more than 100.	Total.	Add—					Grand total, i. e., total of columns 23 and 28.
									Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.	Government property.	Sites of houses in Jaunpur city.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Total of columns 24 to 27.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
25	9	13	17	14	8	2	27	989	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,067	427	735	1,109	1,096	714	191	4,593	20,147	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,910	2,278	2,562	4,771	3,583	3,156	501	13,429.74	2,13,865.39	3,793	1,262.7	357.76	46.78	5,878.61	219,739
7.41	5.33	3.49	4.30	3.27	4.42	2.62	2.92	10.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	4	3	11	4	2	7	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	97	231	201	858	354	191	913	4,621	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,316	869	772	905	2,259	1,611	501	3,775	39,167	1,111	90	...	166	1,367	40,534
6.50	8.96	3.34	4.50	2.63	4.55	2.62	4.13	8.48	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	7	9	14	3	4	...	20	854	...	...	...	...	...	...
860	330	504	908	238	36	...	3,680	15,526	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,564	1,499	1,790	3,866	1,324	1,545	...	9,654.74	1,74,698.39	2,682	1,172.7	357.76	294.78	4,506.61	179,205
7.63	4.27	3.55	4.26	5.66	4.29	...	2.62	11.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	15	17	4	2	3	1	3	725	...	...	...	...	...	...
566	732	927	256	155	258	95	371	10,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,776	4,123	5,921	1,358	1,121	2,201	1,408	1,119	20,108.9	3,728	357	...	...	4,085	235,174
6.67	5.63	6.39	5.3	12.39	8.53	14.80	3.2	19.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	3	9	2	2	...	...	1	635	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,047	145	496	132	155	...	...	204	8,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,481	1,009	1,888	3,012	453	...	...	346	21,661	3,137	404	...	...	35,441	220,202
8.10	6.96	3.81	22.52	2.92	...	...	1.70	30.96	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	9	12	14	2	2	2	9	759	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	431	661	909	150	17	194	1,200	9,005	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,534	5,303	5,041	7,170	442	2,358	370	3,885	2,26,638	3,759	562	...	308	4,629	231,267
9.90	12.31	7.63	7.89	2.95	13.76	1.91	8.24	25.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	20	13	12	3	9	91	347	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	294	1,118	822	907	263	852	84,121	41,115	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,667	1,269	6,623	3,742	3,531	899	3,875	34,142.37	112,589.77	2,685.63	191.69	...	...	2,877.23	115,467
12.6	4.32	5.92	4.55	3.89	3.42	4.55	1	2.74	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	3	3	3	2	1	5	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	97	176	201	232	179	97	687	2,824	...	...	...	...	...	...
904	869	423	905	1,481	1,515	237	2,555	29,419	930	59	...	139	1,128	30,547
5.45	8.96	2.40	4.50	6.38	8.46	2.44	3.72	10.42	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	8	2	1	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	55	...	626	175	14	226	1,795	...	...	...	...	...	...
442	...	319	...	7.8	96	264	1,220	9,748	181	31	...	27	239	9,967
16.78	...	6.35	...	1.24	5.5	2.81	5.40	5.46	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	4	3	11	4	2	7	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	97	231	201	858	354	191	913	4,621	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,346	869	772	905	2,259	1,611	501	3,775	39,167	1,111	90	...	166	1,367	40,534
6.50	8.96	3.34	4.50	2.63	4.55	2.62	4.13	8.48	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	8	24	16	23	7	11	97	481	...	...	...	...	...	...
511	301	1,349	1,023	1,765	617	1,043	35,034	45,736	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,013	2,138	7,395	4,647	5,790	2,510	4,376	37,917.37	151,756.77	3,796.63	281.60	...	166	4,244.23	156,001
9.81	6.17	5.43	4.54	3.28	4.7	4.19	18	3.32	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	45	77	50	32	16	14	131	3,455	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,240	2,029	2,937	3,288	2,463	1,406	1,332	40,489	87,819	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,968	13,983	20,035	20,053	9,930	8,614	6,152	52,922.11	970,813.16	17,102.63	2,776.67	357.76	768.78	21,005.84	991,849
8.14	6.63	5.60	6.21	4.3	6.13	4.62	1.31	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. VI.

Tabular statement of tenants' cultivation by classes under caste groups, with detail of persons, area, rent and rent-rates.

Caste groups.	Jaunpur.				Mariahu.	Machhlisnahr.	Kutaban.	Karakat.		
	Total for old tahsil.	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages, Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.					Total for old tahsil.	Add Bialsi and 56 villages, Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.
Persons... Held by class Area ... Percentage Total rent	47 180 15 440-3-9	21 63 41 207-9-3	26 97 9 222-10-6	76 178 15 713-11-4	35 264-21 23 600-13-3	59 118-35 10 363-10-5	128 332-26 75 653-7-0	21 83 41 207-9-3	149 415-26 66 861-0-3	345 1,072-82 21 2,760-13-9
Persons... Held by class Area ... Percentage Total rent	21,818 45,991-6 37-65 1,68,404-11-7	4,447 8,719-24 43-65 38,442-13-4	17,371 37,271-82 36-48 1,29,961-14-3	23,029 54,109-10 46-47 2,09,594-9-4	15,502 51,867-40 44-88 1,59,454-11-0	18,615 32,076-26 28-36 1,14,733-10-11	9,231 14,189-77 32-61 50,118-12-1	4,447 8,719-24 43-65 38,442-13-4	13,678 22,909-1 38-8 88,561-9-5	88,195 198,233-59 38-81 7,02,296-0-8
Persons... Held by class Area ... Percentage Total rent	8,582 16,447-72 13-55 60,507-12-7	1,170 2,564-4 12-79 8,922-3-9	7,412 13,993-88 13-70 51,985-8-10	6,938 16,103-17 13-88 53,832-1-1	8,327 18,540-82 16-4 54,201-7-1	9,410 19,728-38 17-44 71,490-4-2	3,202 6,508-8 14-95 18,990-8-3	1,170 2,564-4 12-79 8,922-3-9	4,372 9,062-12 14-27 27,918-12-0	36,459 77,498-18 15-16 2,59,428-1-2
Persons... Held by class Area ... Percentage Total rent	3,501 5,043-62 4-13 21,657-2-3	648 709-26 3-55 3,530-5-8	2,853 4,334-36 4-24 13,126-12-7	2,254 4,594-67 3-95 12,173-12-5	3,679 4,308-18 3-73 14,625-2-0	3,074 4,938-48 4-7 17,636-10-0	769 1,800-16 4-14 6,944-1-6	648 709-26 3-55 3,530-5-8	1,417 2,509-42 3-95 10,474-7-2	13,277 20,635-41 4-5 73,036-13-2
Persons... Held by class Area ... Percentage Total rent	33,948 67,769-40 55-48 2,51,409-14-2	6,286 12,065-54 60-40 51,103-0-0	27,662 55,694-86 54-51 2,00,306-14-2	32,297 74,984-94 64-40 2,76,313-11-1	27,643 74,980-92 61-86 2,28,632-3-2	31,168 56,861-47 50-27 2,04,193-3-6	14,330 22,830-27 52-46 176,712-12-10	6,286 12,065-54 60-40 51,103-0-0	19,616 34,895-81 54-96 1,27,815-12-10	1,38,276 297,430 68-23 10,37,511-12-9
Persons... Held by class Area ... Percentage Total rent	77 170-29 14 441-10-3	4 27 14 52-8-0	73 143-22 14 389-2-3	26 90 8 285-15-6	15 56 5 184-3-0	2 29-72 3 74-8-4	4 11 3 ...	4 27 14 52-8-0	8 38 6 52-8-0	124 356-94 7 986-2-1
Persons... Held by class Area ... Percentage Total rent	16,577 26,778-47 21-92 1,25,862-2-0	3,318 4,384-69 21-95 21,890-0-11	13,559 22,393-78 21-92 1,03,572-1-1	14,362 26,512-99 22-77 1,43,068-5-11	7,403 16,697-79 14-45 1,00,751-8-9	9,380 21,747-34 19-23 1,00,675-9-8	9,295 10,064-24 23-12 49,909-9-8	3,318 4,384-69 21-95 21,890-0-11	12,613 14,448-93 22-76 71,799-10-7	57,317 101,800-83 19-93 5,20,267-4-0

APPENDIX NO. VI.

Tahsilwar statement of tenants' cultivation by classes under caste groups, with detail of persons, area, rent and rent-rates—(concluded).

Caste groups.	Jaunpur.			Mariabau.	Machhlishahr.	Kutaban.	Karakat.			District Total.
	Total for old tahsil.	Deduct Baisi and 56 villages, Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.				Total for old tahsil.	Add Baisi and 56 villages, Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.	
Other caste Hindus and Muhammadans—(concluded).	Persons...	10,757	1,864	8,893	5,790	9,153	14,774	6,939	8,103	46,713
	{ Held by class	18,482-13	1,977-98	16,504-15	9,906-85	16,606-49	23,977-50	6,971-7	8,949-5	75,943-95
	{ Percentage	15-13	9-90	16-15	8-51	14-35	21-20	16-2	14-9	14-57
	{ Total rent	85,381-9-4	8,613-1-5	76,768-7-11	40,804-2-5	75,577-6-8	1,91,764-15-6	30,123-10-5	38,736-11-10	3,57,661-12-2
Christians.	Persons	7,326	1,279	6,047	5,050	7,019	8,381	4,184	5,463	31,960
	{ Held by class	8,697-33	1,503-79	7,193-54	4,543-73	7,223-13	10,372-47	3,331-27	4,895-6	34,627-88
	{ Percentage	7-12	7-33	7-4	4-24	6-25	9-11	7-79	7-71	6-78
	{ Total rent	41,448-0-9	5,778-2-4	35,669-14-5	22,178-5-10	26,967-10-11	47,562-8-4	15,573-4-4	21,351-6-8	1,63,729-14-2
Ex-proprietary...	Persons	35,057	6,463	28,594	25,928	23,590	32,557	19,722	26,187	136,114
	{ Held by class	54,128-5	7,893-46	46,234-9	41,433-57	40,583-32	56,127-3	20,437-58	28,331-4	212,729-55
	{ Percentage	44-31	39-52	45-35	35-60	35-12	49-62	46-96	44-62	41-65
	{ Total rent	2,53,083-6-4	36,333-12-8	2,16,749-9-8	2,06,396-10-8	2,07,480-13-2	2,70,017-9-10	95,606-8-6	1,31,940-5-1	10,32,513-0-5
Non-occupancy...	Persons	12	1	11	...	1	3	4	5	20
	{ Held by class	117-5	6	111-5	...	4	29	43-11	49-11	198-16
	{ Percentage	10	3	11	...	2	2	10	7	4
	{ Total rent	394-10-8	27-12-3	366-14-5	...	18-8-0	69-12-0	196-14-0	224-10-3	679-12-8
Non-occupancy...	Persons	8	...	8	...	3	3	4	4	15
	{ Held by class	115-4	10-25	104-79	...	99	165-61	165-61	175-76	379-55
	{ Percentage	9	5	10	...	9	38	38	28	7
	{ Total rent	384-0-0	35-11-0	348-5-0	...	...	630-5-9	726-5-6	762-0-8	1,740-11-3
Non-occupancy...	Persons	26	2	24	...	1	2	29	31	65
	{ Held by class	26-55	70	26-85	...	1	125	43-26	43-96	72-6
	{ Percentage	155-0-0	1-8-0	153-8-0	...	2-0-0	...	18	7	1
	{ Total rent	...	...	...	...	...	246-4-9	246-4-9	247-12-9	409-4-9
Total.	Persons	43	3	40	...	2	8	37	40	90
	{ Held by class	258-64	16-95	241-69	...	5	129-25	251-88	268-83	644-77
	{ Percentage	21	8	24	...	11	58	58	42	12
	{ Total rent	933-10-8	64-15-3	868-11-5	...	20-8-0	7,61-9	1,169-8-3	1,234-7-6	2,829-12-8

Expropriation.	Area ...	Persons ...	124	25	99	102	50	61	182	25	15	469
	Held by class	Held by class	350-22	110	240-22	268	320-21	148-7	343-26	110	453-26	1,429-76
	Percentage	Percentage	-29	-55	-23	-83	-98	-13	-79	-55	-72	-38
	Total	Total	880,14-0	960-1-3	621-12-9	909-7-10	753-0-3	437-2-9	653-7-0	260-1-3	913-8-3	3,746-15-10
Total for all religions.	Rent ...	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre.	2-13-2	2-8-4	3-2-9	4-8-11	2-7-3	3-1-6	2-3-3	2-8-4	2-4-7	2-15-1
	Area ...	Persons ...	38,707	7,766	30,941	97,391	22,906	97,998	18,530	7,766	28,296	145,539
	Held by class	Held by class	72,866-68	13,109-03	59,756-65	80,632-9	68,569-19	53,852-60	24,297-12	13,109-03	37,407-5	300,227-38
	Percentage	Percentage	59-67	63-63	58-51	69-24	59-38	47-60	55-83	63-63	58-91	58-78
Occupancy.	Area ...	Total	2,94,661-8-3	60,360-10-6	2,34,300-13-9	3,52,662-8-3	2,60,224-12-6	2,15,469-0-7	1,00,225-3-9	60,360-10-6	1,60,585-14-3	12,23,243-1-4
	Rent ...	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre.	4-0-8	4-9-8	3-14-8	4-5-11	3-12-8	4-0-0	4-1-11	4-9-8	4-4-8	4-1-2
	Area ...	Persons ...	19,347	3,024	16,323	12,728	17,480	24,187	9,445	3,034	12,479	33,187
	Held by class	Held by class	35,144-89	4,542-27	30,602-62	26,010-2	35,147-23	43,804-88	18,614-66	4,542-27	18,186-93	1,53,751-68
Non-occupancy.	Area ...	Percentage	28-77	22-74	29-95	22-34	30-41	38-73	31-35	29-74	28-64	30-10
	Total	Total	1,46,623-5-11	17,571-0-2	1,29,052-5-9	94,696-3-6	1,33,778-13-7	1,93,885-9-4	49,846-8-2	17,571-0-2	67,417-8-4	6,18,830-8-6
	Rent ...	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre.	4-10-10	4-10-2	4-10-11	4-13-0	4-8-6	5-1-5	4-8-4	4-10-2	4-8-10	4-12-6
	Area ...	Persons ...	10,850	1,929	8,921	7,304	10,699	11,457	4,982	1,929	6,941	45,292
Total of the 4 classes of tenants.	Held by class	Held by class	13,767-40	2,913-75	11,558-65	9,538-40	11,532-61	16,312-20	5,234-69	2,913-75	7,448-44	55,383-39
	Percentage	Percentage	11-27	14-8	11-31	8-19	9-98	13-54	12-3	11-8	11-73	10-84
	Total	Total	63,260-3-0	9,310-0-0	53,950-3-0	34,852-2-3	41,594-14-0	65,195-2-4	22,763-10-7	9,310-0-0	32,073-10-7	2,27,166-0-2
	Rent ...	Class rent-rate per cash-paying acre.	5-6-3	5-1-8	5-7-1	4-8-2	4-4-2	5-9-2	5-5-5	5-1-8	5-4-5	5-0-9
Total for all religions.	Area ...	Persons ...	69,628	12,754	56,874	57,626	51,135	63,703	33,089	12,754	45,843	274,480
	Held by class	Held by class	122,149-9	19,975-95	102,173-14	116,438-51	115,569-24	113,117-75	43,519-73	19,975-95	63,495-68	510,794-32
	Percentage	Percentage	160	100	100	100	100	160	100	100	100	160
	Total	Total	5,05,426-15-1	87,501-11-11	4,17,923-3-2	4,82,710-5-9	4,36,383-8-4	4,74,976-15-1	1,73,488-13-6	87,501-11-11	2,60,990-9-5	20,72,986-9-10
Add resumable tenants.	Rent ...	General rent-rate per cash-paying acre.	4-5-6	4-10-4	4-4-7	4-7-6	4-0-6	4-9-2	4-5-7	4-10-4	4-7-1	4-5-8
	Area ...	Persons ...	2,548	735	1,813	1,859	206	3,509	1,657	735	2,392	9,751
	Percentage	Percentage	1,444-84	298-7	1,146-77	1,188-18	1,655-42	3,246-13	901-53	298-7	1,199-60	8,436-10
	Total	Total	71,576	13,489	58,087	59,354	51,343	67,212	34,746	13,489	48,235	284,221
Total, Cash rent	Area held by all non-proprietary cultivators.	Area held by all non-proprietary cultivators.	1,23,593-93	20,274-2	1,03,319-91	1,17,628-09	1,11,224-56	1,16,363-88	44,421-26	20,274-2	64,695-28	5,19,230-42
	Total	Total	5,05,426-15-1	87,501-11-11	4,17,923-3-2	4,82,710-5-9	4,36,383-8-4	4,74,976-15-1	1,73,488-13-6	87,501-11-11	2,60,990-9-5	20,72,986-9-10

APPENDIX No. VII.

Tahsilwar statement of occupied area, showing more especially the status of cultivating occupation.

Caste groups.	Jaunpur.			Mariabau.	Machlishahr.	Kutaban.	Kerakat.			District Total.
	Total for old tahsil.	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages, Havell.	Total for new tahsil.				Total for old tahsil.	Add Bialsi and 56 villages, Havell.	Total for new tahsil.	
Villages	989	135	854	725	635	759	347	135	482	3,455
Str and khnd- Lashr.	14,088	3,625	10,463	6,496	3,910	6,631	15,681	3,625	19,306	46,706
Area	39,632-45	8,233-39	22,397-7	16,246-35	13,537-21	21,934-74	30,339-47	8,233-39	38,572-86	112,669-23
Persons	38,707	7,766	30,941	37,391	22,906	27,998	18,630	7,766	26,396	145,632
Fixed rate	72,886-58	13,109-93	59,776-65	80,622-09	68,569-19	63,852-60	24,297-12	13,109-93	37,407-05	300,427-58
Area	2,94,661-8-3	60,360-10-6	2,34,300-13-9	3,52,662-8-3	2,60,224-12-6	2,15,469-0-7	1,00,225-3-9	60,360-10-6	1,60,385-14-3	12,23,213-1-4
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons	124	25	99	102	50	61	132	25	157	469
At cash rents	299-22	103	196-22	219	320-21	138-07	295-98	103	398-98	1,272-48
At kind rents	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Without rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area	350-22	110	240-22	268	320-21	145-7	38-28	...	45-28	103-28
Rent of cash-paying area	881-14-0	260-1-3	621-12-9	999-7-10	755-0-3	427-2-9	348-26	110	453-26	1,429-76
Persons	19,347	3,034	16,313	12,728	17,480	24,187	9,445	3,634	12,479	3,746-15-10
At cash rents	31,329-45	3,786-51	27,542-84	19,445-31	29,513-23	38,091-34	11,017-47	3,786-51	14,804-78	83,187
At kind rents	2,680-77	510-21	2,170-56	1,130-59	1,168-50	3,988-16	2,167-54	510-21	2,677-75	1,29,398-90
Without rent	1,134-67	245-45	889-22	5,274-12	4,443-40	1,735-39	459-66	245-45	705-10	11,215-55
Total area	35,144-89	4,542-27	30,602-62	26,010-2	35,147-23	43,804-88	13,644-66	4,542-27	18,186-93	13,137-23
Rent of cash-paying area	1,46,623-5-11	17,571-0-2	1,29,052-5-9	94,636-3-5	1,33,778-13-7	1,93,885-9-5	49,846-8-2	17,571-0-2	67,417-8-4	158,751-68
Persons	10,850	1,929	8,921	7,304	10,699	11,457	4,982	1,929	6,911	6,19,880-8-6
At cash rents	11,727-69	1,824-10	9,903-59	7,608-69	9,756-86	11,631-31	4,248-93	1,824-10	6,073-8	45,292
At kind rents	1,094-79	238-9	856-70	762-3	795-94	2,298-64	760-47	238-9	988-50	45,032-48
Without rent	944-92	151-56	793-36	1,167-68	980-31	1,322-25	236-29	151-56	386-85	6,701-87
Total area	13,767-40	2,213-75	11,553-65	9,538-40	11,532-61	15,312-20	5,284-69	2,213-75	7,448-44	4,650-96
Rent of cash-paying area	63,260-2-11	9,310-0-0	53,950-2-11	34,362-2-3	41,694-14-0	65,196-2-4	22,763-10-7	9,310-0-0	39,073-10-7	55,389-30
Non-occu- pancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,166-0-1

Cultivating tenures.

Persons		69,098	12,754	56,274	57,325	51,135	63,703	33,089	12,754	45,843	27,450
Remaining land how occupied.	At cash rents	116,242.94	18,833.64	97,419.30	107,895.09	108,160.59	103,773.32	39,859.50	18,833.64	58,683.14	47,593.44
	At kind rents	3,775.56	748.30	3,027.26	1,986.63	1,984.46	6,287.79	2,927.01	748.30	3,675.31	16,971.42
	Without rent	2,130.59	404.01	1,726.58	6,546.80	5,424.21	3,056.64	733.22	404.01	1,137.23	17,891.46
	Total for four classes of tenants.	129,149.09	19,975.95	102,173.14	116,438.61	116,569.24	113,117.75	43,519.73	19,975.95	63,495.68	810,794.32
Rent of cash-paying area		5,05,426.15-1	87,501-11-11	4,17,925-3-2	4,82,710-5-10	4,36,383-8-4	4,74,976-15-1	1,73,488-13-6	87,501-11-11	2,60,890-9-5	20,72,986-9-10
Resumable rent-free grants.	Persons	2,548	735	1,813	1,829	208	3,509	1,657	735	2,392	9,751
	Area	1,444.84	298.7	1,146.77	1,188.18	1,655.42	3,246.13	901.53	298.7	1,199.60	8,436.10
	Persons	71,576	13,469	58,087	59,354	51,343	67,212	34,746	13,469	48,235	284,231
	Total for four classes of tenants and resumable rent-free grants.	123,693.93	20,274.02	103,319.91	117,636.69	117,224.66	116,363.88	44,421.26	20,274.02	64,695.28	519,230.42
Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.	Persons	4,203	1,907	2,296	...	...	1,480	2,241	1,907	4,148	7,924
	Area	3,798	1,111	2,682	3,738	3,137	3,759	2,685.63	1,111	3,796.63	17,102.63
	Government property.	1,262.7	90	1,172.7	357	404	562	191.60	90	281.60	2,776.67
	Oudh and Rohil-khand Railway.	450.78	155	294.78	...	...	308	...	155	166	768.78
Sites of houses in Jaunpur city.	Area	357.76	...	357.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	357.76
	Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total area	5,878.61	1,387	4,506.61	4,085	3,541	4,529	2,877.23	1,387	4,244.23	21,005.84
	Grand Total, occupied area.	89,867	19,021	70,846	65,850	55,253	75,223	52,668	19,021	71,689	338,861
Grand Total, occupied area.	Persons	160,100	29,876.41	130,223.59	137,958.4	134,302.87	142,937.62	77,607.96	29,876.41	107,484.37	653,896.49
	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. VIII.
Tahsilwar statement of Ploughs, Sugar Mills and Cattle.

	Jaunpur.			Mariatu.	Machhlisbahr.	Kutaban.	Karakat.			District Total.
	Total for old tahsil.	Deduct Bialai and 66 villages, Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.				Total for old tahsil.	Add Bialai and 56 villages, Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.	
Villages	989	135	854	725	635	759	347	135	482	3,455
Ploughs	29,955	5,550	24,405	20,845	20,747	25,994	14,374	5,550	19,924	111,915
Stone	7,400	1,000	5,800	7,592	4,573	3,753	3,115	1,600	4,715	26,433
Wooden	328	32	295	273	1,610	1,814	141	32	173	4,166
Oxen	62,136	11,605	50,531	48,145	42,448	54,481	28,977	11,605	40,582	233,187
Cows	27,420	6,105	21,315	22,624	20,202	28,560	12,835	6,105	18,940	111,641
Bull calves	11,357	2,393	8,964	9,144	7,964	12,358	5,415	2,393	7,808	46,238
Cow calves	11,301	2,357	8,944	8,944	8,070	12,561	5,353	2,357	7,640	46,179
Bulls	125	9	115	24	15	28	27	9	36	219
Bulls	910	247	663	1,558	1,388	1,195	559	247	805	5,610
Cows	11,403	2,242	9,161	11,294	11,146	12,122	5,552	2,242	8,194	51,917
Bull calves	3,490	745	2,745	2,472	1,433	3,431	1,094	745	1,839	11,940
Cow calves	4,010	902	3,108	4,076	3,406	5,242	2,037	902	2,999	18,831

APPENDIX No. IX.

Tahsilwar statement of Groves.

		Jaunpur.						Karakat.			
		Total for old tahsil.	Deduct Bialsi and 56 villages Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.	Maraha.	Machlishahr.	Kutahan.	Total for old tahsil.	Add Bialsi and 56 villages, Haveli.	Total for new tahsil.	District Total.
Number of groves ...		10,043	1,794	8,249	10,064	11,470	9,581	4,380	1,794	6,174	46,338
Area occupied by groves, Cultivated area of groves,		7,154.20 342.42	1,263.44 46.18	5,890.76 296.24	8,507.14 300.72	8,214.25 379.19	6,314.99 190.10	2,714.7 105.85	1,263.44 46.18	3,977.51 152.4	32,904.65 1,318.29
Total Area ...		7,496.62	1,309.62	6,187.0	8,807.86	8,593.44	6,505.9	2,819.93	1,309.62	4,129.55	34,222.94
Fruit bearing trees.	Mango ...	164,474	27,862	136,612	141,314	149,355	158,931	65,173	27,862	93,035	679,247
	Guajar ...	681	84	497	730	1,213	2,080	308	84	392	5,012
	Jamun ...	2,252	150	2,102	1,864	4,765	4,860	857	150	1,007	14,618
	Mahua ...	12,543	3,243	9,300	21,446	19,621	10,963	8,849	3,243	12,092	73,422
	Tamarind ...	1,014	94	920	1,326	1,108	1,499	303	94	397	5,250
	Bil ...	1,500	230	1,270	1,281	1,047	1,485	748	230	978	6,061
	Ber ...	1,324	110	1,214	608	812	931	177	110	287	3,852
	Kharni ...	44	8	36	12	32	69	3	8	11	160
	Kaitha ...	272	21	251	249	315	212	90	21	111	1,128
	Aunla ...	1,270	167	1,103	973	1,301	1,609	492	167	659	5,645
	Kathal ...	1,203	78	1,125	471	588	1,875	451	78	529	4,588
	Lahsora ...	159	14	145	109	88	173	39	14	53	563
	Badahal ...	333	22	311	87	287	591	107	22	129	1,405
	Guava ...	23,981	889	23,092	695	1,592	931	516	889	1,405	27,645
	Anar ...	288	30	258	67	307	95	39	30	69	793
	Lemon ...	580	32	548	229	355	852	200	32	232	2,219
	Mulberry ...	14	2	12	5	22	55	1	2	3	97
	Orange ...	750	...	750	147	141	106	107	...	107	1,251
	Castard apple ...	333	23	310	30	121	67	39	23	62	590
	Apple ...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	6
	Kanrakh ...	10	...	10	3	...	4	4	...	4	29
	Falsa ...	83	5	78	31	24	34	14	5	19	137
	Peach ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Grape ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Khajur ...	16	...	16	38	21	197	2	...	2	274
	Chakotra ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	Miscellaneous ...	576	15	561	130	251	464	421	15	436	1,842
Total ...		213,707	33,079	180,628	171,847	183,327	188,073	78,941	33,079	112,020	885,895
Non-fruit bearing trees.	Nim ...	5,946	556	4,390	3,928	6,061	5,482	2,713	556	3,269	24,130
	Shisham ...	3,581	278	3,303	1,918	2,664	3,151	1,102	278	1,380	12,416
	Babul ...	11,805	1,624	10,181	7,792	14,174	17,670	4,179	1,624	5,803	55,620
	Siria ...	57	8	49	77	51	301	6	8	14	492
	Kothibans ...	5,035	985	4,100	4,115	3,049	5,598	1,844	985	2,779	19,641
	Bargad ...	155	28	127	193	182	344	104	28	132	978
	Pipal ...	1,495	705	790	1,170	1,267	1,808	627	705	1,332	6,367
	Pakar ...	55	4	51	81	58	192	25	4	29	611
	Saijan ...	30	...	30	10	35	25	5	...	5	105
	Kachnar ...	29	4	25	18	47	30	8	4	12	132
	Toddy tree ...	202	1	201	15	70	76	20	1	21	363
	Harsingar ...	52	2	50	25	39	...	4	2	6	120
	Bakain ...	44	1	43	4	2	33	3	1	4	86
	Gondi ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
	Keora ...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4	...	4	10
	Semhal ...	20	6	14	39	33	40	...	6	6	132
	Amaltas ...	15	1	14	14	12	1	4	1	5	46
	Cedar ...	7	...	7	...	1	1	6	...	6	15
	Rithi ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
	Sakhi ...	7	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	13
	Sandal ...	4	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	9
	Miscellaneous ...	2,666	557	2,109	1,867	2,916	3,878	985	557	1,542	12,312
Total ...		31,210	4,711	26,499	21,269	30,677	38,630	11,640	4,711	16,351	133,426
GRAND TOTAL ...		244,917	37,790	207,127	193,116	214,004	226,703	90,581	37,790	128,371	969,321

APPENDIX
Tahsilwār state

Name of crop.		JAUNPUR.						Mariahu.	
		Total, old bounda- ry.		Deduct Biasi and 56 villages Haveli.		Net Total.			
		Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KHARIF.	Rice ...	16,138.76	10.43	4,743.10	15.97	1,393.66	9.17	20,284.80	22.97
	Behnaur (rice nursery) ...	149.23	.10	53.49	.18	95.74	.7	130.33	.10
	Cotton ...	1,297.83	.84	156.6	.53	1,141.77	.92	362.76	.20
	Kachyana (garden crops) ...	284.79	.19	26.48	.9	258.31	.21	227.76	.17
	Bajra (bulrush millet) ...	1,004.41	.65	263.93	.89	740.48	.60	1,770.27	1.37
	Juar, i. e., makka (Indian corn) ...	3,492.52	2.27	298.19	1	3,194.33	2.57	2,796.72	2.12
	Sanai ...	43.23	.3	5.38	.2	37.85	.3	...	...
	Chari ...	17.74	.12	7.43	.2	170.31	.13	138.70	.10
	Urd ...	233.13	.15	14.47	.5	218.66	.18	651.2	.49
	Indigo ...	4,857.44	3.15	803.57	2.70	4,053.87	3.26	1,531.99	1.16
	Manwan ...	65.58	.4	7.71	.3	57.87	.5	...	...
	Kodo ...	7.14	.1	.43	...	6.71	.1	53.30	.4
	Sanwan ...	30.11	.2	12.55	.4	17.53	.1	...	...
	Mothi ...	2,239.11	1.45	168.70	.57	2,070.41	1.67	675.3	.51
	Arhar, bajra ...	92.86	.6	89.64	.30	3.22	...	...	...
	Arhar, kapas ...	33.69	.2	5.4	.2	28.65	.2	...	...
	Arhar, sanai ...	.6	...	.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Patsan (hemp) ...	3.62	...	3.62	.1	...	...	483.38	.37
	Jundhari ...	232.9	.15	19.35	.7	212.74	.17	...	...
	Til (sisamum) ...	71.54	.5	2.75	.1	68.79	.6	...	...
	Ahrwi ...	23.91	.2	.44	...	23.47	.2	...	...
	Sakarkand ...	4.19	...	...	...	4.19	...	1.76	...
	Makra, i. e., marwa ...	5.98	...	...	...	5.98	...	7.50	.1
	Arhar, juar ...	38.4	.3	...	...	38.4	.3	624.89	.47
	Pan ...	.49	...	...	...	.49	...	...	...
	Kakri ...	.3	...	...	...	.3	...	...	...
Carrots ...	.61	...	...	...	.61	...	10.20	.1	
Mung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suthni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar with jundhari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	417.28	.27	49.72	.17	368.26	.30	76.51	.6	
Total, Kharif		30,946.11	20.10	6,738.14	22.67	24,413.97	19.48	39,826.92	30.12
RABI.	Wheat ...	5,197.77	3.38	817.2	2.75	4,380.75	3.53	5,232.56	3.96
	Barley ...	53,397.10	41.15	11,259.47	37.90	52,107.63	41.93	39,421.31	29.81
	Peas ...	6,470.72	4.20	1,468.64	4.94	5,002.8	4.2	5,799.96	4.39
	Gram ...	1,523.12	.99	246.99	.83	1,276.13	1.3	1,415.39	1.7
	Sugarcane ...	17,687.60	11.49	3,896.53	13.12	13,791.5	11.10	13,825.31	10.46
	Arhar ...	12,720.40	8.26	2,980.43	7	10,639.97	8.56	8,025.31	6.7
	Birra (barley, peas and gram) ...	2,867.67	1.86	665.79	2.24	2,201.88	1.77	1,046.14	.79
	Falihar (fallow for future crops) ...	6,340.77	4.12	1,300.54	4.38	5,040.23	4.6	11,990.57	8.39
	Ukhao ...	2,145.36	1.39	502.56	1.69	1,643.0	1.32	3,377.49	2.55
	Wheat and barley ...	1,230.26	.80	157.13	.53	1,073.13	.87	1,106.31	.84
	Rai (mustard) ...	7.84	...	...	...	7.84	.1	...	...
	Tobacco ...	247.58	.16	10.19	.3	237.39	.19	32.25	.2
	Poppy ...	293.10	.19	41.79	.14	251.31	.20	46.96	.4
	Masur ...	21.64	.1	5.58	.2	16.8	.1	12.84	.1
	Sarson (mustard) ...	157.79	.10	10.80	.4	146.99	.11	232.7	.18
	Aniseed (sounf) ...	8.13	.1	.8	...	8.5	.1	...	...
	Wheat with gram ...	.62	...	...	...	.62	...	...	...
	Seuhwan ...	.35	...	...	...	.35	...	...	...
	Kusum (safflower) ...	187.96	.3	70.63	.24	67.33	.5	1.26	...
	Kakri ...	.15	...	...	...	.15	...	...	...
	Kharbuza (musk melon) ...	.35	...	.35	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhyana (garden crops) ...	301.37	.20	32.50	.11	268.87	.22	31.3	.2
	Potato ...	269.57	.17	6.19	.2	263.38	.21	24.95	.2
	Linseed ...	461.90	.30	77.27	.26	384.63	.31	230.3	.17
	Wheat with sarson ...	.4	...	...	...	.4	...	...	...
	Ukh and Arhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rend (castor oil) ...	47.56	.3	6.41	.2	41.15	.3	...	...
	Barley with sarson ...	121.79	.8	121.79	.41	...	...	1,036.4	.78
	Barley with linseed ...	1.76	...	1.76	.1	...	...	...	...
	Gram with masur ...	.24	...	.24	.1	...	...	...	...
	Barley with peas and sarson ...	59.29	.4	59.29	.20	...	...	...	...
	Jai (oats) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.97	.4
Chena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209.73	.16	
Wheat with peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley with gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	831.72	.54	131.8	.44	700.64	.56	17.71	.1	
Total, Rabi		122,523.32	79.56	22,952.65	77.33	99,350.67	80.10	92,273.19	69.78
Dofasla		525.28	.34	.89	...	524.39	.42	135.23	.10
GRAND TOTAL		153,994.71	100	29,705.68	100	124,289.3	100	132,233.34	100

No. X.
ment of Crops.

Machhalshahr.		Kutahan.		KARAKAT.								District Total.	
				Total, old boundary.		Add Bialsi.		Add 56 villages, Haveli.		Net Total.			
Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
32,431.77	25.56	34,770.71	24.85	10,019.68	13.28	4,700.86	21.37	36.24	.47	14,762.78	14.4	123,645.72	19.68
...	...	326.9	.23	114.28	.15	46.37	.21	7.12	.9	167.77	.16	719.93	.11
793.31	.63	307.22	.22	115.39	.15	24.71	.11	131.35	1.71	271.45	.26	2,870.51	.46
335.71	.26	164.8	.12	101.2	.13	12.53	.6	13.95	.18	127.50	.12	1,113.39	.18
3,259.94	2.57	1,285.76	.92	1,097.28	1.45	165.63	.75	98.30	1.28	1,361.21	1.30	8,417.66	1.34
14.5	.4	2,371.68	1.70	6.12	.1	105	.48	193.19	2.52	304.31	.29	8,711.52	1.39
57.68	.5	...	...	8.54	.1	4.32	.2	1.6	.1	13.92	.1	109.65	.2
23....	...	12.44	.1	6.55	.1	7.43	.3	...	...	13.98	.1	337.98	.5
216.59	.19	453.26	.32	38.56	.5	10.82	.5	3.65	.5	63.3	.6	1,622.56	.26
336.92	.50	2,038.63	1.46	1,662.76	2.20	403.40	1.83	400.17	5.21	2,466.33	2.35	10,727.74	1.71
...	...	...	...	...	...	7.71	.3	...	...	7.71	.1	65.58	.1
31.61	.3	48	.3	46.33	.6	.43	...	...	...	46.76	.4	186.41	.3
13.92	.1	103.71	.7	86.77	.12	12.58	.5	...	...	99.35	.10	234.61	.4
2,349.29	1.85	1,328.10	.95	303.16	.41	106.86	.49	61.84	.80	476.86	.45	6,899.69	1.10
243.16	.19	...	...	...	...	89.64	.41	...	...	89.64	.9	336.2	.5
17.8	.1	...	...	31.6	.4	...	...	5.4	.7	36.10	.3	81.78	.1
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
41.75	.3	55.32	.4	...	...	3.62	.2	...	...	3.62	...	584.7	.9
4,761.41	3.76	69.68	.6	1,741.9	2.31	16.92	.8	2.43	.3	1,760.44	1.67	6,826.17	1.9
11.5	.1	180.69	.13	46.86	.6	...	...	2.75	.4	49.61	.5	310.14	.5
...	...	38.34	.3	1.68	...	...	...	.44	.1	2.12	...	63.93	.1
...	...	1.33	...	11.47	.2	...	...	...	...	11.47	.1	18.75	...
183.46	.14	...	...	18.65	.3	...	...	...	...	18.65	.2	215.69	.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662.93	.11
25.86	.2	...	...	.90	...	...	...	...	...	.90	...	27.25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	12.65	.2	...	...	...	...	12.65	.1	23.54	...
6.41	.1	21.22	.2	11.14	.2	...	...	...	...	11.14	.1	38.80	.1
...	...	...	...	.57	...	...	...	...	...	.57	...	.57	...
731.52	.58	...	...	17.18	.2	...	...	...	...	17.18	.2	751.70	.12
133	.11	164.91	.12	19.51	.3	22.10	.10	27.62	.36	69.23	.7	811.91	.13
46,363.81	30.55	43,761.5	31.28	15,624.20	20.58	5,746.99	26.9	985.15	12.83	22,256.34	21.17	176,422.9	28.8
6,112.5	5.5	6,491.58	4.61	2,852.73	3.73	701.12	3.18	115.93	1.51	3,669.75	3.49	26,186.69	4.17
44,024.28	34.70	39,896.8	28.51	26,149.98	31.67	7,819.13	35.49	3,440.34	44.82	37,409.45	35.58	212,858.75	33.87
4,900.33	3.86	9,511.48	6.80	6,181.96	8.20	1,285.39	5.83	183.25	2.39	7,650.60	7.27	32,864.45	5.23
1,160.27	.92	2,661.16	1.90	2,453.63	3.25	1,091.9	.49	137.80	1.80	2,700.62	2.57	9,213.57	1.47
9,773.75	7.15	10,847.54	7.75	8,168.10	10.82	2,691.55	12.22	1,203.0	15.70	12,064.65	11.48	59,602.30	9.48
7,304.59	5.76	9,486.89	6.78	5,660.18	7.50	1,451.83	6.59	628.55	8.19	7,740.61	7.36	43,197.37	6.87
1,590.11	1.26	1,114.16	.80	1,650.70	2.19	492.70	2.24	173.9	2.26	2,316.46	2.20	8,268.78	1.32
2,429.26	1.92	11,394.65	8.14	3,460.63	4.59	741.97	3.37	558.57	7.28	4,761.17	4.53	34,716.58	5.52
...	...	814.87	.58	983.23	1.30	457.11	2.7	45.25	.59	1,483.54	1.41	7,320.95	1.17
1,15.53	1.35	1,889.11	1.35	815.50	1.10	115.97	.53	41.16	.54	982.62	.93	6,766.71	1.8
...	...	...	...	1.13	...	...	...	...	...	1.13	...	8.97	...
34.23	.11	131.55	.9	39.38	.5	6.4	.3	4.15	.5	49.57	.5	584.99	.9
55.22	.4	701.87	.50	239.65	.32	32.32	.15	9.47	.12	281.44	.27	1,336.80	.21
17.42	.1	64.93	.5	135.43	.18	4.45	.2	1.11	.1	140.99	.13	252.26	.4
213.5	.9	33.93	.2	7.61	.1	1.91	.1	8.89	.12	18.41	.2	544.45	.9
...	...	...	...	.60	...	...	...	.8	...	.68	...	8.73	...
10.10	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.72	...
...	...	...	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	2.40	...
14.6	.1	...	...	1.57	...	...	...	70.63	.92	72.20	.7	165.48	.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.5	...
1.21	...	...	...	12.2	.2	.35	...	...	...	12.37	.1	13.61	...
25.88	.10	236.19	.24	128.99	.18	21.66	.10	10.84	.14	171.49	.16	933.46	.15
18.89	.2	...	...	285.71	.37	4.31	.2	1.88	.2	291.90	.28	1,046.22	.17
114.59	.25	447.10	.32	549.14	.73	63.46	.30	11.81	.15	226.41	.60	1,555.66	.25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	...
11.31	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.56	.1
...	...	...	...	...	...	121.79	.55	...	...	121.79	.12	1,157.83	.18
...	...	...	...	...	...	1.76	.1	...	...	1.76	...	1.76	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	.1	...	...	2.4	...	2.4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	59.29	.27	...	...	59.29	.6	59.29	.1
5.30	...	...	...	16.63	.2	...	...	...	...	16.63	.2	79.90	.1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299.93	.3
4.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.16	...
15.64	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.64	...
5.3	...	230.37	.17	91.28	.12	94.96	.43	36.12	.47	222.36	.21	1,176.11	.19
79,437.82	62.63	96,053.46	68.64	59,907.83	79.41	13,282.79	73.91	6,689.86	87.16	82,880.48	78.83	150,215.62	71.63
1,011.74	.82	107.44	.8	3.8	.1	...	...	.89	.1	3.97	...	1,813.76	.29
126,861.36	100	139,921.95	100	75,435.11	100	22,029.78	100	7,675.90	100	105,140.79	100	628,451.47	100

Comparative statement of prices current, showing the annual average prices in Jaunpur

	Wheat.			Barley.	Gram.	Moth.	Bajra.	Juar.	Dal, arhar.	Dál, urd.	Dál, mung.	Dál, masur.	
	Wheat.	Wheat, white.	Wheat, common.										
	Md.s.c.	Ms.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	Md.s.c.	
1850-51	...	0 19 0	...	...	0 30 0	0 30 12	...	0 22 14	0 27 6	...	0 20 11	0 20 0	0 26 12
1851-52	...	0 25 0	...	...	0 36 0	0 33 0	...	0 35 0	0 27 6	...	0 21 0	0 20 0	0 26 12
1852-53	...	0 22 0	...	...	0 26 12	0 23 0	...	0 18 8	0 20 2	...	0 22 0	0 19 12	0 26 4
1854	0 27 14	...	0 38 10	0 33 9	...	0 89 4	0 39 9	...	...	...	0 33 9
1855	0 26 1	...	0 34 5	0 28 3	0 30 0	0 27 5	0 27 6	...	...	...	0 27 9
1856-57
1858	0 12 11	...	0 17 4	0 18 1	0 9 13	0 21 12	0 22 8	...	...	...	0 15 9
1859	0 15 12	...	0 22 2	0 18 4	0 19 2	0 20 2	0 20 7	...	...	...	0 13 9
1860	0 13 7	...	0 27 10	0 19 7	0 18 11	0 25 14	0 37 13	...	...	...	0 20 9
1861	0 16 14	...	0 24 5	0 18 2	0 14 6	0 20 1	0 21 8	...	...	...	0 19 2
1862	0 18 4	...	0 26 4	0 22 13	0 18 11	0 23 3	0 26 4	...	...	...	0 19 6
1863	0 22 9	0 23 10	0 31 4	0 31 13	...	0 26 13	0 28 9	0 19 0	0 19 2	0 19 10	...
1864	0 15 2	0 15 14	0 20 2	0 21 10	...	0 16 2	0 17 11	0 16 8	0 11 6	0 12 14	...
1865	0 13 9	0 14 4	0 17 3	0 16 8	...	0 13 6	0 17 4	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 5	...
1866	0 12 0	0 12 14	0 17 7	0 15 4	...	0 15 1	0 18 7	0 9 14	0 11 5	0 12 3	...
1867	0 17 5	0 18 12	0 26 15	0 24 10	...	0 24 7	0 20 7	0 17 4	0 17 8	0 18 9	...
1868	0 13 13	0 15 1	0 20 6	0 20 10	...	0 15 3	0 14 5	0 15 12	0 15 11	0 13 11	...
1869	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 15 14	0 12 15	...	0 12 7	0 16 1	0 10 7	0 10 14	0 10 4	...
1870	0 15 11	0 15 14	0 22 3	0 10 14	...	0 19 3	0 25 2	0 14 1	0 12 15	0 12 0	...
1871	0 20 7	0 20 3	0 27 8	0 20 4	...	...	0 27 5	0 19 15	0 14 13	0 13 10	...
1872	0 14 1	0 14 6	0 18 11	0 21 3	...	0 17 0	0 21 11	0 15 4	0 14 11	0 12 11	...
1873	...	0 14 10	...	...	0 19 5	0 20 1	...	0 16 12	0 22 3	0 17 5	0 15 10	0 14 0	...
1874	...	0 17 2	...	...	0 22 12	0 22 9	...	0 15 7	0 28 8	0 14 2	0 14 14	0 13 1	...
1875	...	0 24 3	...	...	0 34 5	0 31 8	...	0 21 12	0 27 8	0 20 12	0 18 6	0 14 0	...
1876	...	0 26 7	...	...	0 35 3	0 36 10	...	0 23 10	0 38 11	0 27 8	0 23 10	0 13 10	...
1877	...	0 18 0	...	...	0 26 0	0 25 8	...	0 22 10	0 22 8	0 21 4	0 19 14	0 14 3	...
1878	...	0 13 2	...	...	0 17 6	0 13 5	...	0 15 4	0 16 0	0 9 15	0 9 9	0 7 8	...
1879	...	0 15 3	...	...	0 22 12	0 14 14	...	0 13 3	0 17 14	0 12 5	0 13 0	0 10 4	...
1880	...	0 20 2	...	...	0 30 5	0 23 10	...	0 19 14	0 25 6	0 19 10	0 19 10	0 13 2	...
1881	...	0 21 0	...	...	0 32 6	0 24 12	...	0 20 3	0 24 4	0 21 3	0 16 0	0 12 12	...
1882	...	0 18 8	...	...	0 31 8	0 25 8	...	0 21 4	0 33 9	0 20 1	0 12 9	0 12 0	...
1883	...	0 19 8	...	...	0 29 8	0 27 4	...	0 25 6	0 29 10	0 20 8	0 13 2	0 13 9	...
1884	...	0 20 10	...	...	0 26 3	0 24 0	...	0 22 1	0 26 7	0 19 1	0 16 1	0 13 8	...
1885	...	0 20 8	...	...	0 29 8	0 25 1	...	0 25 8	0 29 10	0 21 13	0 19 12	0 16 7	...
Average	...	0 19 11	0 17 2	0 16 5	0 26 0	0 22 14	0 18 7	0 21 2	0 24 12	0 17 3	0 15 15	0 14 1	0 22 14
Average for last 5 years only.	...	0 20 0	...	...	0 29 13	0 25 5	...	0 22 14	0 28 11	0 20 8	0 15 8	0 13 10	...

No. XII.

of 22 commodities, from 1850 till 1885, as far as the same are published in the Gazettes.

Rice.									Sugar.		
Sathi	District rice.	Pilibhit rice.	Patna rice.	First.	Second.	Third.	Best.	Common.	Sugar.	Sugar, white.	Sugar, red.
Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.
0 18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	...
0 18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	...
0 18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...
...	0 16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 11	...	...
...	0 14 5	...	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 13	...	...
...
...	0 8 3	0 6 11	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 12	...	...
...	...	...	...	0 6 15	0 9 4	0 11 5	...	...	0 5 2	...	...
...	...	...	...	0 9 15	0 9 15	0 11 10	...	...	0 5 6	...	...
...	...	...	...	0 11 3	0 8 14	0 12 2	...	...	0 5 12	...	...
...	0 12 2	0 10 5	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 8	...	...
...	0 16 9	0 11 15	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 14	0 8 7
...	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 2	0 8 9
...	0 9 7	0 8 13	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 13	0 9 7
...	0 9 8	0 6 15	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 10	0 7 6
...	0 14 13	0 10 5	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 12	0 8 0
...	0 14 15	0 15 6	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 11	0 7 15
...	0 10 12	...	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 5	0 6 5
...	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 11	0 7 2
...	0 18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 10	0 5 9
...	0 13 4	...	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 7	0 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 1	0 14 7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 8	0 14 2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 13	0 21 11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 6	0 23 2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 13 13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 11	0 17 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 13 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 11	0 16 11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 13	0 16 11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 8	0 15 14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 4	0 14 11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 1	0 12 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 15 0	...	...	...
Average 0-14-11 as explained in para. 287									0 5 5	0 3 13	0 7 7
0-14-15									...	...	...

APPENDIX

Comparative statement of prices current, showing the annual average prices in Jaunpur of 22

	Salt.						Oil, sarson.	Sarson.	Ghf.
	Sambhar.	Common	Fine.	Common.	Wholesale.	Retail.			
	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	M. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.
1850-51 ...	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 22 5	0 2 4
1851-52 ...	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 22 5	0 2 2
1852-53 ...	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 22 0	0 2 5
1854 ..	0 6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 8
1855 ...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 4
1856-57 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858 ...	0 5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 2
1859 ...	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 12
1860 ...	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 6
1861 ...	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 8
1862 ...	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 4
1863 ...	0 5 3	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	0 4 2	...	0 1 8
1864 ...	0 4 4	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	0 3 15	...	0 1 12
1865 ...	0 5 1	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	0 4 15	...	0 1 13
1866 ...	0 5 4	0 7 12	...	...	...	...	0 4 8	...	0 1 11
1867 ...	0 5 8	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	0 3 8	...	0 1 8
1868 ...	0 5 3	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	0 3 5	...	0 1 5
1869 ...	0 4 11	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	0 3 14	...	0 1 9
1870 ...	0 4 13	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	0 3 12	...	0 1 9
1871 ...	0 4 14	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	0 2 15	...	0 1 9
1872 ...	0 4 15	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	0 1 13	...	0 1 10
1873 ...	...	...	0 5 0	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	0 1 11
1874 ...	...	...	0 5 10	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	0 2 0
1875 ...	...	...	0 6 4	0 8 1	...	...	...	0 12 11	0 1 7
1876 ...	...	...	0 6 8	0 8 4	...	...	...	0 12 6	0 1 9
1877 ...	...	...	0 6 13	0 8 4	...	...	...	0 13 7	0 1 11
1878 ...	...	...	0 7 7	0 8 11	...	...	...	0 12 3	0 1 10
1879 ...	...	...	0 7 12	0 8 9	...	...	...	0 12 1	0 1 4
1880 ...	...	...	0 7 8	0 8 0	...	...	...	0 13 10	0 1 7
1881 ...	...	...	0 7 8	0 8 5	...	...	...	0 16 8	0 1 9
1882 ...	...	...	...	...	0 8 14	0 9 6	...	0 15 11	0 1 8
1883 ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 12	0 10 10	...	0 12 9	0 1 7
1884 ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 13	0 10 10	...	0 12 9	0 1 5
1885 ...	...	...	...	...	0 11 9	0 10 5	...	0 15 6	0 1 7
Average ...	0 5 1	0 6 14	0 6 11	0 8 2	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 3 10	0 15 6	0 1 11
Average for last 5 years only.	...	...	0 7 8	0 8 5	0 10 8	0 10 4	...	0 14 9	0 1 7

No. XII.

commodities, from 1850 till 1885, as far as the same are published in the Gazettes—(concluded).

Cotton.				Gur.					
Cotton, with seed Okapus.	Cotton, cleaned.	Cotton waste.	Cotton.	Gur.	Gur waste.	Arhar.	Linseed.	Peas.	Indian corn.
Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.
0 12 6	0 2 12	...	...	0 16 12	...	0 33 6	0 23 9	0 29 4	1 5 0
0 13 0	0 2 9	...	...	0 19 0	...	0 36 0	0 23 9	0 29 4	1 5 0
0 21 0	0 4 8	...	...	0 16 0	...	0 23 8	0 23 0	0 29 0	1 5 0
...	...	8 14 4	...	...	1 15 2	...	...	...	...
...	...	6 8 7	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	24 14 3	...	...	4 3 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 6 0	...	...	3 7 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	14 1 5	...	...	3 0 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	14 3 5	...	...	4 3 3	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 11 2	...	...	4 5 3	...	...	...	...
...	...	31 2 8	...	...	3 7 2	...	...	...	...
...	...	34 3 11	...	...	3 1 3	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 5 1	...	...	3 5 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	21 12 0	...	...	4 5 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 6 0	...	...	3 2 9	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0 2	...	...	3 6 7	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 12 2	...	...	4 6 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	24 15 11	...	...	3 6 2	...	...	...	...
...	...	23 14 4	...	...	3 7 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 12 3	...	...	4 2 3	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 7	0 12 13	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 11	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 5	0 13 12	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 5	0 16 14	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 2	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 4	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 9	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 4	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 6	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 9	0 13 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 0	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 3	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 2	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	0 38 2
0 15 7	0 3 4	19 13 2	0 2 6	0 13 11	3 9 2	0 30 15	0 23 6	0 29 3	1 3 4
...	0 2 7	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIV.

List of Peshkashdari properties.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	True mahals in which peshkashdari properties occur.				PESHKASHDARI PROPERTIES CONTAINED IN PRECEDING TRUE MAHALS.				
		Number.	Name.	Containing so many Jamabandi mahals.	Government revenue.	Number.	Name.	Government revenue by distribution.	Peshkashi or amount paid by farotars.	Cash rentals in Jamabandi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JAUNPUR.	Haveli ...	1	Amlo, containing 9 villages, of which 5 only are peshkashi.	...	Rs. a. p. 1,141 13 0	1	Amlo	Rs. a. p. 265 0 0	Rs. a. p. 463 0 0	
						2	Chak Chakarghata...	17 13 0	23 0 0	
						3	Chak Katui	16 0 0	14 0 0	
						4	Uttargawan	427 0 0	600 0 0	
						5	Mangatpur	183 0 0	366 0 0	
							Total	908 13 0	1,466 0 0	
		2	Hajipur	...	18 0 0	6	Palpur	10 0 0	370 0 0	
		3	Lakhanpur	...	1,568 13 6	7	Gopalpur	28 0 0	10 0 0	
						8	Zamin Khudawand,	183 0 0	62 0 0	
							Total	211 0 0	72 0 0	
		4	Rasulabad	...	...	9	Rasulabad	...	8 3 2	
		5	Sevapari	...	441 0 0	10	Ramdaspur	111 0 0	72 0 0	
		6	Sultanpur	...	607 0 3	11	Chowkipur nisaf	74 0 3	69 12 0	
						12	Ladlipur	180 0 0	400 0 0	
						13	Ikowna mahal Jagir,	49 0 0	25 10 0	
MACHHIA-MA-SHAHE, RIANG.	Chanda ...	7	Saloni Mehmapur, mahal Dalsinghar Singh.	...	344 0 0	14	Saloni Mehmapur	256 0 0	355 12 7	
						15	Parapatti	88 0 0	122 0 0	
							Total	341 0 0	477 12 7	
		8	Saloni Mehmapur, mahal Pannu Lal.	...	86 0 0	16	Saloni Mehmapur	67 0 0	92 7 0	
						17	Parapatti	19 0 0	27 0 0	
							Total	86 0 0	119 7 0	
					Total, 4,206 10 9	17	Grand Total	1,973 13 3	3,080 12 9	
			This tahsil does not contain any peshkashi village.							
			Ditto	ditto	सयमे	ditto	ditto.			
		9	Singramau	...	21,381 8 3	18	Ahupur	200 0 0	200 0 0	
						19	Bodhipatti	123 0 0	265 5 0	
						20	Raghnathpur	86 0 0	159 0 0	
						21	Pirozpur	86 0 0	200 0 0	
						22	Kabali Jokhu Ram,	15 0 0	18 0 0	
						23	Kabali Himmatgir	11 0 0	45 0 0	
						24	Karanpur Khas	602 0 0	757 0 0	
						25	Arazi Karaupur	24 0 0	35 0 0	
						26	Kumaripatti	42 0 0	189 3 9	
						27	Kudhua	222 0 0	140 0 0	
						28	Nakahra	463 0 0	691 7 0	
						29	Nabhipur	129 8 3	171 0 0	
						30	Arazi Jammopatti	57 0 0	15 0 0	
KUTANAH.	Rari ...						Total	2,060 8 3	2,816 15 9	
		10	Badlapur	...	32,360 8 9	31	Badlapur khurd	1,814 0 0	1,501 0 0	
						32	Birbhanpur	740 0 0	801 0 0	
						33	Bhilwal	796 0 0	780 0 0	
						34	Chak Samarhu	118 0 0	128 0 0	
						35	Rari khurd	409 0 0	376 0 0	
						36	Singhi Lashkaripur,	770 0 0	1,601 0 0	
						37	Kuchhavan	405 0 0	423 0 0	
							Total	5,052 0 0	5,610 0 0	
		11	Lapri	...	1,703 0 0	38	Chak Bhawanishan-	140 0 0	140 0 0	
						39	Chak Mauludi	17 0 0	17 0 0	
							Total	157 0 0	157 0 0	
		12	Mawai	...	205 8 3	40	Mawai khas	66 0 0	534 14 0	
						41	Tajuddinpur	17 0 0	340 0 0	
						42	Khitapur	50 0 0	216 0 0	
						43	Shajarpur	7 0 0	78 0 0	
						44	Sheorajpur	3 8 3	32 0 0	
						45	Parshadpur	11 0 0	104 0 0	
							Total	154 8 3	1,304 14 0	

APPENDIX XIV.

List of Peshkashdari properties—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	True mahals in which peshkashdari properties occur.				PESHKASHDARI PROPERTIES CONTAINED IN PRECEDING TRUE MAHALS.				
		Number.	Name.	Containing so many jamabandi mahals.	Government revenue.	Number.	Name.	Government revenue by distribution.	Peshkashi or amount paid by farotars.	Cash ren-tals in jama-bandi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KUTAHAN—(concluded).	Ungli ...	13	Bhadi ...	...	Rs. a. p. 303 8 3	46	Bhadi ...	72 0 0	417 4 9	
						47	Gaharwah ...	189 8 3	1,101 4 0	
						48	Mayari ...	42 0 0	245 0 0	
							Total	303 8 3	1,763 8 9	
		14	Jamdaha ...	...	1,686 0 0	49	Chak Bhadi ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	
						50	Chak Kothitara ...	73 0 0	73 0 0	
							Total	193 0 0	193 0 0	
		15	Bhurkurba,	...	812 0 0	51	Chak Karamali ...	55 0 0	55 0 0	
						52	Amawan kalan ...	92 0 0	357 0 0	
						53	Patti Bansingh ...	10 0 0	37 0 0	
						54	Pure Mohini ...	3 0 0	10 0 0	
						55	Parharjapur ...	3 0 0	10 0 0	
						56	Jamhapur ...	6 0 0	25 0 0	
						57	Dakha ...	16 0 0	63 0 0	
						58	Sarpataha ...	40 0 0	153 0 0	
						59	Sukarna khurd ...	21 0 0	81 0 0	
						60	Sukarna kalan ...	79 4 0	307 0 0	
						61	Isapur ...	142 0 0	550 0 0	
						62	Kamarpur ...	167 0 0	647 0 0	
						63	Kashipur ...	11 0 0	42 0 1	
						64	Kutia ...	19 0 0	175 0 0	
						65	Kusia bahr ...	15 0 0	58 0 0	
						66	Keshopur ...	8 0 0	30 0 0	
						67	Ganganli ...	96 0 0	371 0 6	
						68	Palia ...	51 0 0	199 0 0	
						69	Kathgarh ...	149 0 0	991 0 0	
						70	Lalapur ...	29 0 0	195 4 3	
						71	Suetha, M. Kewa! patti.	46 0 0	303 0 0	
						72	Suetha, M. Karmi-patti.	130 0 0	656 10 0	
						73	Suetha, M. Musal-man patti.	120 0 0	759 0 0	
						74	Barbaspur ...	10 0 0	54 0 0	
						75	Basarha ...	35 0 0	152 0 0	
						76	Barouna ...	16 9 0	84 0 0	
						77	Patti Narind ...	62 0 0	347 0 0	
						78	Chhitam patti ...	59 0 0	252 0 0	
						79	Kashiapur ...	22 0 0	160 0 0	
						80	Amawan khurd ...	88 1 0	420 0 0	
						81	Ekdala ...	58 0 0	375 0 0	
							Total	1,603 14 0	7,803 14 10	
	Total, par-gana Ungli.				6,313 14 6	44	Total	2,466 14 6	11,277 5 7	
	Total ...				60,055 15 6	61	Total	9,579 6 9	19,704 5 4	
KARAKAT.	Haveli, 56 villages.	17	Hawsepur ...	...	481 0 0	82	Saidanpur ...	181 0 0	181 0 0	
		18	Kulhan Mow,	...	300 0 0	83	Bijaipur ...	101 0 0	704 0 0	
		19	Piagpur ...	...	253 3 3	84	Birbhanpur ...	49 3 3	252 0 0	
					1,034 3 3	3	Total	331 3 3	1,137 0 0	
	Daryapur...	20	Katahri ...	...	151 12 0	85	Katahri ...	151 12 0	585 0 0	
	Total ...				1,185 15 3	4	Total	482 15 3	1,722 0 0	
	GRAND TO-TAL.				65,448 9 6	85		12,036 3 3	24,507 2 1	

APPENDIX

Birds-eye view of area in agricultural occupation according to

Tahsil.	Status of occupants.	TAHSIL TOTALS.			DETAILS OF					
		Villages.	Area.	Cultivated.	Villages.	Persons.	AREA.			
							At cash rents.	At kind rents.	Without rent.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JAUNPUR.	Ex-proprietary ...	854	179,337	124,352	39	99	196	...	44	240
	Fixed rate ...				688	30,941	59,777	...	...	59,777
	Occupancy ...				789	16,313	27,543	2,171	889	30,603
	Non-occupancy ...				726	8,921	9,904	856	793	11,553
	Total ...				854	56,274	97,420	3,027	1,726	102,173
	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.				424	2,296	...	...	...	2,682
	Sir and khudkasht ...				565	10,463	...	...	...	22,397
MARIHU.	Resumable rent-free grants...	725	205,174	132,269	316	1,813	...	...	...	1,147
	Total ...				...	70,846	...	...	...	128,399
	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.				...	?	...	...	...	3,728
	Sir and khudkasht ...				455	6,496	...	...	...	16,246
	Resumable rent-free grants...				542	1,829	...	...	...	1,188
	Total ...				...	65,850	...	...	...	137,601
	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.				308	?	...	...	...	3,137
MACHHIBHAB.	Sir and khudkasht ...	635	220,202	126,377	416	3,910	...	...	...	13,537
	Resumable rent-free grants...				351	208	...	...	...	1,655
	Total ...				...	55,253	...	...	...	153,898
	Ex-proprietary ...				11	50	321	...	...	821
	Fixed rate ...				588	22,906	68,569	...	...	68,569
	Occupancy ...				523	17,480	29,515	1,188	4,444	35,147
	Non-occupancy ...				571	10,699	9,755	798	981	11,533
KHUTAHAN.	Total ...				635	51,135	108,160	1,984	6,425	1,16,560
	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.				292	1,480	...	...	...	3,759
	Sir and khudkasht ...				476	6,531	...	...	...	21,935
	Resumable rent-free grants...				491	3,509	...	...	...	3,246
	Total ...				...	75,223	...	...	...	142,057
	Ex-proprietary ...				16	61	139	1	9	148
	Fixed rate ...				683	27,998	53,614	239	...	53,853
KARAKAT.	Occupancy ...				721	24,187	38,091	3,988	1,725	43,804
	Non-occupancy ...				701	11,457	11,691	2,299	1,322	15,312
	Total ...				759	63,703	103,534	6,527	3,056	113,117
	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.				292	1,480	...	...	...	3,759
	Sir and khudkasht ...				476	6,531	...	...	...	21,935
	Resumable rent-free grants...				491	3,509	...	...	...	3,246
	Total ...				...	75,223	...	...	...	142,057
TOTAL.	Ex-proprietary ...	482	155,869	105,147	82	15	399	9	45	453
	Fixed rate ...				432	26,296	37,407	...	...	37,407
	Occupancy ...				440	12,479	14,804	2,678	705	18,181
	Non-occupancy ...				424	6,911	6,073	989	857	7,449
	Total ...				482	45,843	58,683	3,676	1,137	63,496
	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.				330	4,148	...	...	...	3,797
	Sir and khudkasht ...				407	19,306	...	...	...	38,545
TOTAL.	Resumable rent-free grants...				341	2,392	...	...	...	1,200
	Total ...				...	71,689	...	...	...	107,038
	Ex-proprietary ...				122	469	1,273	54	103	1,430
	Fixed rate ...				3,087	1,45,532	300,228	...	...	300,228
	Occupancy ...				3,124	83,187	129,398	11,216	13,137	153,751
	Non-occupancy ...				3,055	45,222	45,032	5,702	4,651	55,385
	Total ...				3,455	2,74,460	475,931	16,972	17,891	510,794
TOTAL.	Miscellaneous proprietary holdings.				1,740	7,924	...	...	...	17,103
	Sir and khudkasht ...				2,319	46,706	...	...	...	112,660
	Resumable rent-free grants...				2,041	9,751	...	...	...	8,436
	Total ...				...	3,38,861	...	...	...	648,993

No. XV.

status of occupants for each tahsil.

OCCUPIED AREA.

Rent of cash-paying area in column 8.	PROPORTIONS OF COLUMN 11.		AVERAGES.						Rent-rate per cash-paying acre.
	To column 4.	To column 5.	Area in column 11.			Rent in column 12.			
			Each village.			Each village.			
			In column 3.	In column 6.	Each person.	In column 3.	In column 6.	Each person.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
621	...	...	28	6.15	2.44	72	15.92	6.27	Rs. a. p.
2,34,301	.33	.48	69.99	80.87	1.93	274.37	340.55	7.57	3 2 9
1,29,052	.17	.25	35.83	38.78	1.87	151.11	163.56	7.91	3 14 8
53,050	.06	.09	13.52	15.91	1.38	63.17	74.31	6.04	4 10 11
4,17,924	.56	.82	119.65	119.63	1.81	489.37	489.37	7.41	5 7 1
...	.01	.02	3.14	6.32	1.16	...	...	...	4 4 7
...	.12	.18	26.23	39.64	2.14	...	...	...	...
...	.006	.07	1.34	3.63	.63	...	...	...	...
...
1,000	...	...	.36	11.17	2.63	1.37	41.68	9.79	4 8 11
3,52,663	.39	.60	111.20	115.83	2.16	486.43	506.7	9.43	4 5 11
91,696	.13	.19	35.87	39.95	2.04	130.51	145.46	7.44	4 13 0
34,352	.04	.07	13.15	15.07	1.30	47.37	54.26	4.7	4 8 2
4,82,711	.56	.88	160.60	160.60	2.02	665.00	665.80	8.39	4 7 7
...	.01	.02	5.14	9.63	...	...	...	...	...
...	.07	.12	22.41	35.71	2.50	...	...	...	...
...	.005	.008	1.63	2.19	.61	...	...	...	...
...
786	...	...	.50	29.09	6.40	1.24	71.45	15.70	2 7 3
9,60,225	.31	.54	107.98	116.61	2.99	409.08	442.56	11.36	3 12 8
1,33,779	.16	.27	55.35	67.20	2.0	210.67	255.79	7.65	4 8 6
41,595	.05	.09	18.16	20.19	1.07	65.50	72.84	3.88	4 4 2
4,36,285	.52	.91	181.99	181.99	2.26	687.22	687.22	8.53	4 0 6
...	.01	.02	4.94	10.18	...	...	...	...	...
...	.06	.10	21.32	32.54	3.46	...	...	...	...
...	.007	.01	2.60	4.71	7.95	...	...	...	...
...
427	...	...	1.95	9.25	2.42	.56	26.68	7.0	3 1 6
2,15,309	.23	.38	70.95	78.81	1.92	283.88	315.47	7.69	4 0 0
1,93,886	.19	.25	45.85	60.75	1.81	255.19	268.91	8.02	5 1 5
65,195	.06	.11	20.17	21.84	1.33	85.89	93.0	5.69	5 9 2
4,74,977	.48	.80	149.03	149.03	1.77	625.79	625.79	7.45	4 9 4
...	.01	.02	4.90	12.87	2.54	...	...	...	...
...	.9	.15	28.90	46.08	3.36	...	...	...	...
...	.01	.02	4.27	6.61	.92	...	...	...	...
...
973	...	...	.94	14.15	2.88	1.89	28.53	5.81	2 4 7
1,60,584	.24	.35	77.06	86.58	1.42	333.16	371.72	6.01	4 4 3
67,417	.12	.17	37.73	41.33	1.43	139.87	153.22	5.1	4 8 10
32,074	.05	.07	15.45	17.56	1.08	66.54	75.64	4.54	5 4 6
2,60,988	.40	.80	131.73	131.73	1.38	541.46	541.46	5.69	4 7 1
...	.02	.03	7.87	11.50	.91	...	...	...	...
...	.25	.37	79.97	94.71	1.99	...	...	...	...
...	.007	.01	2.49	3.51	.50	...	...	...	...
...
3,747	.015	.023	.41	11.72	3.04	1.08	30.71	7.98	2 15 1
12,23,243	.30	.47	86.90	97.25	1.94	354.55	396.25	7.92	4 1 2
1,18,830	.15	.24	44.5	49.21	1.84	179.11	198.08	7.44	4 12 6
2,27,166	.08	.09	16.03	18.12	1.22	65.75	74.4	5.01	5 0 9
10,72,586	.51	.81	147.84	147.84	1.86	599.99	599.99	7.55	4 5 8
...	.01	.02	4.95	9.82	2.15	...	...	...	...
...	.11	.17	32.61	48.58	2.41	...	...	...	...
...	.008	.01	2.44	4.13	.86	...	...	...	...
...

APPENDIX No. XVI.

Gudh and Rohilkhand Railway-borne exports from the seven stations in the district for six years (1880 to 1885), under the Company's 22 classified heads.

Station.	Year.	Boxes.	Cotton.	Empties.	Pirewood.	Fruits.	Furniture.	Ghi and Oil.	G. B. T. Pack- ages.	Government Stores.	Grain.	Gunny.	Hides.	Iron.	Jaggree.	Picee-goods.	Salt.	Seeds.	Sugar.	Timber.	Turnerie.	Wine.	Sundries.	Total.	
Jalalganj ...	1880	...	...	52	...	61	2	...	...	462	...	...	2	...	413	...	...	158	1,511	...	...	...	704	3,355
	1881	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	3	434	...	...	454	1,504	...	...	...	282	2,978
	1882	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	1,608	1,978	...	...	...	572	4,824
	1883	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	12	...	...	8	472	12	...	15	1,901	...	...	...	1,181	3,962
	1884	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	152	13	...	...	...	84	...	...	46	1,444	...	...	...	1,754	3,434
	1885	993	34	204	823	11,847	13,901
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur (civil).	1880	55	422	5	264	35	541	1,037	2,413
	1881	1,271	270	797	813	3,263
	1882	933	56	1,184	1,421	1,738	5,435
	1883	656	25	898	1,345	2,027	6,018
	1884	914	61	4	895	2,248	4,511
	1885	3,966	73	349	1,499	1,078	7,215
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur (city).	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerawan ...	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XVII.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway-borne imports at the seven stations in the district for six years (1880-85) under the Company's 22 classified heads.

Station.	Year.	Borax.	Cotton.	Empty.	Fire-wood.	Fruits.	Furniture.	Ghi and oil.	G. B. T. Pack-ages.	Government stores.	Grain.	Gunny.	Hides.	Iron.	Jaggree.	Piece-Goods.	Salt.	Seeds.	Sugar.	Timber.	Turmeric.	Wine.	Sundries.	Total.	
Jalalganj "	1880	...	30	56	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	11	...	6	...	...	207	193	...	...	...	...	...	327	846
	1881	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	20	...	13	29	...	263	109	...	...	...	...	...	90	662
	1882	...	192	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	50	27	...	11	7	...	435	10	25	...	...	...	...	360	1,154
	1883	...	83	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	7	19	...	73	...	...	368	36	...	...	...	...	...	175	769
	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,073	23	...	15	...	...	374	30	...	...	...	...	...	3,311	6,331
	1885	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,024	7	...	...	7	...	268	589	40	150	...	...	...	9,152	13,899
	Total	...	367	160	1	...	2	17	...	...	5,802	107	4	118	43	1,915	967	65	150	...	...	...	...	13,915	23,633
Jaunpur (civil.)	Average ...	...	61	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	18	...	20	7	319	161	11	25	...	...	...	...	2,319	3,539
	1880	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	16	4	56	68	196	6	...	27	...	...	1,405	2,040
	1881	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	17	...	...	10	...	65	75	683	2	...	331	...	36	1,251	2,889
	1882	...	48	12	143	...	52	37	...	...	186	23	...	141	166	33	...	345	...	...	1,130	...	70	828	3,214
	1883	...	100	1	...	...	78	8	...	...	4,279	40	...	29	...	16	...	665	30	...	59	...	36	1,196	6,538
	1884	...	20	36	...	...	152	101	...	236	6,255	4	...	70	...	195	...	265	13	...	389	...	78	1,281	9,105
	1885	...	69	27	...	...	348	65	...	321	11,556	21	...	125	...	21	...	514	136	...	...	294	94	417	14,440
Jaunpur (city.)	Total	...	307	77	143	25	660	289	...	809	22,347	88	10	391	170	386	161	2,668	187	1,916	...	294	440	6,378	37,836
	Average ...	...	51	13	24	4	110	48	...	150	3,725	15	2	65	28	64	27	445	31	319	...	49	73	1,063	6,806
	1880	3	5,319	1,327	...	48	2	1,366	...	...	8,357	2,873	1,134	2,023	2,163	4,445	41,970	7,906	395	1,709	65	12	28,881	109,999	
	1881	...	4,284	2,077	...	37	208	480	...	...	31,282	4,393	262	2,347	730	4,065	55,921	6,183	439	210	34	6	27,445	140,250	
	1882	...	13,925	892	...	904	125	1,115	11	...	21,823	8,211	231	2,412	6,876	5,364	68,918	9,842	10,903	638	123	28	25,599	177,907	
	1883	3	13,930	725	17	310	286	1,878	20	20	65,472	3,059	394	2,804	4,06	6,045	79,570	5,976	1,626	1,232	25	130	17,419	201,317	
	1884	2	25,332	699	...	247	322	1,260	...	548	45,170	2,510	117	3,943	534	5,931	86,729	8,577	763	210	30	145	18,683	205,355	
Mehrawan,	1885	17	23,489	190	...	136	57	1,204	...	...	33,442	5,278	210	2,410	689	7,184	124,067	10,623	599	83	147	68	25,425	235,289	
	Total	25	86,250	5,840	24	962	1,000	7,503	31	568	209,516	26,351	2,348	15,839	11,418	33,088	457,206	49,107	14,725	4,082	424	389	143,582	1,070,077	
	Average ...	4	14,375	973	4	160	167	1,217	5	95	34,919	4,392	39	2,640	1,903	5,515	76,201	8,165	2,454	680	71	65	23,930	178,346	
	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrawan,	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1	...	...	7	4	...	...	27	43	...	1,168	...	20	10	68	21	44	24	...	2,288	8,720	
Mehrawan,	Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Statement prepared from Duncan's original Vernacular Jama-wasil-bakis showing his permanent

Pargana.	Year.	Maháls.	Mauzas.	WITH ZAMINDARS.		WITH FARMERS.		DETAILS OF	
								HELDKHAM I.E.,	
				Mauzas.	Jama.	Mauzas.	Jama.	WITH ANY	
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Ahmadpur ...	1197	1	5	5	3,446 6 6	...	...	...
	1201	1	5	5	3,446 6 6	...	...	...
Ungli ...	1197	83	361½	320 1 hissa 1½ biswa.	74,719 11 0	28 2 hissa.	6,272 6 0	9 1 hissa, 17½ biswa.	
	1201	84	368 10 biswas.	344 2½ biswas.	77,597 9 0	18	4,382 6 0	6 7½ biswa.	
Bakhshiat ...	1197	23	25	23	20,440 5 6	1	62 4 6	...	
	1201	23	25	23	20,440 5 6	1	62 4 6	...	
Sháhganj ...	1197	9	25	13	4,217 1 3	2	1,161 14 3	8	
	1201	9	24	15	4,844 8 9	...	...	8	
Bheinsa Deorain,	1197	11	18	11	6,842 0 0	2	2,002 0 0	4	
	1201	11	18	11	6,634 0 0	2½	2,036 6 0	4	
Barsathi ...	1197	56	152	74	37,401 12 0	73	37,763 8 0	1	
	1201	55	152	74	40,346 4 0	73	39,086 12 0	1	
Dobhi ...	1197	22	109	107	27,001 0 0	...	...	...
	1201	22	109	107	27,001 0 0	...	...	...
Daunrúa ...	1197	30	32	32	16,568 7 3	...	...	...
	1201	30	32	32	16,568 7 3	...	...	...
Gopalapur ...	1197	36	109	32	17,698 0 0	73	39,432 0 0	...	
	1201	36	110	32	17,698 0 0	74	39,698 0 0	...	
Ghiswa ...	1197	74	215	165½	57,987 12 0	3½	11,061 8 0	12	
	1201	74	215	165½	61,028 12 0	3½	11,777 8 0	12	
Garwara ...	1197	96	274	239	94,650 6 0	34	17,513 14 3	...	
	1201	95	274	239	97,754 11 6	...	18,176 14 3	...	
Guzara ...	1197	22	27	22½	10,126 1 9	3	6,327 0 0	4	
	1201	22	27	22½	13,126 1 9	3	3,327 0 0	4	
Haveli ...	1197	209	550	450	1,19,449 6 0	72	18,169 7 6	7	
	1201	209	550	455	1,23,462 6 6	72	19,203 2 3	2	
Kariat Dost ...	1197	1	20	18	8,699 0 0	...	...	1	
	1201	1	20	18	8,703 0 0	...	...	1	
Kariat Mendha,	1197	21	87	80	8,651 15 3	2	481 2 0	4	
	1201	21	88	80	8,871 15 3	2	481 2 0	6	
Mungra ...	1197	31	114	106	73,427 2 0	1	336 0 0	...	
	1201	31	114	106	76,151 10 3	1	336 0 0	...	
Mariabahu ...	1197	167	425	203½	92,424 14 9	174½	75,153 12 9	32	
	1201	167	425	203½	93,984 6 0	174	63,223 9 9	32½	
Pisara ...	1197	46	98	60	20,337 13 3	22	8,512 14 0	13	
	1201	48	97	60	20,752 13 3	21	8,586 14 0	13	
Rari ...	1197	44	207	190	68,356 11 0	14	4,819 0 0	3	
	1201	45	206	191	69,290 2 6	15	5,259 14 9	...	
Singramau ...	1197	39	84	84	21,706 8 3	...	...	...
	1201	39	84	84	21,706 8 3	...	...	...
Sarema ...	1197	21	76	62	13,511 14 0	8	2,271 0 0	4	
	1201	21	75	62	13,737 14 0	8	2,351 0 0	3	
Zafarabad ...	1197	20	60	40	13,704 0 6	18	2,674 6 6	...	
	1201	20	60	40	13,714 0 0	18	2,674 6 6	...	
Total for district,	1197	1,062	3,073½	2,338 1½ biswas.	3,11,068 4 3	559 2 hissa.	2,34,014 1 9	98 2 hissa 13½ biswa.	
	1201	1,063	3,078½	2,370	3,33,404 3 3	...	2,40,663 4 0	...	

No. XX.

settlement of Sarkar Jaunpur in 1197 fasli, with progressive jamas till 1201 fasli. See para. 213

SETTLEMENT.

NOT SETTLED ONE.	MURAI HUZUR OR KHARID JAMA OR MUAFI.		KANUNGOS' JAEDAD.		Total Mal.	Add Siwai.	Total Jama.
	Mauza.	Jama.	Mauza.	Jama.			
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	3,446 6 6	...	3,446 6 6
...	3,446 6 6	...	3,446 6 6
2,622 0 9	3	1,305 9 0	84,919 10 9	717 0 0	85,636 10 9
2,916 7 9	1,305 9 0	85,594 15 9	717 0 0	86,311 15 9
...	1	236 0 0	29,738 10 0	...	29,738 10 0
...	1	236 0 0	20,738 10 0	...	20,738 10 0
3,450 5 3	2	111 9 9	8,940 14 6	18 0 0	8,958 14 6
3,984 12 0	1	111 9 9	8,940 14 6	18 0 0	8,958 14 6
2,160 6 0	1	140 10 0	10,647 0 0	...	10,647 0 0
2,128 0 0	2	140 10 0	10,939 0 0	...	10,939 0 0
366 8 0	4	2,318 9 0	77,850 5 0	184 11 6	78,035 0 6
431 6 0	4	2,318 9 0	82,182 15 0	184 11 6	82,367 10 6
...	2	400 0 0	27,401 0 0	...	27,401 0 0
...	2	400 0 0	27,401 0 0	14 9 9	27,415 9 9
...	16,568 7 3	...	16,568 7 3
...	16,568 7 3	...	16,568 7 3
...	4	800 8 0	57,930 8 0	45 0 0	57,975 8 0
...	4	800 8 0	58,196 8 0	45 0 0	58,241 8 0
4,582 0 0	6	648 3 0	74,279 7 0	404 0 9	74,683 7 9
4,753 0 0	6	648 3 0	78,207 7 0	401 0 9	78,611 7 9
...	1	1,284 15 0	1,13,449 3 3	4 14 0	1,13,454 1 3
...	1,284 15 0	1,17,216 8 9	4 14 0	1,17,221 6 9
412 0 0	1	208 8 0	17,073 9 9	...	17,073 9 9
412 0 0	1	208 8 0	17,073 9 9	...	17,073 9 9
3,685 0 3	21	4,114 10 0	1,45,418 7 9	1,469 8 0	1,46,887 15 9
593 12 6	21	4,114 10 0	1,47,373 15 3	1,469 8 0	1,48,843 7 3
41 0 0	1	158 6 0	8,898 6 0	...	8,898 6 0
41 0 0	1	158 6 0	8,902 6 0	...	8,902 6 0
825 2 9	1	255 8 0	10,413 12 0	...	10,413 12 0
825 2 9	255 8 0	10,433 12 0	...	10,433 12 0
...	7	839 4 0	74,602 6 0	943 7 0	75,545 13 0
...	7	839 4 0	77,326 14 3	943 7 0	78,270 5 3
22,653 9 3	3	366 0 0	12	1,634 0 0	1,92,232 4 9	225 7 9	1,92,457 12 6
18,218 3 3	15	2,000 0 0	1,97,426 3 0	225 7 9	1,97,651 10 9
3,709 13 6	3	358 0 0	32,918 8 9	46 13 0	32,965 5 9
3,709 13 6	3	401 0 0	33,450 8 9	46 13 0	33,497 5 9
391 10 9	683 5 3	74,250 11 0	25 0 0	74,275 11 0
...	683 5 3	75,283 6 6	25 0 0	75,258 6 6
...	21,706 8 3	...	21,706 8 3
...	21,706 8 3	...	21,706 8 3
901 0 0	2	248 0 0	16,931 14 0	15 0 0	16,946 14 0
901 0 0	2	248 0 0	17,237 14 0	15 0 0	17,252 14 0
...	2	268 8 9	16,646 15 9	78 6 0	16,725 5 9
...	2	268 8 9	16,656 15 9	78 6 0	16,735 5 9
45,802 8 6	3	366 0 0	74	16,014 1 9	11,07,265 0 3	31,178 4 0	11,11,442 4 3
33,317 14 9	16,423 1 9	11,28,808 7 9	31,192 13 9	11,33,000 5 6

* For salt.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

Statement of proprietary mutations.— See para. 229.

Years.	BY ORDER OF COURT.										BY PRIVATE TRANSFER.										Total proprietary mutations.	
	SALE.					Total number of cases by order of					SALE.					Succession.						Total.
	Of revenue paying lands.					Of revenue-free lands.					Of revenue-paying lands.					Of revenue-free lands.						
	Cases.	Total revenue de-mand.	Total price.	Number of years purchase.	Of revenue-free lands.	Other cases.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cases.	Total estimated re-venue-demand.	Total price.	Number of years purchase.	Number of cases.	Mort-gage.	Other-wise.					
1850-51	15	8,061	...	...	...	12	27	42	1,74,122	Rs.	...	...	...	...	245	98	...	385	412	Ra.
1851-52	18	7,679	...	...	...	8	26	34	34,808	...	...	...	...	...	181	71	...	286	312	...
1852-53	25	5,566	...	...	...	10	35	72	1,94,197	...	...	...	...	...	183	111	...	266	401	...
1853-54	26	22,590	...	...	...	6	32	55	50,806	...	...	...	...	...	144	93	...	292	324	...
1854-55	17	29,403	...	...	...	13	30	36	39,073	...	...	...	...	...	250	39	...	325	355	...
Malguzari	40	36,248	...	...	...	31	71	86	74,238	...	...	...	...	...	315	65	...	466	537	...
Proprietary	18	22,585	...	...	...	3	21	54	66,238	...	...	...	...	...	212	63	...	329	350	...
Malguzari	10	2,217	...	...	...	4	14	37	24,659	...	...	...	...	...	177	24	...	238	252	...
Proprietary	2	516	6,650	...	...	1	3	7	2,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	13	...
1857-58	1	294	1,535	...	...	93	94	91	14,736	...	...	...	...	...	151	131	...	373	457	...
1858-59	23	1,697	14,661	...	...	22	45	80	9,517	...	...	...	...	...	313	62	...	455	590	...
1859-60	11	980	16,546	...	...	1	12	25	5,915	...	...	...	...	...	104	22	...	161	173	...
May to September, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. XXII.

Statement of Registrations for three years. See para. 230—(concluded).

INSTRUMENTS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY										INSTRUMENTS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.											
Tahsil.	Year.	Other deeds not previously specified save copies of decrees and orders of court.				Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.				Total.		Deeds of sale.		OBLIGATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.				Total.		Totals for instruments.	
		Number.	Value.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number.	Value.	33	34	35	36	37
Jaunpur	1882-83	49	22,348	Rs.	1,550	4,28,979	15	2,314	Rs.	88	...	...	...	40	8,517	143	20,929	1,593	4,49,908
		33	15,679	...	1,692	4,27,914	12	1,074	...	93	...	...	...	53	32,723	168	53,355	1,850	4,81,269
		59	45,605	...	1,655	3,86,424	16	905	...	98	...	...	...	57	7,075	171	26,034	1,826	4,14,458
		22	15,871	...	768	2,31,107	3	874	...	37	...	...	...	11	7,763	51	6,705	569	2,37,812
		13	8,172	...	716	1,83,342	3	124	...	39	...	...	...	11	1,109	54	10,887	770	1,94,229
		25	16,047	...	733	2,41,260	2	215	...	28	...	...	...	8	397	45	5,969	778	2,17,229
		12	14,207	...	629	1,57,784	1	50	...	42	...	...	...	11	677	54	6,216	683	1,64,000
		7	5,638	...	692	1,54,013	4	1,118	...	32	...	...	...	12	485	48	7,458	740	1,71,471
		27	24,602	...	395	1,56,632	4	280	...	85	...	...	...	16	3,794	55	12,844	637	1,98,608
		15	9,972	...	380	1,63,068	3	675	...	29	...	...	...	5	3,236	28	8,655	423	1,69,267
Khatuhan	1882-83	5	380	...	368	1,18,074	3	68	...	15	...	...	...	24	...	42	4,574	410	1,29,646
		16	2,728	...	708	1,73,739	4	127	...	71	...	...	...	31	4,686	107	14,902	815	1,88,641
		11	7,861	...	553	1,57,334	6	494	...	65	...	...	...	28	4,916	99	12,204	652	1,69,538
		6	2,710	...	583	1,16,762	4	404	...	58	...	...	...	21	2,633	83	10,231	606	1,26,393
Karakat	1882-83	104	61,154	...	4,040	11,52,241	26	4,049	...	256	...	...	...	99	17,879	383	57,387	4,423	12,09,928
		79	47,317	...	4,033	10,95,671	27	2,861	...	252	...	...	...	177	39,358	397	87,959	4,430	11,88,670
		122	86,144	...	3,921	10,30,264	29	1,872	...	234	...	...	...	126	13,903	396	59,652	4,317	10,79,936
		District totals	102	63,638	...	3,998	10,59,398	27	2,924	...	245	114	23,713	392	68,333	4,390	11,57,731	
District average,	1884-85	102	63,638	...	3,998	10,59,398	27	2,924	...	245	...	...	...	114	23,713	392	68,333	4,390	11,57,731

APPENDIX

Coercive processes for the recovery of arrears of revenue

THE 4 MILDER COERCIVE PROCESSES WITHIN THE COLLECTOR'S OWN AUTHORITY.																
Year.	1			2			3						4			
	DARTAKS OR WRITS OF DEMAND. SECTION 151.			ARREST. SECTION 152.			DISTRESS AND SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY. SECTION 153.						ATTACHMENT (KURK TAHSIL). SECTION 154.			
	Number issued.	Number of mahals for which issued.	Arrears for which issued.	Number of mahals.	Persons arrested.	Arrears.	Mahals.	Defaulters.	Arrears.	Number of cases in which sale actually took place.	Arrears due in those cases.	Amount recovered by sale	Number of mahals shares or patts attached.	Revenue of same.	Arrears for which attached.	
			Rs.			Rs.						Rs.		Rs.		
1850-51	9,201	...	Not published.													
1851-52	9,649	...														
1852-53	8,865	...														
1853-54	7,049	...														
1854-55	7,175	...														
1855-56	7,523	...														
1856-57	Not printed.															
1858-59	4,201	...														
1859-60	4,671	...														
May to September, 1860.	2,913	...														
1860-61	4,940	...														
1861-62	4,839	...														
1862-63	4,291	...														
1863-64	5,019	...														
1864-65	5,067	...														
1865-66	5,149	...														
1866-67	3,838	...														
1867-68	2,930	...														
1868-69	3,065	...														
1869-70	4,956	...														
1870-71	5,274	...														
1871-72	5,702	961	...	...	11	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	5,640	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	5,261	1,007	6,95,640	...	18	1,369	...	...	698	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	6,122	1,163	7,22,181	38	89	8,482	76	206	18, 66	...	...	...	86	36,176	13,084
1875-76	5,289	1,042	6,74,986	152	266	56,846	62	230	31,372	...	...	...	81	77,732	36,033
1876-77	4,30	964	6,40,811	311	385	1,29,485	91	154	37,549	...	...	...	41	67,806	22,474
1877-78	4,236	1,544	5,58,535	576	474	1,50,417	101	184	54,597	...	...	...	40	90,167	24,490
1878-79	5,205	1,144	7,27,661	405	329	1,47,779	66	211	23,210	...	...	...	13	12,558	3,130
1879-80	4,018	1,027	6,25,996	300	274	1,25,038	82	313	34,856	...	...	...	17	3,571	2,602
1880-81	4,065	1,060	7,01,542	314	234	87,100	29	50	12,761	...	...	...	13	26,810	7,285
1881-82	4,237	1,128	7,49,940	375	108	1,14,705	22	25	6,685	1	5	5	21	9,167	3,700	
1882-83	4,101	1,198	5,38,411	158	120	15,077	48	113	13,042	3	41	41	6	9,558	3,915	
1883-84	3,966	2,018	6,51,865	418	102	1,13,875	112	196	34,242	3	1,340	33	...	...	...
Average for last 10 years.	4,554	1,229	6,59,193	306	239	94,880	69	168	26,668	...	...	...	22	83,382	11,671

No. XXIII.

how enforced from 1850 in Jaunpur. See para. 233.

THE 4 SEVERE COERCIVE PROCESSES REQUIRING THE BOARD'S SANCTION.

1				2						3 & 4							
TRANSFER, SECTION 157.				ANNULMENT OF SETTLEMENT, SECTION 158.						SALE.							
Numbers of mahals in which shares or pattis are transferred.				Farm (Mustajiri).			Direct management (Kham Tahsil).			(3) Of mahals or pattis, Section 168.				(4) Of other immoveable property Section 168.			
Number of shares or pattis transferred.	Revenue of same.	Arrears for which transferred.	Number of mahals or pattis farmed.	Revenue of same.	Arrears.	Number of mahals or pattis held.	Revenue of same.	Arrears.	Number of mahals or pattis.	Revenue of same.	Arrears.	Amount realized by sale.	Number of mahals or pattis.	Revenue of same.	Arrears.	Amount realized by sale.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
...	...	...	2	816	219 3 11	7	5,137 6 3	2,171 7 6	5	2,123 15 0	1,711 6 0					
4	341	121	1	722	369 0 0	6	2,467 0 0	433 0 0	...	...	...			
2	559	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,751 0 0	1,111 0 0					
1	122	48	2	509	281 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	301	223	1	641	413 0 0	...	...	...	4	4,415 0 0	4,191 0 0					
...	...	...	1	393	204 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...						
2	1,807	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,819	1,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20,117 0 0	19,954 0 0					
...						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,244 0 0	2,557 0 0					
...						
...	...	...	2	1,805	822 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2,016	267 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...						
...						
1	105	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,893 0 0	1,679 0 0					
...						
2	1,371	814	1	9,316	1,471 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...						
6	4,600	2,450	7	13,033	8,418 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	200	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	440	301	...	675	323 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	91	91	...	15,064	2,636 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6,734	3,525	...	734	391 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,410	311	1	385	199 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...						
3	1,550	...	...	...	...	1	715 0 0	249 0 0	...	...	...			
2	76	...	...	3,449	1,698 0 0	1	2,202 0 0	372 0 0	...	...	...			
2	2,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1,800	...	2	2,115	1,297 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

SEE PARA. 241.

TABLE OF LAND MEASURE EQUIVALENTS.

Fractions of an acre expressed in terms of Duncan's bigha.

Acre.	Equal to—	Bighas.				REMARKS.
		Bigha.	Biswa.	Biswansi.	Kachwansi.	
.01		6	3	
.02		12	6	
.03		18	10	
.04		...	1	4	13	
.05		...	1	10	17	
.06		...	1	17	...	
.07		...	2	3	4	
.08		...	2	9	7	
.09		...	2	15	11	
.10		...	3	1	14	
.11		...	3	7	18	
.12		...	3	14	1	
.13		...	4	...	5	
.14		...	4	6	8	
.15		...	4	12	12	
.16		...	4	18	15	
.17		...	5	4	18	
.18		...	5	11	2	
.19		...	5	17	5	
.20		...	6	3	9	
.21		...	6	9	12	
.22		...	6	15	16	
.23		...	7	1	19	
.24		...	7	8	3	
.25		...	7	14	6	
.26		...	8	...	10	
.27		...	8	6	13	
.28		...	8	12	17	
.29		...	8	19	...	
.30		...	9	5	4	
.31		...	9	11	7	
.32		...	9	17	11	
.33		...	10	3	14	
.34		...	10	9	17	
.35		...	10	16	1	
.36		...	11	2	4	
.37		...	11	8	8	
.38		...	11	14	11	
.39		...	12	...	15	
.40		...	12	6	18	
.41		...	12	13	2	
.42		...	12	19	5	
.43		...	13	5	9	
.44		...	13	11	12	
.45		...	13	17	16	
.46		...	14	3	19	
.47		...	14	10	3	
.48		...	14	16	6	
.49		...	15	2	9	
.50		...	15	8	13	
.51		...	15	14	16	
.52		...	16	1	...	
.53		...	16	7	3	
.54		...	16	13	7	
.55		...	16	19	10	
.56		...	17	5	14	
.57		...	17	11	17	
.58		...	17	18	1	
.59		...	18	4	4	
.60		...	18	10	8	
.61		...	18	16	11	
.62		...	19	2	15	
.63		...	19	8	18	
.64		...	19	15	2	
.65		1	...	1	5	
.66		1	...	7	9	
.67		1	...	13	12	
.68		1	...	19	15	
.69		1	1	5	19	
.70		1	1	12	2	
.71		1	1	18	5	
.72		1	2	4	9	
.73		1	2	10	13	
.74		1	2	16	16	
.75		1	3	3	...	

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

SEE PARA. 241.

TABLE OF LAND MEASURE EQUIVALENTS.

Fractions of an acre expressed in terms of Duncan's bigha--(concluded).

Acre.	Equal to --	Bighas.				REMARKS.
		Bigha.	Biswa.	Biswansi.	Kachwansi.	
.76		1	3	9	3	
.77		1	3	15	7	
.78		1	4	1	11	
.79		1	4	7	14	
.80		1	4	13	17	
.81		1	5	...	1	
.82		1	5	6	4	
.83		1	5	12	8	
.84		1	5	18	11	
.85		1	6	4	14	
.86		1	6	10	18	
.87		1	6	17	1	
.88		1	7	3	5	
.89		1	7	9	8	
.90		1	7	15	12	
.91		1	8	1	15	
.92		1	8	7	19	
.93		1	8	14	2	
.94		1	9	...	6	
.95		1	9	6	9	
.96		1	9	12	13	
.97		1	9	18	16	
.98		1	10	5	...	
.99		1	10	11	3	
1.00		1	10	17	7	

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

Acres expressed in terms of Duncan's bigha.

Acres.	Bighas.				REMARKS.
	Bighas.	Biswas.	Biswansi.	Kachwansi.	
1	1	10	17	7	
2	3	1	14	14	
3	4	12	12	1	
4	6	3	9	8	
5	7	14	6	15	
6	9	5	4	2	
7	10	16	1	9	
8	12	6	18	16	
9	13	17	16	3	
10	15	8	13	10	
11	16	19	10	17	
12	18	10	8	4	
13	20	1	5	11	
14	21	12	2	18	
15	23	3	...	5	
16	24	13	17	12	
17	26	4	14	19	
18	27	15	12	6	
19	29	6	9	13	
20	30	17	7	...	
21	32	8	4	7	
22	33	19	1	14	
23	35	9	19	1	
24	37	...	16	8	
25	38	11	13	15	
26	40	2	11	2	
27	41	13	8	9	
28	43	4	5	16	
29	44	15	3	3	
30	46	6	...	10	
31	47	16	17	17	
32	49	7	15	4	
33	50	18	12	11	
34	52	9	9	18	
35	51	...	7	5	
36	55	11	4	12	
37	57	2	1	19	
38	58	12	19	6	
39	60	3	16	13	
40	61	14	14	...	
41	63	5	11	7	
42	64	16	8	14	

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

SEE PARA. 241.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

Acres expressed in terms of Duncan's bigha—(continued).

Acres.	Bighas.				REMARKS.
	Bighas.	Biswas.	Biswansis.	Kachwansis.	
43	66	7	6	1	
44	67	18	3	8	
45	69	9	...	15	
46	70	19	18	2	
47	72	10	15	9	
48	74	1	12	16	
49	75	12	10	3	
50	77	3	7	10	
51	78	14	4	17	
52	80	5	2	4	
53	81	15	19	11	
54	83	6	16	18	
55	84	17	14	5	
56	86	8	11	12	
57	87	19	8	19	
58	89	10	6	6	
59	91	1	3	13	
60	92	12	1	...	
61	94	2	18	7	
62	95	13	15	14	
63	97	4	13	1	
64	98	15	10	8	
65	100	6	7	15	
66	101	17	5	2	
67	103	8	2	9	
68	104	18	19	16	
69	106	9	17	3	
70	108	...	14	10	
71	109	11	11	17	
72	111	2	9	4	
73	112	13	6	11	
74	114	4	3	18	
75	115	15	1	5	
76	117	5	18	12	
77	118	16	15	19	
78	120	7	13	6	
79	121	18	10	13	
80	123	9	18	...	
81	125	...	5	7	
82	126	11	2	14	
83	128	2	...	1	
84	129	12	17	8	
85	131	3	14	15	
86	132	14	12	2	
87	134	5	9	9	
88	135	16	6	16	
89	137	7	4	3	
90	138	18	1	10	
91	140	8	18	17	
92	141	19	16	4	
93	143	10	13	11	
94	145	1	10	18	
95	146	12	8	5	
96	148	3	5	12	
97	149	14	2	19	
98	151	5	...	6	
99	152	15	17	13	
100	154	6	15	...	
200	303	13	10	...	
300	463	...	5	...	
400	617	7	...	...
500	771	13	15	...	
600	926	...	10	...	
700	1,080	7	5	...	
800	1,234	14	1	...	
900	1,389	...	15	...	
1,000	1,543	7	13	...	
2,000	3,086	15	...	...
3,000	4,630	2	10	...	
4,000	6,173	10	...	...
5,000	7,716	17	10	...	
6,000	9,260	5	...	...
7,000	10,803	12	10	...	
8,000	12,347	...	...	...
9,000	13,890	7	10	...	
10,000	15,433	15	...	...
20,000	30,867	10	...	...

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

SEE PARA. 241.

Table of equivalents for calculating the acreage tax in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Bighas.	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.
0-1 bis. =	0324	46-0 =	298080
0-2 bis. =	0648	47-0 =	304560
0-3 bis. =	0972	48-0 =	311040
0-4 bis. =	1296	49-0 =	317520
0-5 bis. =	1620	50-0 =	324000
0-6 bis. =	1944	51-0 =	330480
0-7 bis. =	2268	52-0 =	336960
0-8 bis. =	2592	53-0 =	343440
0-9 bis. =	2916	54-0 =	349920
0-10 bis. =	3240	55-0 =	356400
0-11 bis. =	3564	56-0 =	362880
0-12 bis. =	3888	57-0 =	369360
0-13 bis. =	4212	58-0 =	375840
0-14 bis. =	4536	59-0 =	382320
0-15 bis. =	4860	60-0 =	388800
0-16 bis. =	5184	61-0 =	395280
0-17 bis. =	5508	62-0 =	401760
0-18 bis. =	5832	63-0 =	408240
0-19 bis. =	6156	64-0 =	414720
1-0 =	6480	65-0 =	421200
2-0 =	12960	66-0 =	427680
3-0 =	19440	67-0 =	434160
4-0 =	25920	68-0 =	440640
5-0 =	32400	69-0 =	447120
6-0 =	38880	70-0 =	453600
7-0 =	45360	71-0 =	460080
8-0 =	51840	72-0 =	466560
9-0 =	58320	73-0 =	473040
10-0 =	64800	74-0 =	479520
11-0 =	71280	75-0 =	486000
12-0 =	77760	76-0 =	492480
13-0 =	84240	77-0 =	498960
14-0 =	90720	78-0 =	505440
15-0 =	97200	79-0 =	511920
16-0 =	103680	80-0 =	518400
17-0 =	110160	81-0 =	524880
18-0 =	116640	82-0 =	531360
19-0 =	123120	83-0 =	537840
20-0 =	129600	84-0 =	544320
21-0 =	136080	85-0 =	550800
22-0 =	142560	86-0 =	557280
23-0 =	149040	87-0 =	563760
24-0 =	155520	88-0 =	570240
25-0 =	162000	89-0 =	576720
26-0 =	168480	90-0 =	583200
27-0 =	174960	91-0 =	589680
28-0 =	181440	92-0 =	596160
29-0 =	187920	93-0 =	602640
30-0 =	194400	94-0 =	609120
31-0 =	200880	95-0 =	615600
32-0 =	207360	96-0 =	622080
33-0 =	213840	97-0 =	628560
34-0 =	220320	98-0 =	635040
35-0 =	226800	99-0 =	641520
36-0 =	233280	100-0 =	648000
37-0 =	239760	200-0 =	1296000
38-0 =	246240	300-0 =	1944000
39-0 =	252720	400-0 =	2592000
40-0 =	259200	500-0 =	3240000
41-0 =	265680	600-0 =	3888000
42-0 =	272160	700-0 =	4536000
43-0 =	278640	800-0 =	5184000
44-0 =	285120	900-0 =	5832000
45-0 =	291600	1,000-0 =	6480000

OFFICE OF BOARD OF REVENUE;

The 9th April, 1875.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary.

APPENDIX No. XXV.

Original cases instituted and disposed of during the Jumper Settlement.

District.	I.—CASES CONNECTED WITH PATWÁRIS, SECTION 23.															II.—BOUNDARY DISPUTES, SECTIONS 40, 140, 144.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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	On their merits.			Otherwise than on merits.												On their merits.			Otherwise than on merits.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession, compromise or consent.	By default of plaintiff.	By personal service of summons.	By substituted service of summons.	Total <i>ex-parte</i> .	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession, compromise or consent.	By default of plaintiff.	By personal service of summons.	By substituted service of summons.	Total <i>ex-parte</i> .	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Remaining.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Jaunpur ..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AV. --DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT OR REDISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND REVENUE UNDER SECTIONS 46 AND 47.

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. XXV.

Original cases instituted and disposed of during the Jampur Settlement—(continued).

District.	VII (b) — CULTIVATING RIGHTS.														VII (c) RENT-FREE TENURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Jaunpur	Pending.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1

VII (J)—ANY OTHER MATTER UNDER SECTION 65.

District.	VII (c) — ANY OTHER MATTER UNDER SECTION 65.													VIII (c) DETERMINATION OF BENT ON DISPUTE.												
	DISPOSED OF —													DISPOSED OF —												
	On their merits.						Otherwise than on merits.							On their merits.						Otherwise than on merits.						
	Ex-parte.			Ex-parte.			Ex-parte.				Ex-parte.			Ex-parte.			Ex-parte.			Ex-parte.			Ex-parte.			
	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession, com- promise, or consent.	By default of plain- tiff.	By personal service of summons.	By substituted ser- vice of summons.	Total ex-parte.	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided other- wise than on merits.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession, com- promise or consent.	By default of plain- tiff.	By personal service of summons.	By substituted ser- vice of summons.	Total ex-parte.	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided other- wise than on merits.	Remaining.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Taunpur ...	...	1,440	1,440	754	477	1,231	133	96	...	...	56	209	...	4,316	4,316	1,237	1,361	2,818	1,920	185	...	...	93	1,498	...	

Original cases instituted and disposed of during the Jaunpur Settlement.—(concluded).

IX.—PARTITION OF MAHALS.														XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.																
District.	DISPOSED OF—													DISPOSED OF—																
	On their merits.						Otherwise than on merits.							On their merits.						Otherwise than on merits.										
	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession, compromise, or sent.	By default of plaintiff.	By personal service of summons.	Ex-parte.			Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Remaining.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession, compromise, or sent.	By default of plaintiff.	By personal service of summons.	Ex-parte.			Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Remaining.				
							Total ex-parte.	By substituted service of summons.	By service of summons.											Total ex-parte.	By substituted service of summons.	By service of summons.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Jaunpur	43	43	3	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	...	7,824
	43	43	3	10	13	6	18
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APPENDIX No. XXX.

Sample Statement used in distributing jamas—See para. 278.

Number.	Taluga, i. e., true mahal.	Mauzas (whole or part) included.	ASSESSABLE AREA.												Land at kind rents and without rent assessed at rate in col. 14.	Culturable assessed at rate in col. 14.	Total of cols. 13+15+16.			
			Revenue of taluqa, i. e., true mahal.	Total areas in bighas.	Barren.	Cultivated.				Total assessable, i. e., of cols. 10 and 11.	Cash rent in jamabandi, i. e., rent of land in col. 7.	Rent-rate per cash-paying bigha, col. 13 divided by col. 7.	Land at kind rents and without rent assessed at rate in col. 14.							
						At cash rents.	At kind rents.	Without rent.	Total.					Culturable.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
1	Kusaula	Kusaula, mahál Ramjas Singh Chak Zamín, mahál Ramjas Singh, Total ..	Rs. a. p.	60 6 17	15 2 16	15 12 6	2 13 14	26 0 15	44 6 15	17 6 0	45 4 1	Rs. a. p.	4 15 7	142 13 10	4 10 10	225 3 2				
			...	3 6 18	0 5 17	2 14 2	...	...	2 14 2	6 19 0	3 1 1	6 15 0	2 9 0	...	0 14 3	7 13 3		
			75 1 4	63 13 15	15 8 13	18 6 8	2 13 14	26 0 15	47 0 10	24 5 0	48 5 2	84 9 6	...	142 13 10	5 9 1	233 0 5				
Number.	Taluga, i. e., true mahal.	Mauzas (whole or part) included.	DETAILS OF OCCUPIED AREA.												FOUR POSSIBLE DISTRIBUTIONS.				Distribution actually made.	
			Zamindar's str and khudkash.	Ex-proprietary tenants.	Fired rate tenants.	Occupancy tenants.		Non-occupancy tenants.		Total of cols. 19, 21, 23+26+27+28.	On total cash rents in col. 13.	On corrected rental in col. 17.	On total cultivated area in col. 10.	On total assessable area in col. 12.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
						Persons.	Area.	Persons.	Area.									Persons.		Area.
1	2	3	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
1	Kusaula.	Kusaula, mahál Ramjas Singh Chak Zamín, mahál Ramjas Singh, Total ..	3 23 12 18	1 0 7 8	2 1 7 3	11 16 11 9	2 7 17	44 6 15	68 15 2	72 9 0	70 12 3	70 5 4	70 1 4	70 1 4	70 1 4	70 1 4	70 1 4
			3 1 6 11	1 1 6 19	1 0 0 12	...	2 14 2	6 2 2	2 8 4	4 5 1	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
			6 24 19 9	1 0 7 8	3 2 14 2	12 16 12 1	2 7 17	47 0 17	75 1 4	75 1 4	75 1 4	75 1 4	75 1 4	75 1 4	75 1 4	75 1 4	75 1 4

ATTACHMENT No. XXXI

Rental valuation of the District.

Taluk.	SIR AND KHUD-KARHT.			EX-PROPRIETARY.			OCCUPANCY.				NON-OCCUPANCY.				MISCELLANEOUS PROPRIETARY HOLDINGS.				TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment at district non-occupancy class rate Rs. 6.	3	At kind rents.	Acres.		Assessment at district class rate Rs. 2.	At kind rents.	Without rent.	Total not paying cash rent.	Assessment at district class rate Rs. 4-12-0.	Acres.	At kind rents.	Without rent.	Total not paying cash rent.	Assessment at district non-occupancy class rate Rs. 5.	Acres.	Assessment at district non-occupancy class rate Rs. 5.	Acres not paying cash rent.	Assessment to cash rent.
					4	5															6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jaunpur .. { Product Binali and 56 villages-Baveli Total for new tahsil ...	30,632	153,160	..	51	51	3,815	18,121	1,094	346	2,040	10,200	1,446	7,230	3,793	18,745	41,777	207,609			
	8,285	41,175	..	7	7	756	3,591	238	152	390	1,950	298	1,490	1,111	5,555	10,797	53,782			
	22,397	141,985	..	44	44	3,059	14,530	856	794	1,650	8,250	1,148	5,740	2,682	13,190	30,980	153,827			
	10,746	81,280	44	5	49	6,565	31,184	762	1,167	1,929	9,645	1,188	5,945	3,728	18,460	29,705	146,611			
Marahu .. { Maellishbahr Total for old tahsil ...	13,537	67,675	..	..	..	5,632	26,752	796	981	1,777	8,885	1,655	8,280	3,137	15,530	25,738	127,132		
Khutaban .. { Total for old tahsil ...	21,925	1,09,675	1	9	10	5,713	27,136	2,999	1,322	3,621	18,105	3,246	16,230	3,759	18,745	38,284	189,921			
Karakat .. { Add Binali and 58 villages-Baveli. Total for new tahsil ...	30,310	151,550	9	38	47	2,028	12,483	751	235	986	4,930	901	4,503	2,686	13,430	37,558	187,039			
	8,285	41,175	..	7	7	756	3,591	238	152	390	1,950	298	1,490	1,111	5,555	10,797	53,782			
	38,545	192,725	9	45	54	3,284	16,074	989	387	1,376	6,880	1,194	5,995	3,797	18,955	48,355	240,821			
District Total	142,689	563,300	54	108	157	24,358	115,675	5,702	4,631	10,353	51,765	8,436	42,190	17,103	84,910	173,062	855,312			

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

Details of non-cash-paying area.

Tahsil.		TENANT AREA.								Total of Columns 7 + 8.
		NON-CASH-PAYING.						Cash-paying.		
		Batal.	Bila lagani			Mrafi.	Total of columns 2 + 5 + 6.	Area.	Rent.	
			Behnaur.	Other.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Rs. a. p										
Jaunpur.	Total for old tahsil ...	3,775 56	149 23	1,981 36	2,130 59	1,440 24	7,350 99	116,242 94	5,05,426 15 1	123,593 93
	Deduct Bialsi and villages Haveli. 56	748 30	53 49	350 52	404 01	298 7	1,450 38	18,823 64	87,501 11 11	20,274 02
	Total for new tahsil ...	3,027 26	95 74	1,630 84	1,726 58	1,146 77	5,900 61	97,419 30	4,17,925 3 2	103,319 91
Mariahu ...	..	1,996 62	130 33	4,616 47	6,546 80	1,188 18	9,731 66	107,895 09	4,82,710 5 10	117,626 69
Machhlisahr ...	..	1,984 44	...	5,424 21	5,424 21	1,655 42	9,064 07	108,160 59	4,36,383 8 4	117,221 66
Kutahan ...	...	6,526 79	326 9	2,730 55	3,056 64	3,246 13	12,829 56	103,534 32	4,74,976 15 1	116,363 88
Karakat.	Total for old tahsil ...	2,927 01	114 28	618 94	733 22	901 53	4,561 76	39,859 50	1,73,488 13 6	44,121 26
	Add Bialsi and 56 vil- lages Haveli.	748 30	53 49	350 52	404 01	298 7	1,450 38	18,823 64	87,501 11 11	20,274 02
	Total for new tahsil ...	3,675 31	167 77	969 46	1,137 23	1,199 60	6,012 14	58,683 14	2,60,990 9 5	64,695 28
District Total		17,210 42	719 93	17,171 53	17,891 46	8,436 10	43,537 98	475,692 44	20,72,986 9 10	519,230 42

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

Original Revenue Cases in Jaunpur for the last eleven years. See para. 293.

		Section 93.	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
			75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	
1	Arrears of rent ...	a.	1,227	3,178	3,275	3,504	3,694	2,741	2,469	3,596	2,087	3,978	4,205	
2	Ejectment for damaging land or improper use thereof.	b.	6	2	2	9	5	7	17	22	17	19	34	
3	Cancellation of lease for breach of condition.	c.	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	
4	Compensation for, or to prohibit act, or omission or breach by which land damaged, lease violated, &c.	c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Recovery of, or compensation for excess rent.	d.	4	5	13	7	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	
6	Compensation for withholding receipt, Connected with distraint ...	e.	13	5	21	9	17	15	7	25	4	19	13	
7	By lambardars for arrears of revenue.	f.	297	324	337	242	187	207	182	212	189	197	316	
8	By co-sharers for share of profits or settlement of accounts.	g.	183	1	11	5	10	6	...	11	4	7	14	
9	By muafidars for arrears of revenue.	h.	67	12	5	8	9	12	10	6	16	5	9	
10	By muafidars for arrears of revenue.	i.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	By muafidars for arrears of revenue.	j.	30	3	4	10	15	9	18	18	...	14	15	
12	By co-sharers for arrears of revenue for a defaulting co-sharer.	k.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	36	19	
Total ...			1,850	3,530	3,669	3,796	3,939	2,999	2,707	3,893	2,321	4,277	4,629	
		Section 95.												
1	Determination of tenure (section 10),	a.	6	...	5	4	2	4	25	1	6	62	31	
2	Resumption of grants (section 30) ...	c.	1	...	7	10	1	13	38	1	3	...	4	
3	Determination of value of crops (section 42).	g.	8	...	1	...	2	12	25	35	50	6	16	
4	Determination of rent (section 42)...	h.	11	9	1	1	...	4	2	4	...	...	...
5	Compensation for improvement ...	j.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	
6	Enhancement or determination of rent.	l.	18	25	6	12	16	18	88	13	23	60	124	
7	Compensation for wrongful dispossession.	m.	1	2	5	...	5	4	6	11	17	21	6	
8	Recovery of occupancy ...	n.	40	39	63	48	53	142	143	140	137	101	113	
9	Abatement of rent ...	o.	7	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	
10	Lease or counterpart and determination of rent of same.	p.	6	10	15	3	4	30	20	21	27	15	5	
11	Production of patwaris' accounts ...	b.	10	11	50	39	28	43	36	51	54	44	21	
12	Crop appraisalment (section 43) ...	i.	1	2	13	...	2	18	...	6	10	2	5	
13	Deposit of rent ...	k.	113	138	278	210	239	213	232	251	328	346	380	
14	To divide the holding of an exproprietary tenant (section 7)	q	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	1	
15	To survey land (section 22a) ...	r.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
16	To declare notice of relinquishment invalid (section 33a).	s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
17	To take out of deposit any amount deposited (section 55a).	t.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
18	Application from a landholder to eject a tenant with rights (section 36).	d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	830	715	
19	Application from a landholder to have a notice served on a tenant-at-will (section 36).		494	546	965	825	698	397	380	194	...	1,291	1,624	
20	Application made by a tenant under (section 39).	e.	75	118	96	184	289	446	707	799	681	548	588	
21	Application by a landholder for assistance to eject a tenant-at-will (section 40).	f.	16	136	85	88	218	363	581	764	980	1,023	1,614	
Total ...			807	1,038	1,592	1,425	1,550	1,710	2,284	2,300	3,166	4,267	4,651	
Total suits (section 93) and Applications (sections 95).			2,657	4,568	5,261	5,221	5,489	4,709	4,991	6,193	5,487	8,544	9,280	



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NOTE.

APPENDICES Nos. 11, 13, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29 and 34 prepared by the Settlement Officer have not been printed. Those retained bear the original numbers given them by which they are referred to in the Settlement Report.



ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{898A}{I-710\frac{1}{2}}$ OF 1889.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 15th June, 1889.

READ the following reports:—

- (1) On the revision of records and settlement operations in the Ghāzipur district, submitted with letter from the Board of Revenue, No. $\frac{1384N}{I-76}$, dated 25th August, 1887.
- (2) On the revision of records of part of the Ballia district, submitted with letter from the Board of Revenue, No. $\frac{127}{I-100}$, dated 29th February, 1888.
- (3) On the revision of records and settlement operations in the Jaunpur district, submitted with letter from the Board of Revenue, No. $\frac{213}{I-116}$, dated 18th April, 1888.
- (4) On the revision of records of that portion of the Mirzapur district commonly described as the Gangetic valley, submitted with letter from the Board of Revenue, No. $\frac{22}{I-31}$, dated 10th January, 1889.
- (5) On the survey and revision of records in the Benares district, submitted with letter from the Board of Revenue, No. $\frac{118}{I-57}$, dated 9th February, 1889.

OBSERVATIONS.—The last of the reports above cited was received on February 11th, 1889. The Board of Revenue have dealt successively with the chief features by which the survey and preparation of records in the several districts were distinguished. It is not necessary to travel over the same ground; but it is desirable to review generally the operations for the revision of the village records as a whole, describing briefly the causes which led to their being undertaken; their scope, cost, and results; and the more prominent among the economic facts which they have disclosed.

2. For nearly half a century after they had been acquired by the British Government, these districts were not provided with a record-of-rights, and their exemption from periodical revisions of the land revenue demand might have deferred its preparation for an indefinite time, had not similar operations in the neighbouring districts under a temporary settlement demonstrated its advantages in the interests of the people and of the ordinary civil administration. In 1839 a professional survey was commenced, and the work was completed within a few years by settlement parties, following the system ordinarily in use in other parts of the Provinces. The record thus compiled consisted for each village of a professional survey map of great accuracy, showing the village boundaries and the principal natural features on the scale of four inches to the mile; two rough settlement maps, on no strict scale but approaching 16 inches to the mile, showing, one the village boundaries, and the other all the fields; and the following records—a field-book, a list of holdings, a share list, and memorandum of village customs. Of these, the first continued to be of the greatest value, as affording a ready means for the decision of boundary disputes, which up to the time of

its preparation had been extremely frequent. But in some parts of the Division nearly the whole of the records had been destroyed in the mutiny ; and of those that remained, the settlement papers—owing partly to their original inaccuracy, and partly to the numerous changes in field boundaries, the breaking up of new cultivation, the sub-division of proprietary shares, and the accrual of new cultivating rights—had become quite useless. No attempt had been made to correct them from year to year in such a manner as might have maintained their accuracy and their value for the purposes of administration ; and Sir John Strachey, in writing to the Government of India in 1876, expressed his opinion that “ no satisfactory revision of the village papers is now possible that does not rest upon a professional cadastral survey ; and until such revision is undertaken, it cannot be doubted that the peasantry will remain the victims of chicanery and oppression, and our courts be systematically made use of for the perpetration of injustice. The political consequences of the mis-government of so many millions of people are so grave that, were the cost of survey ten times what it will be, Sir John Strachey thinks it would be incumbent on the Government to undertake it, if funds could be obtained.”

3. In 1876, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Crosthwaite, who, under the orders of Government, was especially deputed on that behalf by the Board of Revenue, drew up a code of instructions, which has generally been followed by the officers in charge of the revision. In its main outlines it was based on the practice of the settlement in the Muttra and Moradabad districts. The operations began with a determination of the village boundaries by a Deputy Collector. The professional survey followed, and prepared cadastral maps on the 16 inches scale, and area-books showing in acres the area of each field. These were handed over to the settlement party, who then made out and subjected to careful and repeated attestation the papers which constitute the record-of-rights for each village. Towards the end of the operations, this system was slightly modified by associating the survey party in the preparation of the village papers, on a plan which has since been adopted with some degree of success in the re-settlement of Basti and Gorakhpur. Operations were commenced in the cold weather of 1877-78, and were brought to an end in March, 1886, after a duration of about nine years, or one year longer than the great settlement by which Mr. Duncan fixed the revenue demand which has been in force during a century for the whole of the province of Benares. They were carried on independently in each district, two or more distinct settlements going on simultaneously, and the average duration for each district was about four and-a-half years.

4. Of the total permanently-settled area, one tahsíl in the Benares district, which forms a part of the Family Domains of the Mahárāja, and for which separate arrangements were made; those portions of Ballia for which a new record had recently been prepared in the Azamgarh settlement; and all the upland tracts of Mirzapur, were excluded from settlement. The area remaining, to which the above reports

refer, was 5,448 square miles. The total cost and the cost per square mile of survey and settlement separately were as follows:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Per square mile.	Cost of survey.	Per square mile.	Cost of settlement.	Per square mile.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Benares ...	891	3,66,098	411	1,54,287	173	2,11,811	238
Mirzapur ...	790	4,21,866	533	1,70,382	215	2,51,504	318
Ghāzipur ...	1,493	5,85,399	392	2,53,349	169	3,32,050	223
Jaunpur ...	1,551	7,75,353	500	3,24,917	210	4,50,436	290
Ballia ...	723	2,90,496	402	1,13,597	157	1,76,899	245
Total ...	5,448	24,39,212	448	10,16,532	187	14,22,700	261

The expense was enhanced by causes which will be more fully dealt with in later portions of this Resolution: that is to say, by the minute sub-division of the cultivation; the complexity of the proprietary holdings and the number of proprietary shares; and the great number of suits which were brought to establish proprietary or cultivating rights.

5. The litigation in all the districts was extremely heavy. The number of original and appellate cases instituted in the settlement courts of each is given in the following table:—

	Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.
Benares ...	53,466	639	54,105
Mirzapur ...	18,763	739	19,502
Ghāzipur ...	44,160	1,722	45,882
Jaunpur ...	82,476	3,303	85,779
Ballia ...	82,727	1,610	84,337
Total ...	231,592	8,013	239,605

Besides the settlement litigation, there was a very large increase in the number of cases instituted in the ordinary district courts. The total increase in the number of applications in the Benares Division and Jaunpur in the year 1885-86 amounted to 5,825, and in the year before, it had been 11,749 in excess of the number filed in 1883-84. The rise within these two years, therefore, was from 29,738 to 47,312, or by 60 per cent. This very great and continuous rise was without a parallel in any other part of the Provinces, and can hardly be explained by any cause other than the contemporaneous proceedings for the revision of the records. By far the most numerous class of the cases which came before the settlement courts were suits for the determination of cultivating rights, which amounted to as many as 123,736. There were 52,361 suits for proprietary rights, and 11,995 for the determination of village boundaries.

6. The record thus prepared varied in some of its minor details in the different districts; but it agreed everywhere in providing a cadastral map on the scale of 16 inches to the mile; a field-book or index to the map, in which all the fields were entered in serial number with their areas and detailed information regarding their cultivation and the nature of the tenure on which they were held; a rent-roll in

which all the fields belonging to each cultivator and each proprietor were collected under separate heads, with an account of the rights and liabilities of the occupant; a detailed share list showing the exact distribution of the proprietary right among all the members of the proprietary community; and a memorandum of village customs. The originals were filed in the Collector's office, and copies, generally in Hindi, were given for his use to the village accountant: other copies of the map, the proprietary share list, and the memorandum of village customs were made for the tahsíl office. Both the maps and the records-of-rights have been put to the test of constant production before the courts in disputed cases, and are proved to have attained a very high degree of accuracy. An attempt has been made by the Board to substitute for the varying, and generally inconvenient, units of local measurement, the bigha of 3,025 square yards, which has already been adopted in all the districts of Oudh and many in the North-Western Provinces, as well as in all canal measurements. Its side of 55 yards represents exactly half an inch on the new maps, and it is convertible by a very easy calculation into acres. It differs very slightly from the bigha introduced by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, which does not, however, possess the same advantages, and its general adoption would be in the interest of the revenue administration.

7. Out of the total area of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, 2,337,045 acres, or 69 per cent., have already been brought under the plough; and 605,426 acres are barren waste, leaving only 529,081 acres, or 13 per cent., for the further expansion of cultivation. If all the soil were of equal quality—and it is probable that much of the inferiority in the land not yet taken up might be gradually effaced by the patient labour of the cultivator—this would, at the same density of population as is found there at present, admit of an increase of about 20 per cent. in their numbers. This estimate is perhaps excessive: in Ballia, where the culturable waste is returned as 11 per cent. of the total area, the Settlement Officer is of the opinion that none is likely to be reclaimed, and that the limit of cultivation has practically been touched already. There is, however, no apparent reason why the same density which has been already reached in the most populous portions of that district should not eventually be attained throughout the whole tract. After Ballia, the greatest extension of cultivation is found in Benares where only 13 out of every hundred acres remain to be broken up, 75 per cent. having already been brought under the plough, and the rest being barren waste; the least, in Mirzapur and Jaunpur, where the proportions of the cultivated to the total area are 56 and 63 per cent. and of the culturable waste 17 and 18 per cent. The agriculture throughout is of the highest and most productive class; and in the four districts of Gházipur, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Benares, for which statistics are given, no less than 1,135,687 acres, or 55 per cent. of the cultivated area, are under irrigation from wells, tanks, and streams. In Jaunpur alone, there are 55,224 wells, which the Settlement Officer estimates it must have cost at least 47 lakhs of rupees to construct. These figures may be compared with those for the temporarily-settled districts,

where nine million acres, or about one-fourth of the total area, are fit for reclamation; $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 60 per cent., have been brought under the plough; and six millions are barren waste, while 3,700,000 acres, or between 16 and 17 per cent. of the cultivated area, are irrigated from wells and other sources, excluding canals. Even if canals, of which there are none in the permanently-settled districts, are added, the total irrigated area in the temporarily-settled districts is very slightly over five million acres, or 22 per cent. of the whole cultivated area.

8. The agricultural population throughout the whole tract is of extreme density. Omitting Mirzapur, where the thinly-peopled uplands cannot be distinguished in the census returns from the Gangetic valley, it averages in the remaining four districts 646 souls to the square mile; while the average density of the total population, including other classes as well as the agricultural, is as high as 970. It is interesting to enquire what light is thrown by the facts ascertained in the course of the proceedings now reported on the problems connected with economic conditions which can rarely be found elsewhere in a similar stage of advanced development. Do they lend any support to the conclusion that the pressure of numbers must induce an unhealthy competition for land, leading to insecurity of tenure and rack-rents? If not, are fixity of tenure and large cultivating profits followed by an improvement in the mode of living common among the agricultural classes, and a rise in their standard of comfort; or are the benefits dissipated by an excessive sub-division of tenures, and the introduction of sub-tenants; and, finally, can any direct influence on the welfare of either the proprietary or the cultivating classes be traced to the permanence of the revenue demand, or any special incidents in the law relating to cultivating rights?

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9. For some time after annexation, the only distinction made among ordinary tenants was between those who were resident, and those who were not resident in the villages in which their land was situated. The rents of the former were exempt from enhancement, while those of the latter were not. The rent legislation of 1859 did away with the distinction between resident and non-resident cultivators, and created two principal classes of tenants whose holdings are specially protected by law—tenants at fixed rates, and tenants with a right of occupancy. The first were those whose rent had not been changed from the time of the permanent settlement; and those, who had held at the same rent for the last 20 years before the commencement of a suit challenging their right, were presumed to have held in the same way from that time. The second class consisted of tenants who had cultivated the same land otherwise than as a sub-tenant on proprietors' privileged cultivation, or on lease, for a period of 12 years. The first of these rights is transferable by sale, while the second is not; and the Collector of Ballia, who has given the subject special attention, estimates the difference of value resulting from the right of alienation to be not less than Rs. 50 per acre. There are other classes of protected tenure; but they apply to relatively small areas, and need not be described.

10. The actual distribution of the occupied area is shown in the following table :—

			Total occupied area.	Occupied by proprietors.	Percentage to total.	Tenant area.				
						Occupancy tenants.	Percentage to total tenant area.	Fixed rates, ex-proprietary, muafi, &c.	Percentage to tenant area.	Tenants-at-will.
								Rs.		
Benares	...	...	437,512	89,317	20	188,815	54	1,22,158	35	37,222
Mirzapur	...	...	288,953	53,698	18	76,027	32	1,04,346	45	54,882
Ghāzipur	...	...	658,100	209,841	31	272,763	61	77,043	17	98,452
Jaunpur	...	...	623,454	112,660	18	153,751	30	3,01,658	59	55,385
Ballia	...	...	349,250	79,227	31	126,613	47	1,07,221	40	36,189
Total	...	...	2,357,269	544,743	23	817,969	45	7,12,426	39	282,130
										16

Of the whole tenant cultivation, therefore, 84 per cent. is held under some kind of legal protection, only 16 per cent. being in the possession of tenants-at-will. In the whole of the temporarily-settled districts the proportions are 53 per cent. held by occupancy tenants and 47 per cent. by tenants-at-will. It would not be safe to assume that this exceptional fixity of tenure is in any material degree attributable to the permanent settlement; as among all the temporarily-settled districts, it is in Azamgarh, which adjoins this tract, and which most closely resembles it in the density and racial characteristics of the population, the style of culture, and the constitution of the proprietary classes, where the occupancy area is highest, amounting to 74 per cent. of the whole tenant area. Considering the absence of the fixed rates tenure, which is peculiar to the permanently-settled districts, the approximation in the extent of the protected area is remarkable. It corresponds almost exactly with the protected area of all kinds in Ghāzipur and in the Gangetic valley in Mirzapur. It was observed in the letter from which the figures for Azamgarh were taken (Board of Revenue's No. 1564N. of September 10th, 1885, to Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces) that not only was the occupancy area in Azamgarh absolutely high, but that it was increasing at an exceptionally rapid rate, the rise since the last revision of settlement having been 40 per cent. Nearly the whole of the present occupancy rights in the permanently-settled districts must have accrued subsequently to the 1859 legislation by which they were created, and it is at least probable that the growth of cultivating right is proceeding with the same rapidity in the Benares districts as it is in Azamgarh. The true explanation seems to be that the proprietors share equally with the tenants in the increasing numbers of the population, and lose in relative strength with the minute sub-division of their properties. The growing strength of the tenants is evinced by the fact that at the recent settlement the majority of disputes concerned tenant right; whereas the majority of cases at the 1841 settlement were between proprietors. It is not unlikely that the same process may occur elsewhere, and that where there are numerous proprietary bodies with

no right of primogeniture, great density of population may foster, instead of destroying, fixity of tenure, and strengthen the tenant classes in relation to the proprietors. In the Meerut Division, where the agricultural population is more sparse than in any other part of the Province, the proportion of the protected to the total tenant cultivation is only 43 per cent.

11. Nor does it appear that there is any reason to suspect the existence of rack-renting. In fact where the tenants are sufficiently strong to protect themselves from eviction, the machinery for effecting excessive enhancements of rent is wanting. The mean rent-rates per acre throughout the whole tract, except Mirzapur where the report gives no data, are—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Tenants at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	3	13	2
Occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
Tenants-at-will	...	...	...	...	5	0	6

On this point, unfortunately, the Azamgarh returns do not afford a safe basis for comparison, as the rent-rolls in that district have not been corrected since the last revision of the settlement; but though the Benares rent-rate is rather higher than the average rent-rate throughout the Province, the average style of cultivation and rate of agricultural profit are probably still more in advance, and there is not much land in the Division which would not rank in the first class in other districts. The rent-rate for tenants-at-will corresponds very closely with the rent-rate for the same class of tenants in the Meerut Division, where it is Rs. 5-0-9, and is much below what it is in the Meerut and Aligarh districts, where it is as high as Rs. 5-14-10 and Rs. 5-10-10 respectively. The rent-rates for the three classes of tenants are in the ratio of 75, 85, and 100. That is to say, occupancy tenants pay 13 per cent. and tenants-at-will 33 per cent. more than tenants at fixed rates. If, as is probable, the latter represent very closely the rates which were paid at the commencement of this century, the difference between them and the rates paid by tenants-at-will is considerably less than might have been expected from the rise in the value of produce which has taken place since that time. It is noted by Mr. Roberts that the rates paid by sub-tenants (and these may be taken to represent rack-rents) run up occasionally to Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per bigha, when the occupancy tenants only pay Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In any case the rise in rents cannot nearly have kept pace with the rise in the value of land, which in Gházipur (as is shown in the table printed on page 157 of Mr. Irvine's report) has more than trebled between 1843 and 1882. A table printed on page 54 of Mr. Roberts' report shows that the present value of tenant-right in Ballia ranges from Rs. 66 to Rs. 130 per acre, and it is noticeable that 40 per cent. of the land transferred on mortgage was under occupancy right, in respect of which the law does not recognise any power of alienation. The prices realised by tenant right far exceed those realised by proprietary right.

12. It seems, therefore, quite safe to conclude that a very great majority, that is to say, the cultivators of at least 84 per cent. of the

tenant land, absorb a substantially larger share of the profits of agriculture than they did formerly, and pay away a considerably smaller proportion as rent to the landlords. Their general wealth should, therefore, have increased in the same degree, unless they had by sub-division of their holdings reduced the area from which their profits were drawn, or sacrificed some portion of those profits to sub-tenants. On neither of these points do the papers before Government furnish materials for conclusive demonstration. It is impossible to say what the average size of each tenant's holding was at the commencement of the century, nor, owing to the method of calculation, which reckons as two cultivators the same tenant holding land on two distinct properties, is it possible to ascertain with exact accuracy what the average area cultivated by each separate family is at the present day. There is, however, no doubt that the farms are extremely small and minutely sub-divided. In Gházipur, the total number of tenants is returned as 216,797, and the area cultivated by them is 448,259 acres, giving an average of 2.1 acres to each tenant. But these figures have to be corrected for all non-resident cultivators, who also cultivate land within their own village.

13. In regard to sub-tenants, the returns are still more defective. The only report which gives definite information on the subject is that from Gházipur, where Mr. Irvine has collected statistics showing that sub-tenants form 8.87 per cent. of the population and cultivate 10.15 per cent. of the land; but he is of the opinion that a large number of such holdings have escaped record, and that his figures are considerably below the facts.

14. The sub-division of the fields is extremely minute. Petite culture could hardly be pushed further. The last administration report of the Board of Revenue shows that in the districts of Gházipur and Jaunpur a total area of 1,922,714 acres is divided into 5,253,249 plots, giving more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ plots to each acre; and, as this includes the comparatively large plots of barren waste, the area of each cultivated field is much smaller. In the Mirzapur valley there are three fields to the acre; and in the Lakhnesar pargana of Ballia, where the process has gone furthest, nearly five. In the whole of Ballia, there is an average of 10 fields to every three acres of cultivation.

15. The proprietary classes are still, in the main, the same as they were when the country was first annexed. Their distribution over the whole tract, excluding Mirzapur, where, as on many other points, the information given in the report is defective, is shown below :—

District.	Total area.	Chhattis.	Brahmins and Bhuinhars.	Muham- madans.	Banias.	Others.
Benares ...	566,941	206,129	190,549	46,838	71,543	51,882
Gházipur ...	935,952	245,914	353,082	191,563	28,105	117,287
Jaunpur ...	970,054	403,406	145,345	273,994	38,672	98,637
Ballia ...	460,644	339,814	69,098	8,492	11,998	32,242
Total ...	2,933,591	1,195,263	758,074	520,887	150,318	300,049
Percentages ...	100	41	26	18	5	10

The Muhammadans are still fairly numerous in the neighbourhood of their old seat of empire in Jaunpur and Gházipur; but further west, in Ballia, they almost disappear, and by far the largest landholders throughout are Hindus of the highest, and especially the Chhatti, castes. The small extent to which the purely trading classes and money-lenders have intruded is remarkable, and the more so, when the severity of the original assessment is considered. Most of the reports remark on the tenacity with which the old proprietors retain their hold on the soil; and, though sales are not at all uncommon, the purchasers are usually of the same class, and the land is not lost to the family; the only change being that the shrewder and more capable members replace the weak and the improvident.

16. Their prudence has not, however, evinced itself in any check on the increase of their numbers, and if a few large estates are eliminated, the remaining area is sub-divided into minute individual properties in a manner which is analogous to the sub-division of the cultivating tenures; and it is to be remembered that on each such property, on an average, 64 per cent. (that is 84 per cent. out of 77 per cent.) of the area is held by tenants in the possession of a right which absorbs the greater part of the profits. In Jaunpur, if the large properties which comprise about 307,000 acres of the total occupied area are omitted, there remain 663,000 acres in the possession of 87,800 recorded sharers. But this statement is vitiated by the fact that the same sharer is recorded twice if he holds land in two different villages, and the Settlement Officer is of the opinion that the real number of separate proprietors is not more than 42,000. This would give an average area to each property of a little less than 16 acres. Of this, at a rough calculation about five acres would be uncultivated. In Gházipur in the same way, if 72 estates with an aggregate area of 270,055 acres are deducted, the remaining 668,170 acres are divided into properties with an average area of 13·46 acres each. Not only are these properties very minute, but they are complex in a manner which reduces still further their already small value to their owners, and is a source of constant difficulty to the revenue administration. Wherever the parent stock owned two or more villages, it has been the custom of each branch of descendants to take a share in each of the villages of which the original property was composed. If, for instance, the original property comprised 10 villages and the proprietary stock had divided into 10 branches of descendants, each such branch, instead of succeeding to a compact inheritance, took 10 shares, one in each of the component villages; which very frequently were scattered over the whole face of a pargana or tahsíl. The villages have become mosaics of little pieces, each piece belonging to a different property. The sub-division of properties, like the sub-division of fields, has nowhere been carried further than in the Lakhnesar pargana of Ballia, which may be taken as the most advanced type of the peculiar form of society which is found in the permanently-settled districts. In its original form, it contained 122 villages, with an area of 34,384 acres and 32 parent families of proprietors; but the latter have increased and sub-divided till the number

of recorded sharers has reached 27,781, the average area of each recorded share being not much more than an acre. This calculation must, however, be corrected for the number of sharers who have been counted several times over, that is to say, once for each village in which their property is situated. The Sengars, for instance, who own nearly the whole pargana, number altogether 8,538 souls to an aggregate property of 26,757 acres. This will give three acres to each person, or about 15 acres to each family, and each property will be scattered in plots of between one and two acres over 10 or 12 distinct villages. An additional administrative difficulty arises when, as is often the case, part of the land is held in severalty, and part in common with a more or less considerable number of other proprietary families. Another complication arises from the partition of cultivating tenures among several independent properties. Small as the fields are, they are often divided between a number of different properties, and the case is, of course, much more common with cultivating tenures, each consisting of several fields. The tenant is then called on to pay his rent to a number of different proprietors in fractions of a few annas to each. This contributes to the stability of his holding, as it is practically impossible that all his landlords should act in concert to eject him, or to raise his rent.

17. The profits from these minute properties, heavily encumbered as they are by tenant right, are wholly inadequate for the support of their owners, and they are nearly always supplemented by the direct cultivation of the land. It has been seen in a previous paragraph that little less than a fourth of the occupied area is cultivated by the proprietors themselves. The average area of each farm cultivated by a proprietor is estimated by the Settlement Officers of Gházipur and Ballia at between six and seven acres. The Settlement Officer of Jaunpur estimates it at considerably less.

18. One of the effects of the sub-division of proprietary rights is, that the system of the joint responsibility of the village community for the payment of the land revenue has everywhere broken down under the weight of numbers. The head-men, or lambardárs, themselves reduced to a status differing little from that of tenants, can exercise no control over the yearly-increasing number of co-sharers, and the co-sharers themselves prefer to pay their revenue direct to the State, rather than into the hands of a fellow-proprietor for whose willingness or ability to account for it they have no guarantee. There are reasons for doubting whether the system was ever very firmly established; and since the late settlement proceedings, the Board are, with the sanction of Government, devising arrangements by which, under certain restrictions, each proprietor can have the revenue for which he is responsible separately recorded and brought to account.

19. Throughout the whole tract there have been occasional periods of agricultural distress; but it has always been in a mild form, and for a century famines, such as have occurred in other parts of India, have been unknown. To the cultivating classes, as a whole, there has been a great access of wealth; but it has been too gradual

to have exercised a sensible effect on their traditional standard of comfort, and the greater part of the increase has been absorbed either by increased numbers, or, it may be conjectured, in part by sub-tenants. Perhaps their greatest gain has been the possession of a marketable right in land, on which those who enjoy it can fall back in times of difficulty. There are few large landowners, and of them many are non-resident. The vast majority of the proprietary classes differ in no material degree of wealth or position from the upper classes of tenants residing on their properties. It would be difficult to find any country where the population is more closely packed; where a very considerable aggregate of wealth is more minutely and evenly distributed, and where society is more stagnant and more destitute of all apparent principles of movement or development. The population, dense though it is, has not yet outrun the increase of the means of subsistence, and the minute analysis of its conditions, which is presented in the papers now before Government, gives no grounds for the apprehension that it will do so in the immediate future. But the limits of the culturable area have nearly been reached; it is not likely that the agriculture can be made much more productive than it is at present, and it remains to be seen whether the population will continue to increase when its resources have become stationary, or will adjust itself to its new conditions.

20. The Province of Benares, to which nearly all the territory included in the late operations belonged, was ceded by the Nawáb Vizier of Oudh in 1775; but the collection of the revenue remained for some years after that event under the real or nominal control of the Mahárájas of Benares, supervised by Residents appointed by the East India Company: Chait Singh, who is remembered for his transactions with Warren Hastings, being in power till 1781, when he was expelled, and fled to Gwalior. On his expulsion, the administration fell into great disorder, and in 1787 Mr. Jonathan Duncan was appointed Resident, to remedy the evils which had been caused by the incapacity or the corruption of his predecessors. The first years of his tenure of office were distinguished by the land revenue assessment, which was made permanent in 1795, and remains, with unimportant modifications, in force at the present day. The conception of rent was not then clearly defined, and the basis of assessment were rates representing the share of the State in the gross produce of each field, and distributed over the cultivated area. It had been the object of previous Mahárájas of Benares, as indeed of all Indian rulers, to realize the revenue, thus calculated, from the cultivators themselves, putting aside the village zamíndárs from whom the proprietary communities of to-day are descended. Mr. Duncan also at first intended to effect a ryotwári settlement, and realize the rents through contractors appointed by himself; but the permanent settlement was eventually made with the village zamíndárs, in pursuance of the policy which had recently been carried out by Lord Cornwallis in the neighbouring province of Behar.

21. It is not easy to gauge with any accuracy the incidence of the demand at the time when it was assessed; but it must have been very

severe. Large areas at that time were lying waste. Mr. Neave, writing of Gházipur in 1789, represents that "the unproductive bighas must now remain in their rude state of nature till some mode be adopted to multiply the population"—a complaint not likely to be made now. Moreover, the purchasing power of silver was far greater a century ago than it is now. No inference can be safely drawn from the fact that the present incidence of Mr. Duncan's demand on the total cultivated area is about half the average rent-rate now paid by tenants at fixed rates, as it would omit to take into account the great increase in cultivation which, though there are no exact data for a comparison, must undoubtedly have taken place since the time when his assessments were made. But if severe, it appears to have been distributed with great justice; and the number of cases where, at the present day, it is glaringly inappropriate is, considering the time which has elapsed, much fewer than might reasonably have been expected. In some cases it is still higher than can be paid without difficulty; and, on the other hand, an estate is quoted with a demand of Rs. 304 against a rent-roll of Rs. 46,286; but the assessment there was made in Bengal, and not by Mr. Duncan.

22. Attempts have been made to estimate what revenue might now be assessed on this tract, and by comparing it with the revenue actually paid, to calculate the loss to Government which is due to the permanent settlement. The actual demand and the rent-roll as corrected by the Settlement Officers for proprietary cultivation are shown in the following table:—

					Present demand.	Rate per acre of cultivation.	Corrected rental.	Per cent. of demand on corrected rental.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Benares	...	...	...	...	7,70,840	1 13 9	18,10,084	42·5
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	4,51,565	1 9 9	10,54,381	42·8
Gházipur	...	...	...	...	10,75,580	1 10 2	25,90,138	41·5
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	11,33,000	1 15 10	32,50,000	35
Ballia	...	...	...	...	4,30,653	1 4 7	13,85,655	31
Total					38,61,638	1 10 3	1,00,90,258	38

The revenue which might be assessed on these calculations is, therefore, about 50½ lakhs of rupees, and the loss to Government on this portion only of the permanently-settled districts about 12 lakhs a year. The average revenue rate on the cultivated acre assessed in the neighbouring and similar district of Azamgarh is Rs. 2-4-4. If this be applied to the cultivated area here, it will give an annual revenue of 54½ lakhs of rupees. If the permanently-settled portions of Ballia, Azamgarh, Benares, and Mirzapur, which were not included in the recent operations, are taken into account, the difference between the actual revenue demand, and what might now be assessed may be safely estimated at between 15 and 20 lakhs of rupees.

23. The late operations have had no effect on the Government revenue except in a revision of the acreage cess based on the correct areas, which had for the first time been ascertained by the cadastral

survey. The result over the whole tract, and in each district separately, has been as follows:—

					Former.	Present.	Increase.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Benares	...	...	...	...	67,146	68,935	1,789
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	39,142	44,292	5,150
Ghāzipur	...	...	...	...	1,01,616	1,06,446	4,830
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	95,880	99,949	4,069
Ballia	...	...	...	...	56,045	59,142	3,097
Total					3,59,829	3,78,764	18,935

24. Of the necessity of the work of survey and record and the value of the results, there can be no question: but the heavy cost to the State, and the exhaustion of the people by the presence of a numerous settlement staff in every village, and the expensive and harassing litigation by which their rights were ascertained, are incidents which might perhaps have been avoided by a more careful and sustained supervision of the revenue administration in the past. The Lieutenant-Governor learns with satisfaction that steps have been taken in every district to re-organise the subordinate revenue establishments, on whom the maintenance of the record-of-rights will devolve. The conditions under which this work will be carried on present difficulties which are comparatively unknown over the greater part of the Provinces. The extremely minute sub-division of fields, and of cultivating and proprietary rights, multiplies both the number of entries to be made by the patwāris in their annual papers and the corrections which they will find it necessary to record on their village maps. Whether the task will be within their powers, is a question which has still to be decided by experience. The Lieutenant-Governor relies on the Board, assisted by the Director of Land Records, to keep themselves thoroughly informed of the condition of the record from time to time; and should any special and exceptional measures appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent it from relapsing into a state of inaccuracy, such as called for the late revision, to report the matter at once for the orders of Government.

25. The reports which give an account of the operations are with one exception very clear and full, and contain a mass of detailed information, which, though perhaps destitute of general interest, should be of great value to the local administration in future. In some, suggestions are made for the amendment of the law which cannot conveniently be discussed in this Resolution. The special acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Irvine, the Collector of Ghāzipur (now retired), Mr. Roberts, the Collector of Ballia (now of Gorakhpur), Mr. F. Porter, the Collector of Benares (now of Allahabad), and Mr. Lumsden, the Commissioner, for the conscientious and successful disposal of a mass of very difficult business which was in addition to the ordinary duties of their offices.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, for the information of the Board.

By order, &c.,

W. C. BENETT,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

